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NOTES FROM FRANCE.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL EVENTS.

RAOUL DUVAL'S LAST SPEECH—THE RIGHT OF PUBLIC REUNION—AN INTERESTING LAW CASE SETTLED—JOURNALISTS AND ACTORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 25, 1875.

Raoul Duval has just added a long and tolerably interesting speech to the list of political discourses now under discussion here, and it is currently reported that several other prominent men are engaged upon addresses which they hope to get published before the meeting of the Assembly. From this it might be inferred that the matter is as simple here as in our country. With us, it is needless to say, a man is free to express his political views as often as he can get an audience, and the delivery of any sort of speeches creates no surprise; here, on the contrary, three or four political addresses is a matter of general astonishment. Such things were as impossible under the Republican Government of September as under the Empire, the Republic of '48, or the two monarchies; and many think from the bottom of their hearts that MacMahon is a lost man unless he puts an immediate estopper upon the flood of eloquence that is now slowly but surely undermining his power. France has the honor of being the country where the right of reunion is submitted to the maximum of prohibitions. Its legislation is unique in this respect. While in nearly every other country in the world citizens have an indefeasible right to assemble freely in their meetings, to discuss their common welfare, their local interests, and even the policy of their Government, in France the people are not allowed to assemble in numbers of over twenty, and any public reference to the chief of the State or the Government is a clear infraction of the law which subjects the offender to certain fixed penalties. But, while the law is very strict upon this subject, its provisions are rendered nearly nugatory by laws granting other liberties to the people. There is very little common sense in refusing liberty of reunion where there is a certain liberty of the press, for the speeches that would, in one case, be heard by a few, are dispersed in the other case among many thousands. But nevertheless, in spite of this want of logic, the right of public reunion is not allowed to the citizens of France. Yet there remains the right of private reunion which escapes all legislation. The right of inviting friends to one's own house, whether it be a peasant's cottage or a château, is evidently one that cannot be touched with impunity. It is a right which comes naturally from that principle of all civilized societies, the inviolability of domicile. It is a principle admitted by the jurisprudence of all countries, and the French legislator has not dared to touch it in order to make a law upon private assembly which shall accord with that upon public gatherings.

It is solely owing to the right of a citizen to the inviolability of his domicile that the recent political speeches have been delivered, and it is owing to the partial liberty enjoyed by the press that they have been laid before the eyes of the French people. It was in a princely residence that M. Rouher spoke at Ajaccio, every one of his hearers having been specially invited by letter; it was in the château of a rich bourgeois that M. Thiers spoke at Arcachon, and it was in the house of a friend that M. Raoul Duval spoke at Evreux. Nothing subsists, then, of the laws against public assemblies, but a petty annoyance of no avail, for all the objects of the law are clearly defeated by the right of private meeting and by the right of publishing speeches in the columns of the press. Perhaps some of your readers may remember the affair Sagnier of Nîmes in 1868, when a private meeting was violently dispersed by the Police. The Bar was moved from one end of France to the other, and petitions in great numbers were sent to the Emperor upon the subject. One of the first signers of the Paris protest was M. Paul Andral, now Vice President of the Council of State; another was M. Jules Dufaure, now Minister of Justice, who maintained that the Police had no right to enter a private domicile, "even though a part of the persons assembled had received a verbal rather than a written invitation." As the men who then signed the petitions and protests are now nearly all in power, they can hardly go back upon their former opinions; but that they would like to do so is very apparent, for all these "private" speeches are surely weakening the Government and the authority of MacMahon. They have shown, too, that if a rich man is master in his own house, and beyond the reach of the law, such is not the case with a man who sells anything, or who has a license or patent for any business, profession, or trade. By an order emanating from the Administration, all such persons are prohibited from holding private reunions, under penalty of having their licenses forfeited and their establishments closed. Furthermore, M. Limbourg, Prefect of Seine-et-Oise, has issued a decree forbidding tavern-keepers to allow, under the same penalties, any discussion of political matters in their houses. The strangest part of all this is that the Republican journals, the *Rappel* alone excepted, applaud this order on the ground that it is aimed at the Bonapartist propaganda, as if it were ever sensible or politic to applaud a restriction of personal rights, even though applied to one's adversaries.

A JOURNALIST ASSAULTED.

Philippe Gille, one of the writers on the *Figaro*, was assaulted and nearly killed on Saturday by Gaston Melingue, son of the late tragedian M. Gille was walking along the street when a man stopped him and asked if his name was Gille. The journalist politely raised his hat and bowed, and, while his right hand was thus engaged, Melingue struck him with a loaded cane, breaking his jaw-bone, another blow upon the head knocking him down. The assailant went to Gille's house and called for Mme. Massé. (Gille is the son-in-law of Victor Massé, the composer.) Throwing his card down upon the table he said: "Madame, I have just finished your son-in-law." It was only when he saw this card that Gille knew who his assailant was, and he began to think over all that he had written of late to find an excuse for the act. He was unable to do so, but Melingue himself furnished the information when arrested. In speaking of Carpeaux, the other day, Gille remarked that the worst reproach against him was that he was a *poseur*, and that, when engaged upon his works, "he had the gestures of Melingue."

In order to give a fair appreciation of the weight of this remark, I must tell the story of Melingue, given some months ago just after his death. He was for a long time the Forrest of the French stage; two generations at least applauded his melodramatic airs and gestures. Every one is aware that popular taste has greatly changed within the last few years. Less than twenty years ago we were all deeply moved by the acting of Forrest in "Metamora," yet to-day such acting would excite nothing but ridicule. Melingue was the last great artist of the old school. He was a sculptor as well as an actor, and won nightly applause in a drama in which he modeled a statue upon the stage, before the whole audience. One night the Emperor was present, and was so much interested that he asked for the model made by the actor. When at this work Melingue had many melodramatic airs. He would rush to his clay as if inspired, work away with great affectation of manner, then go back a few paces to strike an attitude and apostrophize his work or pronounce a speech upon the divinity of art. And the audience never failed to break out into rounds of most enthusiastic applause. This scene was popular for many years, and it was only withdrawn when public tastes underwent a change; when acting became calmer and more natural; when the melodramatic ceased to please. Well, Gille says that Carpeaux worked in his studio, before his numerous pupils, precisely as Melingue worked upon the stage, and that he affected the latter's gestures and general air. Gaston Melingue took this to be a reflection upon his father, and nearly killed the author of the comparison; but it seems to me that the blow should have been struck, if at all, by the the friends of Carpeaux. Two generations of Parisians applauded Melingue's gestures as a stage sculptor and found them superb, but what was excellent in an actor was little better than ridiculous in a sculptor's studio, and became a reproach to Carpeaux. Strange to say, a great many persons take sides with Gaston Melingue, and, on account of the general unpopularity of the *Figaro* writers, say that Gille deserved his punishment, for he did say some outrageous things about Melingue a few months ago, and meant to be doubly disagreeable in this instance, when making the allusion in question.

AN OLD CASE DISPOSED OF.

The De Beauffremont case, of which I have written more than once during the past few years, has just terminated in a singular manner. The Princess was married yesterday to Prince George Bibesco. During the later years of the Empire, just before the expedition to Mexico, Valentine de Chimay, of the princely house of Caraneau Chimay, appeared at court, a young, beautiful, and *spirituelle* girl of seventeen. The family of Caraneau-Chimay, princely on both sides, is allied to the best and noblest families of Europe, for although Belgian by origin, it has been for centuries intimately associated with France. The young girl in question was a Countess in her own right. The Empress was greatly struck by the beauty of the young Comtesse Valentine, and, woman like, began at once looking up a husband for her. She hit upon the Prince de Beauffremont, unknown to her personally, who was then a handsome and dashing Captain of Dragoons. His family, the Beauffremont-Courtenays, was also very ancient, and the Empress thought that nothing would be more appropriate than the union of these two princely houses. The Prince was poor and deeply in debt; the Comtesse Valentine had a marriage dowry of four millions of francs, besides expectations, since realized, of as much more. Prince de Beauffremont made no objection, and was married; but it soon became evident that he cared nothing at all for Valentine de Chimay, but a great deal about her *dot*. Domestic quarrels speedily ensued. The Empress took the confidences of the Princess greatly to heart, and had the Prince sent to Mexico, hoping that a forced absence would prove beneficial to him, and bring him back in love with his beautiful wife.

The result was not what the Empress expected. During the absence of the Prince the Princess lived a quiet life, above all reproach, and wrote long and affectionate letters to her husband, to which he did not reply. The exigencies of an active campaign were given as an excuse. When the troops returned to Brest Mme. De Beauffremont hastened there to meet her husband, but he paid no attention to her and went on to Paris, and when she arrived there he had gone to their château. Mme. De Beauffremont hastened there to find that her husband had departed, and then she received a letter from him. I remember likening this letter to that sent to the gentle *Inez* in "Ruy Blas."

"Il fait grand vent, Madame, et j'ai tué six loups."

For, after his long absence, all that the Prince De Beauffremont had to say to his wife was, "Madame, what have you done with my shirts, I don't find them in the armoire?" The Princess went to Paris to look up her husband's shirts, and the Prince took an apartment outside, where he led a joyous life. After several attempts at reconciliation, Mme. De Beauffremont gave up in despair, and began a process for separation. For seven years she has fought with energy in nearly all the courts of France. Sometimes the separation would be pronounced; then another tribunal would reverse the judgment. Finally, however, all legal expedients were exhausted, and the *separation de corps* was pronounced, the *separation de biens* having been granted years ago. It was during the last two trials that the name of Prince George Bibesco appeared in this affair. To all the charges of immorality brought against him the Prince could oppose nothing certain, but one day he went suddenly to the château of his wife, which he persisted in claiming as his own, despite the judgment of the courts, and found George Bibesco installed there. Yet he had no direct proof against the Princess, but this fact was regarded as presumptive evidence, and was used to offset the charges of Mme. De Beauffremont. The Princess denied any act of criminality, and none of the servants of the château could bring any direct proof against her.

THE FRENCH LAW REGARDING DIVORCE.

Finally, as I have remarked above, the separation from bed and board was pronounced, but, as the French law does not recognize divorce, neither party could legally get married again. But where there is a will there is a way, according to the old saying, and Mme. De Beauffremont found a way for uniting herself to her lover, who had stood by her throughout this long fight, and who had given her something to hope for at its end. Prince George is not a Frenchman, and hence does not come under the French law. Mme. De Beauffremont was Belgian, but became French on marrying a Frenchman, and the separation pronounced by the courts does not touch the question of nationality. She was, therefore, still a French woman. As such, marriage was impossible. On consulting some of the most eminent lawyers of the day a solution was found. George Bibesco belonged to the Greek Church, the Pope of which was in Dresden. Mme. De Beauffremont became naturalized in Saxony, and as divorce is there recognized, obtained one in due form. She then applied to the Pope for a dispensation, Pope Pius IX. I mean, but it was refused her. Still she then abjured her religion, became a member of the Orthodox Greek Church, to which her future husband belonged, and got a marriage license from the Pope of that religion, who performed the first ceremony upon an authorization written by the Czar of Russia himself. Another authorization was obtained by Prince George for the civil ceremony, which was performed yesterday at the Roumanian Legation, in presence of the representative of the Czar. The King of Holland sent a telegram congratulating the couple on the consummation of their wishes, and another came from the Cabinet of Berlin, which was not sorry to see the Vatican's anathemas thus braved by a simple woman. Thus ends this long and curious Beauffremont affair, and the details would make two or three volumes of romantic interest. The Princess Bibesco has two beautiful little girls, the courts having given her the guardianship of them, and Prince George has taken his new family to his hotel in the Boulevard de La Tour-Maubourg. On his part this marriage is taken as a protest against the accusations of De Beauffremont, for no one could suppose that he would have married a former mistress.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

THE GOVERNMENT PREPARING ITS CASES AGAINST THE ACCUSED PARTIES—AN ABUNDANCE OF TESTIMONY OBTAINED.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—Col. E. R. Chapman, at the head of the Stamp Bureau at Washington, who, with Gen. Lucien Hawley, made the investigations which resulted in the seizure of distilleries and rectifying houses here during the past Summer, has arrived here to assist in preparing the whisky cases, which are to come up during the next term of the United States Court. Though many of the accused have put in a plea of guilty, it is still necessary to put in a certain amount of evidence that the Judge can intelligently sentence the delinquent. Col. Chapman states that any amount of testimony is in the hands of the Government—more than will be necessary to produce, especially in cases in which the accused have pleaded guilty. It is also stated that overtures have been made at Washington in behalf of some of the guilty men, offering a surrender of all they possess on condition the Government will not press the criminal part of the proceedings. These overtures, it is asserted, have been received with no disposition to consider them. The Grand Jury adjourned this noon till Monday, without presenting any new indictments to the court.

THE CHICAGO CASES—ILLICIT WHISKY DISCOVERED IN VIRGINIA.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 6.—A number of the persons indicted for whisky frauds by the Grand Jury yesterday appeared in court this morning and gave bonds for their appearance to answer the charges. The amounts of their bonds range from $5,000 to $15,000. It is believed that fifty to seventy-five indictments have been found, but neither the number nor the names of the persons are known.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day received a telegram from Revenue Agent Norton, at Petersbug, Va., announcing the discovery and seizure of a large quantity of fraudulent spirits, emanating from the illicit distillery which was recently raided.

A SUIT FOR ELEVEN MILLIONS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA AND PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROADS—AN ANSWER TO MR. HOWARD'S BILL OF COMPLAINT—PROBABLE END OF THE SUIT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1875.

In THE TIMES of July 22 there appeared a sketch of the bill of complaint filed in the Common Pleas Court here by one William Howard, a stockholder of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, in which he averred that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which owned a controlling interest in the road in which the complainant owned stock, had been acting fraudulently, overcharging the account, and that it was indebted to the Philadelphia and Erie road to the amount of $11,000,000. This produced a decided sensation for the time being, and yesterday Theodore L. Cuyler, Esq., the Pennsylvania Company's solicitor, filed an answer, in which he says that the complainant is not entitled to maintain his bill, because he has not shown upon it any equity which entitles him to the relief prayed for, and that the Philadelphia and Erie Company has not at any time asked for the relief prayed for. Continuing, the answer states that the Pennsylvania Company owns 79,626 shares out of a total of 169,000. The defendants deny all charges of misappropriation of moneys, and say that in November, 1867, they accepted 18,000 shares of stock of the Philadelphia and Erie Road at $50 per share, to pay a debt due them of $900,000, and at that time the Philadelphia and Erie Company's stock was selling at $30 per share in the market.

After devoting considerable space to the denial of statements regarding the transfer of $3,000,000 in bonds by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to the Pennsylvania Company for indebtedness due, the respondents close by asserting that the charges made in the seventeenth item are wholly vague and indefinite; that they contain no detail or explanation whatever; that they simply aver that complainant has examined certain accounts and statements, the effect of which has been to work in his mind a belief that an indebtedness of $11,000,000 exists on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company. It is quite impossible that he should have discovered any such items as he claims, because none in point of fact exist.

It seems probable that the matter will rest here, and the sensation which was promised will be spoiled because of the loose manner in which Mr. Howard made his charges.

SAN FRANCISCO MONEY MATTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—The Directors of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company yesterday resolved to close up the business. Liquidation can probably be effected in sixty days. The stockholders and depositors will be paid in full. The Consolidated Virginia Mining Company yesterday declared a dividend of $10 per share.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 6.—The official count of the vote of Northampton County shows a Democratic majority of 2,894.

The following are the returns of Allegheny County on the State ticket: Hartranft, 18,707; Pershing, 13,246.

THE WISCONSIN ELECTION.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 6.—There was a flurry of excitement here to-day on account of a report that Taylor was elected Governor, but the report proved unfounded. Ludington's majority cannot be varied much from 800.

FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—This afternoon Mrs. Nathaniel Tucker, accompanied by her granddaughter, were out driving, when the horse ran away, throwing them both out, and Mrs. Tucker, in falling, struck her head on the curbing, causing her death within half an hour. The child escaped with slight injuries.

A YOUTHFUL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—George Firth, aged twelve years, and Edward Gauley, aged twelve years, quarreled over a piece of wood to-day, when the latter shot the former in the face with a pistol loaded with buckshot. Firth was taken to the hospital. His injuries are considered dangerous.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE INSURRECTION IN TURKEY.

AUSTRIAN FRONTIER FORTS BEING PREPARED FOR WAR—THE HERZEGOVINIAN MUSSULMANS PREPARING TO MASSACRE THE CHRISTIANS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The *Morning Post* publishes a special telegram from Vienna stating that the Austrian frontier forts at Knin, Lissa, and Ragusa are being prepared for hostilities.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 6.—*Le Nord* of this city publishes the following under reserve:

RAGUSA, Nov. 5.—The greatest exasperation is manifested by the Mussulmans at Herzegovina toward the Christians. Secret meetings are being held in the mosques, at which preparations are making for a general massacre of the Christians at Mostar, Bonna, and other localities. These details are unknown to Server Pasha.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MARKETS—A LIBEL SUIT THREATENED—ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The *Times* to-day, in its financial article, says the dealings in the foreign and colonial markets have been on a very limited scale during the past week. Sugar is depressed, and previous quotations, notwithstanding the reduced stock in market, cannot be obtained. Refined sugar barely sold at last week's prices.

LONDON, Nov. 6—2:30 P. M.—The stock market in this city has been greatly depressed to-day. Vague reports of Eastern complications and continued financial embarrassments are circulating in the Stock Exchange.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—The London correspondent of the Liverpool *Courier* says that the proprietors of the London *Times* will be sued for libel for its strictures on the Co-operative Credit Bank yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Lieut. Col. John Ireland Blackburn has been elected member of the House of Commons for South-west Lancashire to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Charles Turner. Col. Blackburn is a Conservative, and was returned without opposition, although the Liberals at one time contemplated bringing forward Col. Molyneux, brother of the Earl of Sefton, to contest the seat.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A heavy storm of wind and rain prevailed throughout Great Britain last night.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, Nov. 6.—Cardinal McCloskey arrived in this city to-day. He is expected to officiate at high mass at the Cathedral to-morrow.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF A MONARCHIST MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—M. De Carbonnier de Marzac, Deputy in the French Assembly from Dordogne, is dead. He was a monarchist.

CUBAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT IS TO STOP REVENUE ABUSES—THE SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS—THE PURSUIT OF BANDITS—THEIR USUAL FATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sunday, Oct. 31, 1875.

The Government, in the present depressed condition of the public treasury, and seeing the need of making every recourse available to provide for the expenses of the war, has recently published in the official *Gazette* two important orders, tending to put a stop to abuses in the importation of goods into this island. It is a sort of penny-wise policy, while the pounds slip away through the mismanagement of the higher officials. Many of the Government employes, especially in the Customs, have received no pay for months, and it is notorious that they live only by *trampa* and *manganilla*, two very expressive phrases used here for trickery and fraud. The first of the orders referred to, decreed by the Governor General, provides that "hereafter for the clearance of all vessels arriving in this port from abroad it is indispensable that the partial invoices transmitted by the shippers of goods to each of their consignees in this island shall come viséd by the Spanish Consuls, who will affix the note of conformity with their signature and consular seal, as has hitherto been the practice with the manifests of cargo presented them by the masters of vessels." The second rule requires the consignees to present the original invoice together with the Custom-house entry. The third rule provides a penalty of $200 gold as a fine upon the master whenever in the discharge of cargo there results a difference in number, or kind of package as called for by the invoices and manifests. This fine is $200 gold for each package over or below the number manifested. This rule goes into effect Jan. 1, 1876. The second of the above recited orders relates to the detail of the former, requiring the Custom-house inspectors to keep correct books, entering all goods received from abroad, whether they arrive coastwise or by rail.

Further reinforcements from Spain have arrived during the past week. As fast as possible they are sent to the villas. It seems now to be an undoubted fact that, although it is generally expected that as soon as the cane is dry enough the insurgents will endeavor to recommence their tactics of burning and destroying, the present crop will be saved, as the villas are strongly guarded, and every plantation has a detachment of twenty or more soldiers assigned it. Occasional reports are received of the presence of small bands of insurgents at different points, but no action of importance has taken place. The Government is now actively engaged in the pursuit of the bandit Carlos Garcia and his band. The battalion of Orden Publico has been withdrawn from this city and considerable forces sent from the adjacent towns for this purpose. The capture of several more of his band and the arrest of many persons suspected of harboring him have also been reported. I find in to-day's papers the significant account of the shooting by the Guardia Civil of the bandits Rojas and Delgado, who were captured a few days since. It seems that upon being transferred from Guines they endeavored to escape, and paying no heed to the call of "halt," were fired upon in their flight and killed. In my recollection the Guardia Civil once captured a negro bandit in the country, and applied to an estate near at hand for horses to take him to town. The negro had his arms tied behind him so that his elbows met, and his feet tied below the horse's belly, and the horse was haltered to the tail of another, and so the party set out. Notwithstanding, the report was given next day that the prisoner tried to escape, and had to be fired upon and killed.

El Albo, of Santa Clara, reports the departure from that city, to serve out in a correctional prison the sentence imposed upon her, of a young lady of good family, court-martialed for the crime of *infidencia*.

REJOICING OVER THE ELECTIONS.

THE PRESIDENT IS SERENADED AND MAKES A SPEECH—SECRETARY ROBESON AND EX-GOV. SHEPHERD ALSO SERENADED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—This evening a hundred guns were fired by the Republicans in honor of the political victories of last Tuesday. A procession was formed, which marched to the Executive Mansion, where they serenaded the President, who, from the front of the portico, acknowledged the compliment as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am very glad to meet you on this occasion, and to congratulate you on so good a cause for rejoicing to the entire country over the elections of last Tuesday. While the Republican majorities were not great, they were sufficient to accomplish the purpose. The "rag baby" has been entirely suppressed, and the people now know what kind of money they are to have in the future, and I think we have an assurance that the Republicans will control this Government for at least four years longer.

Three cheers were then given for the President, three cheers for hard money, and three cheers for the President's school policy.

The procession then marched to the residence of the Secretary of the Navy. It was there announced that Mrs. Robeson returned thanks for the serenade for the Secretary, who was absent from the city. Ex-Gov. Shepherd was next serenaded, and made a speech.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

THE NEW SECRETARY BESIEGED WITH APPLICANTS FOR PLACES—THE REORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN BUREAU—TRANSFER OF GOLD TO SAN FRANCISCO.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The pressure for office at the Interior Department continues very heavy. The ante-room of the Secretary's office was pretty well filled by 9 o'clock to-day by applicants, most of whom were women. The Secretary received all applicants courteously, but has almost invariably said: "There are as yet no vacancies. When there are your application will receive proper consideration." As yet the Secretary has done but little except to see callers and investigate the workings of the different bureaus of the department.

Secretary Chandler is as yet undecided what recommendations, if any, he will make in his annual report with reference to the Indian Bureau. He has not yet determined to recommend the transfer of the bureau to the War Department, as has been stated. Whatever action is taken will be in accordance with the views of the President and all of the members of the Cabinet. The Secretary while in the Senate advocated the transfer of the bureau to the War Department.

The following clerical changes in the Interior Department have been ordered by Secretary Chandler to-day: John Stiles, of Washington, is made Appointment Clerk, vice John B. Thompson, transferred to a clerkship in the Pension Bureau; G. W. Patridge, of Michigan, is appointed Law Clerk, vice James K. Redington, resigned.

The President to-day appointed the following Postmasters: John B. Raymond, at Vicksburg, Miss., vice Henry R. Pease, suspended under the Tenure of Office act; Edward P. Hatch, at Holly Springs, Miss., vice DeWitt Stearns, suspended; George Dieterick, at Calvert, Texas, vice George Purck, appointed Oct. 19, but not commissioned.

DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

REVENUES AND NATIONAL BANKS—TREASURY BALANCES—APPOINTMENTS—ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The internal revenue receipts to-day were $371,906 02; for the month, $2,261,900 55; for the fiscal year, $40,377,433 35. The Customs receipts to-day were $471,216 42; for the month, $1,722,388 65; for the fiscal year, $58,635,010 32.

The Treasurer holds at this date, as security for national bank circulation, $366,658,312, and for public deposits $18,730,000. National bank notes outstanding, $345,799,108, of which $2,620,000 are national gold bank notes. National bank notes redeemed during the week, $2,368,606.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $9,261,115; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $52,405,000; coin, including $16,069,900 in coin certificates, $72,042,514; outstanding legal tenders, $373,236,244.

Thomas H. White has been appointed Storekeeper for the First District of California, and James Graham Gauger for the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance the following changes in the stations of officers of the Ordnance Department are made: Capt. Cullen Bryant, from the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, to the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.; Capt. William Prince, from the Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania, to the National Arsenal, Springfield, Mass.; First Lieut. E. M. Wright, from the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, to the Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania.

Commander James A. Green is ordered to Mare Island, California, to command the Lackawanna; Capt. W. H. Truxton, to duty as a member of the Board of Inspection; Chief Engineer E. B. Latch, to duty on board the receiving-ship Colorado, as the relief of Chief Engineer Inch; Chief Engineer P. Inch, to duty on board the United States receiving-ship Wabash; Chief Engineer James W. Thompson, Jr., to Washington for duty as a member of the Board of Inspection. Commander James A. Green is detached from duty as a member of the Board of Inspection; Chief Engineer E. B. Latch, from duty as a member of the Board of Inspection; Chief Engineer P. Inch, from duty on board the United States receiving-ship Colorado; Acting Assistant Surgeon John N. Coonan, from duty at the Navy-yard at Pensacola, and placed on waiting orders.

The large number of 20,138,000 postal-cards were issued by the Post Office Department last month. This is the largest issue by at least 5,000,000 ever made in one month by the department. The demand was doubtless greater than usual on account of the new card, which is generally conceded to be superior to the old one.

The Light-house Board gives notice that on or about Nov. 15, 1875, and thereafter, there will be sounded during thick and foggy weather, on the Vineyard Sound Light-vessel, near Sow and Pigs Reef, western entrance to Vineyard Sound, Massachusetts, a 12-inch steam whistle, giving, during each half minute, a blast of four seconds' duration, followed by an interval of twenty-six seconds.

The Treasurer to-day directed the transfer of $300,000 in gold from New-York to San Francisco, $200,000 of which are for the Bank of California, and $100,000 for the Anglo-California Bank.

The Post Office Department is advised to-day that the steam-ship Colon, of the Pacific Mail Company, which was appointed to sail from New-York on the 16th inst., with the mails for South Pacific and Central American ports, will not sail on that date, but the steam-ship Acapulco, of the same line, will sail on the 15th inst. with the United States mails for the places named.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who has been considering the various plans presented for the purpose of "ageing" spirits in warehouse, has decided that under the statutes all such inventions brought into use in bonded warehouses, according to the propositions made to the department, constitute the work of rectification and purification, and those using such processes become rectifiers of spirits, and are, therefore, subject to taxation as such.

THE CABLE STEAMER MINA.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 6.—The cable steamer Mina sailed to-day to repair the Duxbury cable.

A PROMINENT CITIZEN CHARGED WITH ARSON.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 6.—The community is thrown into the greatest excitement here by the arrest this afternoon of Charles J. Connor for the alleged crime of setting fire to his store on Main street, Concord, on Thursday last. Mr. Connor is one of the most prominent citizens. He is Deputy Sheriff for Merrimack County, and is widely known as a business man.

IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

ARRAPAHOES GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS—PRAIRIE FIRES ON THE NORTH LARAMIE—CLEARING OUT THE BLACK HILLS.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 6.—An official telegram to the head-quarters of the Department of the Platte, from Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory, states that sixty lodges of Arrapahoes and ten of Cheyennes, under Black Coat, passed about twenty miles north of that post to-day en route to Powder River to hunt and remain all Winter. Black Coat came into Fort Fetterman and professed the most peaceful intentions. He reports forty more lodges of Arrapahoes at Pumpkin Butte, waiting to join him. An immense prairie fire has been raging since Oct. 13 in the neighborhood of Capt. Pollock's camp in the foothills on the North Laramie. He reports that the fire commenced near the head of Beaver Creek and burned entirely around his camp, depriving him of all chance to cut hay or grass. The grass on both sides of the road all the way to Fort Laramie is burned off, as it is also on the road to Red Cloud, as far as Buffalo Gap. The fire is still burning in the direction of Spring Castle. Capt. Pollock brought in to Fort Laramie seventeen unauthorized persons found in the Black Hills, and Lieut. Delaney brought in ten more yesterday.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 7—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen and is highest along the middle Atlantic coast. It has fallen over the North-west, being quite low in Dakota. Cloudy weather has prevailed in the West Gulf States, with rain areas. Light rain has fallen over Lake Huron. The temperature has fallen or remains stationary in the Southern States and Northern New-England, but otherwise it has slightly risen, especially in the North-west. The rivers have risen at Cincinnati, Nashville, Chattanooga, Decatur, and Johnsonville, and fallen at Pittsburg, Marietta, and Evansville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States high followed by falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, slight changes in temperature, generally cloudy weather and rain in the latter, gradually extending over the former.

For the West Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas in the two first sections, followed by clearing weather.

For the lake region, falling barometer, southerly to easterly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

For the Middle and Eastern States, high followed by falling barometer, warmer and generally clear weather, with west to south winds in the latter, and south-west to south-east winds in the former.

For the New-York canal region, the temperature will remain above freezing during Sunday night.

CARELESS USE OF FIRE-ARMS.

A HUNTER FATALLY SHOT BY HIS FRIEND.

PORT JERVIS, N.Y., Nov. 6.—John Deckley, a resident of this village, while hunting deer yesterday near Rowland's, Pike County, Penn., was accidentally shot by one of his companions and fatally injured.

A HUNTER KILLS HIS BROTHER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6.—In South Kingston, yesterday, as Walter and Elmer Tucker, brothers, were returning from a gunning excursion, Walter, aged fourteen years, was instantly killed by the discharge of a gun in the hands of Elmer. The affair seems to have been the result of accident.

THE SAN FRANCISCO NAVAL FRAUDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—The court of inquiry into the conduct of the Navy Pay Officer here terminated its labors this forenoon. Five hundred pages of evidence will be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy on Thursday. Capt. Lees has in his possession certificates of United States indebtedness, held by bankers and merchants, to the amount of $950,000, bearing Paymaster Spaulding's signature. The certificates are regarded as utterly worthless, as the Government cannot be held responsible for their issue. A court-martial on Spaulding's conduct will, no doubt, be ordered.

A RAILROAD RUMOR DENIED.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 6.—Mr. H. Osterberg denies that the North-western Railroad Company has purchased of him the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railway. He says he is determined to run the latter road in the interests of the German bondholders, whom he represents. Mr. Osterberg starts for Rock Island to-morrow bearing an order from the court directing the Receiver to turn over to him the property of the road. George S. Skinner will act as General Manager, and Hon. Lyman Trumbull as General Solicitor of the company. A large force of men will be employed at once to put the road in order.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF CRIMINALS.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Nov. 6.—Judge Morrill delivered an elaborate opinion in the United States Circuit Court to-day, deciding that the cases of the colored soldiers of the Ringgold Barracks, indicted for murder, could not be transferred to the Federal courts under the Civil Rights act, as there was nothing to show they could not receive a fair trial in the State courts under the laws of Texas, which contain no discriminations in regard to race or color of prisoners, witnesses, or jurors.

MARINE DISASTERS.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 6.—News was received from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, to-day, of the total wreck of the schooner J. W. Dodge. She was owned by James W. Stetson, and valued at $2,000; insured for $1,800. The schooners Ocean, of Calais, and the Amulet, of Trenton, Me., which were driven ashore on Pavilion Beach, Gloucester, in the storm of the 30th ult., were sold at auction yesterday for $420 and $140 respectively.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 6.—The schooner Milwaukee, with a cargo of stone for Marquette, sprung a leak and sunk in Lake Huron last night. The crew were picked up and brought to Port Huron this morning. The vessel lies in deep water, fifty miles north of Port Huron, twelve miles from land.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 6.—The schooner Anna Leland, from New-York for St. Augustine, put into this port to-day with a loss of sails and other slight damage. She will repair and proceed.

QUEBEC, Nov. 6.—The steamer Normanton, of the Mitchell Line, was run into by the bark Churchill off Little Metis this morning, and sank in twenty minutes. The crew were saved.

PACIFIC MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 6.—The following are the latest mining stock quotations at the San Francisco Stock Board: Ophir, 38⅝; Mexican, 16⅝; Gould & Curry, 16⅜; Best & Belcher, 38½; Savage, 69; Chollar, 62; Hale & Norcross, 29¾; Yellow Jacket, 72½; Imperial, 9⅛; Kentuck, 16½; Alpha, 16½; Belcher, 20¼; Confidence, 21½; Consolidated Virginia, 259; Sierra Nevada, 12¼; California, 43⅜; Segregated Belcher, 62½; Overman, 45½; Justice, 25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A barn belonging to John Trickey, at Watertown, Mass., was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The barn contained about 100 tons of hay, several horses, cows, and swine, besides a quantity of farming tools, all of which were burned. The loss is estimated at $30,000; insurance, $20,000. The fire was without doubt the work of an incendiary.

A fire occurred at 8 o'clock last evening in the basement of the building No. 147 Franklin street, occupied by Philip Franklin, dealer in furs. Damage to stock $1,000, and to building, $100.

Robinson & McDonald's sash and door factory, at Toronto, Ontario, was destroyed by fire, Friday night. The loss is $17,000.

THE LAST RACE.

END OF THE JEROME PARK SEASON.

M'DANIEL WINS EVERY FLAT RACE—MADGE TAKES TWO RACES—THE MEMBERS' CUP WON BY MR. CLASON, ON BIG SANDY—THE STEEPLECHASE CAPTURED BY RESOLUTE.

Yesterday's racing at Jerome Park brought the season of 1875 to a close. It was at Mr. Jerome's suggestion that the extra meeting was given, and the members of the American Jockey Club may be congratulated on its success. The weather yesterday was delightful for outdoor amusements, and Jerome Park was the centre of attraction to those who had the leisure and inclination to witness the races. The roads were in fair order for driving, and a long procession of elegant equipages wound its way through the park and up Jerome avenue to Fordham. The Four-in-hand Club was represented by Messrs. Bennett and Bronson, whose turnouts were generally admired. The spectators at the course were much more numerous than on Monday, and four times the number of ladies were to be seen at the club-house, interested spectators of the scene. The two special trains which left the Grand Central Depot at noon were crowded, and before the time announced for the races to begin the grand stand was well filled. On the quarter stretch were many prominent gentlemen, and although the tall form of Mr. Sanford was missed from the throng, there were other familiar faces, many of whom will not meet again until the Centennial year. Promptly at 1 o'clock the first bell was rung, the track was cleared, and the horses were summoned for the contests, of which there were five. The first was a selling sweepstakes of three-quarters of a mile, which was won by Josie B. The second was a free handicap sweepstakes of a mile and three-quarters, which was won by Madge. The third race was the Members' Cup, one mile, members of the club to ride. A race of this kind is very interesting to the lady friends of the riders, and generally amusing to the average spectator. Mr. Clason was the successful rider yesterday, on Big Sandy. The fourth race was a free handicap sweepstakes of one mile, and was won by Madge. Thus the four flat races fell to the McDaniel stable. The steeple-chase, which terminated the day's sport, was captured by Resolute. The track was heavy but safe. The details of the several events are given below.

THE RACING.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The sport began with a selling sweepstakes of $15 each, and $400 added, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile, which closed with the following five nominations: Taylor & McCormack's b. c. Arcturus, 4 years; W. R. Babcock's blk. c. Vanderbilt, 4 years; D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. Mattie W., 4 years, and br. f. Josie B., 4 years, and George L. Lorillard's b. c. Leander, 3 years. Of the lot Leander was the favorite, from his previous performances in this style of race. Arcturus, however, had many firm supporters, and the betting was very spirited at small figures; the speculators being somewhat chary of beginning the work with heavy amounts. The quotations were as follows:

Leander	$70	$100	$75
Arcturus	50	75	60
Mattie W., Josie B.	45	65	45
Vanderbilt	15	20	15
Total	$180	$260	$195

When they were called upon to face the starter, Leander did not appear. The other four were mustered in the shute inside the bend of the regular track, and when the flag fell the quartet moved off together, but as they ran to the hill, Vanderbilt and Mattie W. ran to the front followed by Josie B. and Arcturus a length behind. As they went out of sight Josie B. headed her stable companion and the pair took the lead, reappearing on the lower turn a length before Arcturus and Vanderbilt. At the three-quarter pole Arcturus moved up to the company of McDaniel's pair, while Vanderbilt retired. The race up the stretch was between Josie B. and Arcturus, but the filly outran her competitor and won the race by a length and a half in 1:20, Arcturus a length before Vanderbilt, who led Mattie W. a neck.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Selling sweepstakes $15 each, with $400 added, of which $100 to the second horse. The winner to be sold at auction. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry 7 pounds extra. If entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry weight for age; if for $750 allowed 3 pounds; if for $500, 7 pounds; if for $300, 12 pounds. To close and name at the course at 4 P. M. on Friday, Nov. 5. Three-quarters of a mile.

D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. Josie B., 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Canary Bird, by imp. Albion, to be sold for $750, 102 pounds. Clark..........1

Taylor & McCormack's b. c. Arcturus, 3 years, by Planet, out of Elkhorna, by Lexington, to be sold for $1,000, 95 pounds. Scott..........2

W. R. Babcock's blk. c. Vanderbilt, 4 years, by Vandal, out of Melrose, by Childe Harrold, to be sold for $750, 107 pounds. Slade..........3

D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. Mattie W., 4 years, by Red Dick, out of Etta Shippen, by Breckenridge, to be sold for $300, 93 pounds. Spillman..........4

George L. Lorillard's b. c. Leander, 3 years, by Enquirer, dam by imp. Bonnie Scotland..........dr.

Time—1:20.

The Paris pools paid $12 50.

THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

The second event on the card was a free handicap sweepstakes for all ages, one mile and three-quarters, $25 each if not declared out, and $750 added. There were six nominations as follows: George Longstaff's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, 3 years, 108 pounds; D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. Madge, 4 years, 103 pounds; D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Joe Cerns, 3 years, 97 pounds; Allen Atchison's ch. g. Weatherby, 3 years, 95 pounds; J. G. K. Lawrence's b. h. Shylock, 6 years, 120 pounds, and J. S. Cattanach's b. c. Lelaps, 3 years, 86 pounds. As Madge was so favorably handicapped in the race the McDaniel stable was the favorite, especially as the result of the first race showed the stable to be in form. Rhadamanthus, however, had many firm supporters notwithstanding he was obliged to give Madge a year and two pounds, which was asking two much for the distance of ground to be covered. He ran a game race, however, and showed himself to be a horse entitled to consideration in whatever company he starts. The following figures will give the state of the betting at the start:

Madge, Joe Cerns	$575	$500	$700
Rhadamanthus	500	450	565
Weatherby	405	505	530
Lelaps	100	100	120
Shylock	100	100	115
Total	$1,780	$1,655	$2,030

The six were sent into the shute, and they received a wretched start. Madge and Shylock were the first to get away, while Lelaps was left in the rear; but as they ran to the hill the latter ran very fast on the outside, and was soon up with the leaders. Under the hill, Joe Cerns showed in front of Lelaps, with Weatherby third—the others close up. As they went out of sight Lelaps and Weatherby were head and head, followed by Joe Cerns, and when they reappeared on the lower turn the three were so close together that a blanket could have covered them, but Weatherby was being pulled. They did not change positions materially as they came to the three-quarter pole, but as they came up the home-stretch Weatherby could not be kept back although he was being pulled and jerked all over the track. At the stand, finishing the first three-quarters of a mile of the race, Weatherby was showing a neck in front of Lelaps, the latter being three-quarters of a length in advance of Joe Cerns, with Madge in attendance, Rhadamanthus and Shylock bringing up the rear. As they ran round the turn Lelaps fell back and Joe Cerns ran into the second place, followed by Madge. When they reached the quarter-pole Weatherby was leading three-quarters of a length, the McDaniel pair being yoked in the second positions and two lengths ahead of Lelaps, who was leading Rhadamanthus and Shylock. Slade now let Weatherby have his head, but it was useless, and Madge passed him under the hill. Meantime Rhadamanthus parted company with his companions in the rear and made a quick move for the second position, which he soon gained as they were going out of sight. When they reappeared there were only two horses in the race, and these were Madge and Rhadamanthus, the former leading by three-quarters of a length, while the others were running in a ruck half a dozen lengths behind them. Rhadamanthus struggled hard to overtake Madge, but the latter, with her light weight, had so much the best of it that the black colt was unable to catch her, and Madge won the

race easily by two lengths, in 3:15¾. Rhadamanthus was six lengths in front of Lelaps, third.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Free handicap sweepstakes, of $25 each, if not declared out, with $750 added, of which $200 to the second horse. To close and name at the course at 4 P. M. on Thursday, Nov. 4; weights to appear at 2 P. M. and declarations to be made by 4 P. M. on Friday, Nov. 5. One mile and three-quarters.

D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. Madge, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick, 103 pounds. Clark......1
George Longstaff's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, 3 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Nemesis, by imp. Eclipse, 108 pounds. Hughes......2
J. S. Cattanach's b. c. Lelaps, 3 years, by imp. Leamington, out of imp. Pussy, by Diophantus, 96 pounds. Kelly......3
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Joe Cerns, 3 years, by imp. Australian, out of Betty Ward, by Lexington, 97 pounds. Spillman......0
J. G. K. Lawrence's b. h. Shylock, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Edith, by imp. Sovereign, 120 pounds. Swim......0
Allen Atchison's ch. g. Weatherby, by Planet, out of imp. Weatherwitch, by Weathernet, 95 pounds. Slade......0
Time—3:15¾.

The Paris mutuals paid $10 60.

THE MEMBERS' CUP.

The third race furnished by the programme was the "Members' Cup," a free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $500 added, one mile, members of the club to ride. There were four nominations for this, including A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, ridden by Mr. Belmont Purdy; D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Big Sandy, ridden by Mr. Clason; Matthew Burns' br. f. Nettie B., ridden by Mr. Berestord, and J. G. K. Lawrence's b. h. Shylock, ridden by Mr. Lawrence himself. The betting varied somewhat. Sometimes Survivor and at other times Big Sandy was the favorite, but the first choice finally settled on the latter. The apportionment of the weights was very unequal, for Nettie B. was compelled to give Big Sandy 5 pounds, when it should have been the other way. The following was the average of the pools sold:

Survivor	$500	$550	$240
Big Sandy	400	700	180
Nettie B.	110	300	85
Shylock	100	200	80
Total	$1,110	$1,750	$585

They were given a very good start, the four getting away pretty evenly, but on the turn Shylock went to the front. Nettie B. was second, a length before Big Sandy, who was leading Survivor two lengths. At the quarter pole Nettie B. captured Shylock, the pair passing that point together. They were two lengths in front of Big Sandy, who was a length and a half before Survivor. Under the hill Nettie B. led Shylock a neck, Big Sandy third, and Survivor fourth. In this manner they went out of sight, but, on reappearing, Big Sandy was leading a length, and Shylock was second, three lengths before Nettie B. As they came around the turn Big Sandy increased his lead rapidly, and won the race by five lengths in 1:52½, Survivor second, two lengths before Shylock, who was eight lengths ahead of Nettie B.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Member's Cup; free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added, of which $125 to the second horse; members of the club to ride; conditions as to nomination, weight, and declaration same as the preceding handicap; one mile.

D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Big Sandy, 3 years, by imp. Australian, out of Genevra, by Lexington, 135 pounds. Mr. Clason......1
A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, 5 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington, 150 pounds. Mr Purdy......2
J. G. K. Lawrence's b. h. Shylock, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Edith, by imp. Sovereign, 156 pounds. Mr. Lawrence......3
Matthew Burns' b. f. Nettie B., 3 years, by Vandal, out of Woodbine, by Lexington. 137 pounds......4
Time—1:52½.

The Paris pools paid $12 30.

THE MILE HANDICAP.

The fourth affair of the day was a free handicap sweepstakes for all ages, one mile, and this brought out the heaviest betting of the day. The entries were George Longstaff's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. Madge, and ch. c. Willie Burke; Allen Atchison's ch. g. Weatherby, George L. Lorillard's b. c. Leander, W. R. Babcock's ch. c. Egypt, and Taylor & McCormack's b. c. Arcturus. All except Rhadamanthus appeared when called upon. McDaniel had already won three races, and so many were of the opinion that the stable would win the final heat that the representatives of the confederacy were most pronounced favorites, while Leander was the second choice. The betting was as follows:

Madge / Willie Burke	$800	$625	$500
Leander	425	400	225
Egypt	350	370	125
Arcturus	115	125	70
Weatherby	180	200	60
Total	$1,870	$1,720	$980

The start was a very bad one, and while Willie Burke had the best of it, Madge was three lengths in the rear. Round the turn Willie Burke held the lead, with Arcturus second and Leander third. At the quarter pole five of them were running in a bunch, and Madge was in the rear; but as they came under the club-house hill Arcturus ran out, and showed three-quarters of a length in advance of Willie Burke and Weatherby, while Madge was rapidly moving into place as they went out of sight. When they reappeared on the lower bend, Weatherby had dropped clear out of the race, and Madge, Willie Burke, Egypt, and Arcturus were racing together. As they approached the three-quarter pole Madge showed conspicuously to the front, and Arcturus was second, and ran to the outside of the track as he entered the homestretch, but he soon quit, and he was passed by Egypt and Willie Burke. Madge meantime kept increasing her lead, and finally landed a winner by four lengths in 1:48. Egypt gained the second place by half a length from Willie Burke, third, Leander fourth, Arcturus fifth, and Weatherby sixth. Thus McDaniel captured every flat race of the day and wound up the season.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Free Handicap Sweepstakes of $20 each, if not declared out, with $300 added, of which $125 to the second horse; conditions as to nomination, weight, and declaration same as preceding handicap; one mile.

D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. Madge, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick, 108 pounds. Clark......1
W. R. Babcock's ch. c. Egypt, 4 years, by Planet, out of Lady Barry, by imp. Emu, 102 pounds. Swim......2
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Willie Burke, 3 years, by Baywood, out of Katinka, by imp. Australian, 92 pounds. Spilman......3
George L. Lorillard's b. c. Leander, 3 years, by Enquirer, dam by imp. Bonnie Scotland, 97 pounds. McCarthy......0
Taylor & McCormack's b. c. Arcturus, 3 years, by Planet, out of Elkhorn, by Lexington, 94 pounds. Scott......0
Allen Atchison's ch. g. Weatherby, 3 years, by Planet, out of imp. Weatherwitch, by Weatherbit, 96 pounds. Slade......0
George Longstaff's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, 3 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Nemesis, by imp. Eclipse. dr
Time—1:48.

The Paris pools paid $10 50.

THE STEEPLECHASE.

The sport concluded with a handicap steeplechase over the usual course, which not only ended disastrously to the backers of the favorite, but to the favorite himself. There were four contestants, including E. V. Snediker's b. f. Osage, 4 years; Ayres & Sutcliffe's b. g. Diavolo, 5 years; William Smith's ch. g. Boz, 4 years, and J. G. K. Lawrence's ch. h. Resolute, 5 years. Notwithstanding that Diavolo was to carry 175 pounds he was the favorite, selling nearly even against the field, as will be gleaned from the subjoined figures:

Diavolo	$325	$275	$250
Resolute	225	135	125
Osage	115	100	80
Boz	130	120	80
Total	$795	$630	$535

As usual, they were started in the shute at the foot of the club-house bluff, and after once breaking away they were sent on their journey well in line. Boz then made the running and was the first over the hurdle, a length before Diavolo and Resolute, who were side by side, followed closely by Osage. They then ran into the north field, and at the rails Resolute and Boz were together, but at the fourth obstacle Boz again assumed the lead. The fifth jump was a hurdle under the hill, the point from which they started, and at this place Boz was running a length and a half in front of Resolute, who was two lengths before Osage and Diavolo. They now ran into the south field and Boz showed the way over the first obstacle. Then Resolute took up the running, and passing Boz led him a length and a half, while Osage was third, six lengths behind. Approaching the water jump in front of the grand stand Boz once more went to the front, going over a length and a half before Resolute. Both of them made good jumps. Osage was the third over and Diavolo came last. He made a short jump and did not land squarely, and he was down in a moment, sending his jockey to grass. The horse was soon on his feet again, but he had dislocated his stifle joint. The other horses went on to the hill at the extreme north end of the course, and Boz was the first over the stone wall at its summit, Resolute close behind him, and Osage about fifteen lengths in the rear. Resolute then passed Boz, and led him two lengths to the foot of the club-house hill again. Here Boz stumbled and threw his rider and scampered off round the hill. Resolute now had it all to himself, for Osage was forty yards behind him. He took all the jumps easily, and galloped home a winner by a dozen lengths before Osage. Boz stopped on the lower turn, and not being remounted did not go the course, so there were but two horses placed. The time was 4:25.

SUMMARY.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase; purse, $800, of which $200 to the second horse; entrance free; entries to be made by 4 P. M. on Thursday, Nov. 4; weights to appear by 2 P. M. on the following day; three or more horses, the property of different owners, to start or no race; the usual steeplechase course.

J. G. K. Lawrence's ch. h. Resolute, 5 years, by Revolver, out of Mattie C., by imp. Yorkshire, 140 pounds. Little......1
E. V. Snediker's b. f. Osage, 4 years, by Pat Malloy, out of Kate Leonard, by Epsilon, 136 pounds. Meany......2
Ayres & Sutcliffe's b. g. Diavolo, 5 years, by Jonesboro, out of Ninette, by Revenue, 175 pounds. Midgely......0
William Smith's ch. g. Boz, 4 years, by Dickens, out of Chickamauga, 118 pounds. Pontin......0
Time—4:25.

The Paris pools paid $[illegible] 60.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

LONG RANGE MARKSMANSHIP.

THE SEASON DRAWING TO A CLOSE—CONTEST FOR THE "CROUCH" BULL'S-EYE BADGE—THE TROPHY AWARDED TO MR. L. GEIGER.

The fine weather yesterday attracted a large crowd of marksmen to Creedmoor to contest for the "Crouch" bull's-eye badge. There were twelve entries, but owing to minor accidents only eight completed their score at all the ranges. The contest commenced, at 800 yards range, at 11 o'clock. There was no wind stirring at any time of the day, and had all of the marksmen been in good practicing order, the scores would doubtless have been much better than those presented. The distances covered were 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, fifteen shots at each range, and to the competitor scoring the greatest number of bull's-eyes, regardless of his aggregate score, the prize was to be awarded. At the conclusion of the match it was found that Messrs. L. Geiger and F. Hyde had made precisely similar scores. Mr. G. S. Schermerhorn, who was present as the representative of the Amateur Rifle Club, was in favor of allowing the two gentlemen to shoot off the tie, but as some of the members protested against that method of decision, it was referred to Mr. George Crouch, the donor of the trophy, who decided that, under the conditions of the contest, all shots but bull's eyes were ignored, and there was no way to determine the winner excepting to allow each man to fire; the trophy to be awarded to the contestant making the first bull's eye. Under this ruling Mr. Hyde fired the first shot and recorded a centre, Mr. Geiger followed with a "bull's eye," and not only became the winner for the occasion, but absolute possessor, having twice previously been the successful competitor. The badge was designed by Mr. Crouch and presented for competition, for the first time, last July. It was open to all members of the Amateur Rifle Club, excepting the "teams" of 1874 and 1875, and has produced the effect intended by the donor in developing a first-class team without enlisting the aid of the teams engaged in the two international matches. The final disposition of the trophy gave general satisfaction, as Mr. Geiger, besides being a regular *habitué* of Creedmoor, has defective eyesight, and necessarily labors under disadvantages not common to riflemen. Following are the scores, the highest attainable number being forty-five bull's-eyes:

L. GEIGER.

Yards.		Total.
800	3 2 5 3 5 3 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5—63	
900	4 5 3 4 5 5 4 5 5 3 0 4 5 3 0—55	
1,000	5 3 3 5 5 2 3 5 5 3 3 5 5 5 4—61	—179

Number of bull's eyes, 22.

F. HYDE.

800	3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 3 5—68	
900	0 5 5 5 0 3 3 5 5 0 5 4 3 4 4—51	
1,000	0 3 5 4 4 2 4 3 5 4 5 5 4 4 5—57	—176

Number of bull's eyes, 22.

W. B. FARWELL.

800	4 5 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 5—67	
900	3 4 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 2 5 5 2 0 5—58	
1,000	0 4 5 3 5 5 3 3 0 5 4 3 3 4 3—50	—175

Number of bull's eyes, 21.

L. WEBBER.

800	3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4—70	
900	3 5 4 5 0 3 3 4 5 5 5 4 5 2 0—53	
1,000	3 5 3 5 0 5 4 4 5 2 3 4 3 0 3—49	—172

Number of bull's eyes, 21.

A. V. CANFIELD.

800	3 5 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 3 5 5—66	
900	3 4 5 4 5 5 3 5 5 4 4 5 2 4 4—62	
1,000	2 3 3 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 4 2 3 2 4—27	—155

Number of bull's eyes, 15.

A. J. HENNION, JR.

800	2 3 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 3 2 5 5 5 5—63	
900	2 5 3 3 5 4 4 3 3 3 0 0 2 4 5—46	
1,000	3 3 4 2 0 2 2 3 0 3 0 0 0 R 3—25	—134

Number of bull's eyes, 12.

J. S. CONLIN.

800	3 0 0 0 5 5 3 4 0 5 3 3 5 5 0—41	
900	3 2 3 3 2 5 4 0 3 0 3 3 5 5 0—41	
1,000	0 2 2 4 3 0 5 3 5 5 3 4 4 4 5—49	—131

Number of bull's-eyes, 12.

H. FISHER.

800	4 3 5 5 4 3 5 5 5 3 4 4 3 2 4—59	
900	0 2 2 3 3 4 5 5 4 5 4 2 [illegible] 2 5—46	
1,000	0 0 3 0 3 3 0 0 0 2 2 3 0 2 2—20	—125

Number of bull's eyes, 9.

TROTTING IN WASHINGTON.

LAST DAY OF THE MEETING—FRANK MUNSON AND DAYLIGHT THE WINNERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—For the first time this week the weather has been most delightful, with a warm, bright sun and the least bit of wind. The track, which has been quite heavy all the week from frequent rains, began to-day to dry out, and with the aid of a good brushing during the forenoon under the direction of the famous Isaac Woodruff, became in tolerable good condition by the time the races were called, at 2 o'clock. It was decided to trot only two races to-day, which will complete the first day's programme, as originally designed. The attendance was much larger than on any other day of the week, though not quite up to the average of the week previous. The management of the races to-day was conducted by W. H. Van Osten, of New-York, who started the horses and was Chairman of the Board of Judges, and it was universally conceded that his thorough knowledge of the rules of the course, and his prompt action during the first race, carried the events through successfully.

The first event was mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $2,000; $1,000 to the winner, $500 to the second horse, $300 to the third horse, and $200 to the fourth. There were twelve entries, and the following started: James Delaney's T. A., H. R. Kelley's Tanner Boy, W. H. Crawford's Annie Collins, E. E. White's Jack Draper, Alexander Lewis' Planter, A. Goldsmith's Bateman, J. D. Gillet's Frank Munson. In the pools T. A. sold as the favorite, with Annie Collins as second choice.

First Heat.—In the first heat Frank Munson drew the pole, and the horses, after a little jockeying, came to the score in fair order, getting a good start, with Frank Munson leading, and Annie Collins in the second place. The horses soon got down to work, and passed the quarter-pole with Munson still leading, Annie Collins pressing close, Bateman and Tanner Boy near enough to make matters interesting, and the favorite behind. They came to the homestretch, Munson in the lead and doing good work, with Annie Collins running, and passing the pole as follows: Frank Munson, 1; Annie Collins, 2; Bateman, 3; Tanner Boy, 4; the others trailing. Time—2:45½.

Second Heat.—In this heat the horses came up slowly, and at the scoring appeared to be trifling to such an extent that Van Osten promptly called them past the stand and directed them how to come down, declaring that unless they complied he would fine the leading driver $20. This had the desired effect, and the horses got off well in line, Annie Collins slightly in advance, Tanner Boy second, Munson third, the balance neck and neck. As soon as the horses were well on their feet Munson shot ahead and passed the quarter-pole leading, Bateman second, Collins third, to the half mile. Collins and Bateman changed places, and so suddenly did Bateman fall back that a cry was raised from all sides that his driver had "pulled" him, and as he continued to fall back gradually the crowd became furious, some demanding that the judges declare "bets off" at once. On the homestretch Munson led, with Collins crowding him vigorously and her driver cutting in, and they came home with Munson only half a neck ahead, Collins second, Tanner Boy third, Draper fourth, Bateman fifth, Planter sixth, and T. A. last. Time—2:45.

The crowd immediately rushed to the track toward the judges' stand, shouting vehemently against the driver of Bateman, but Van Osten held them in check, declaring that the judges knew their business without needing any instruction, and called upon Mr. Splann, of New York, to take charge of Bateman for the next heat. The driver of Collins was called up and warned not to repeat his conduct under penalty of being ruled off the track. This prompt action at once appeased the crowd.

Third Heat.—The horses came up for the third heat Munson at the pole and Collins ruled to the outside on account of bad conduct in the second heat, and patrol judges were placed around the track. The scoring was bad again, and not till Van Osten had again threatened them with a fine did the drivers come down in line, with Munson a neck ahead, Draper second, and the others well together. At the quarter-pole Munson had lost his place, which was filled by Draper, with Bateman third, the others pushed and two or three breaking. At the half and three-quarter poles the three leading horses had changed places, but on the homestretch Munson again took the lead; Tanner Boy shot toward him, with Annie Collins creeping to the front, and they passed the pole as follows:

Frank Munson	1
Tanner Boy	2
Annie Collins	3
Planter	4
Bateman	5
Draper	6
T. A.	7

Time—2:42½.

Tanner Boy took second money, and the third money was divided between Annie Collins and Bateman. Two or three drivers came to the stand to utter complaints, but were ordered back to their horses, the judges asserting that they had carefully watched the heat themselves.

The second race was mile heats, best three in five, for local horses, for a purse of $225, $100 to the winner, $75 to second, and $50 to the third horse. There were five entries, and the following started: C. Hopper's Bob Hayes, J. E. Talby's Daylight, Allen Dorsey's Big Mary.

First Heat.—The horses got a good start, with Daylight at the pole, leading Big Mary second, and these positions were maintained throughout the heat, which was won by Daylight in 3:13.

Second Heat.—The second heat was trotted in the same manner, Big Mary breaking badly, and Daylight losing his lead in the homestretch, which was taken by Bob Hayes, who won the heat in 3:06½.

Third Heat.—In the third heat Daylight took the lead, Big Mary second, Bob Hayes third, and without any change the horses went round the mile. Time—3:05.

Fourth Heat.—The horses trotted the fourth heat without any variation, Daylight taking the lead and winning the heat and race, Big Mary second, and Bob Hayes last. Time—3:03.

This ended the events of the day, which were carried out promptly and finished early, being concluded by 4:15 o'clock.

TROTTING AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—At the Bay District track yesterday, in the 2:26 trot, best three in five, Oakland Maid won the second, third, and fourth heats in 2:27, 2:26¼, and 2:26. San Bruno took the first heat in 2:25½. Mary Davis was distanced in the first heat.

The 2:23 trot announced for to-day is postponed on account of rain.

GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

THE BEST PLAYERS IN THE COUNTRY TO CONTEND FOR LARGE PRIZES—CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST.

The grand billiard tournament to take place at Tammany Hall next week promises to be one of the most brilliant and successful in the annals of the game in this country. The affair is understood to be under the auspices of a well-known citizen of wealth and standing, who is himself an amateur player of considerable merit. The tournament will be managed by the prominent players whose names have been entered for the contest. Among their number are Messrs. Maurice Daly, Cyrille Dion, A. P. Rudolphe, Joseph Dion, S. F. Slosson, William Sexton, and A. Garnier. The present occasion will also be remarkable for the number and amount of the prizes offered, the aggregate of these being $3,500. The first prize to be awarded to the player who wins the first six games will be $1,500, the second $1,000, the third, $650, and the fourth $350. Four games are to be played each day, two in the afternoon and two in the evening, the opening games taking place on Monday evening, the 15th inst. Much interest is felt in the result of the contest between Rudolphe and Mr. Sexton, a young and comparatively new player, who will make his first appearance in public in this City, on the opening night. Although only twenty-two years of age, he is said to be a player of extraordinary promise and to have already developed a degree of skill worthy of the most experienced among his antagonists. In a series of games played with Rudolphe during the week just closed, Sexton won eight times to Rudolphe's two. Mr. Slosson, of St. Louis, who represented Chicago in the last tournament and is generally regarded as the leading player of the West, will be accompanied by a party of professional and amateur players of St. Louis and other Western cities. The referees are to be selected from among the amateur patrons of the game in this City, and their decisions will be final. Every arrangement has been made by the committee having the matter in charge to insure the comfort and convenience of the public, and it is confidently expected that the tournament will prove a success worthy of the liberality and foresight which have characterized its management.

At the close of the tournament on the 23d instant, a match game of 600 points for $500 a side and the championship of America, will be played by Mr. Maurice Daly, the present champion, and Cyrille Dion. The tables used throughout the tournament will be Griffith & Co.'s American Standard, with Delaney's wire cushions. The games are to be at French caroms, 300 points up.

ATHLETICS AT WOOD'S GYMNASIUM.

The sparring, wrestling, fencing, and athletic entertainment at John Wood's gymnasium last evening was a pleasant affair. A good programme had been prepared, and was faithfully carried out by the managers. The attendance was large and the best of feeling prevailed. The evening's entertainment opened with a sparring bout between Prof. J. O'Neil and Dr. George S. Meigs, the latter an amateur and a pupil of the first named. Then F. R. Fortmeyer, a finely-built young man, did some creditable Indian club swinging. After this there was more sparring, the contestants this time being Prof. William Miller, the winner of the recent Greco-Roman wrestling match in the Grand Opera-house, and James S. Reynolds, a professional gymnast of advanced years. The latter was much overmatched, both in skill and strength. The display was, however, a creditable one, and afforded much amusement. Later in the evening Mr. Miller made a much better show with Patrick Kelly, a boxer better fitted by nature to serve as his opponent. There was also a display of assault with foils and another with single sticks during the evening. In the fencing bout Prof. Senac and Prof. Aubrey were the contestants. Both gentlemen were excellent exponents of the grace, beauty, and science of parry and thrust, or lunge and guard. They were quick of movement and sure of encounter, having seemingly *carte et tierce* at their fingers' ends. They fought with masks, and went at each other with becoming vim. It was thrust and parry and guard and thrust again, with now and then a touch on either breast, which was always quickly acknowledged by the recipient. In the single-stick struggle there was more hard hitting than skill. A pleasant exercise was the wrestling match between Harry Howard and Charles Bartlett. Theirs was something after the style of Greco-Roman wrestling, only they were permitted to catch below the waist if they wished to. Howard, who seemed the heavier of the two, weighed, perhaps, 145 pounds. He won the first and third rounds, Bartlett gaining the second. An effort was made to induce them to indulge in another round, but they declined. Perhaps the feature of the evening was the sparring match between "Billy" Edwards, the champion light-weight of the world, and Prof. Judd. The appearance of these two athletes was greeted with lively demonstrations. Of course Judd was no match for Edwards, but he succeeded in affording amusement for the spectators, and that was as much as he was expected to do. There was a graceful posturing act, in which R. A. Pennell and J. C. Sharp participated; some heavy dumb-bell lifting, the heaviest one weighing 180 pounds, and finally a sparring and wrestling encounter between two colored men.

SPORTING NOTES.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for a cocking main for $2,000 between Albany and New-York. Each side is to produce twenty-one cocks and fight all that shall fall in at weights ranging from 4 pounds 10 ounces to 5 pounds 11 ounces, for $100 each battle and $1,000, the odd fight deciding the main. The affair is to take place on Dec. 5, and will be fought in this vicinity.

A half-mile foot-race took place at Mott Haven yesterday afternoon between Richard Metcalfe and Samuel Waller, for $200 a side. The former hailed from Greenpoint, Long Island, and the latter from Stamford, Conn. A large crowd was present. In the betting Metcalfe was the favorite at ten to seven. Metcalfe won by ten yards in 2:13¾.

Stephen W. Purdy and Richard Townsend shot at 25 single birds each, Long Island rules, at Staten Island yesterday, for $200 a side. Purdy won, killing 18 to his opponent's 17. Purdy was the favorite in the betting at 50 to 40.

THE METHODIST SPECIAL SERVICES.

A special meeting of the Methodist City Missionary Society was held at No. 805 Broadway yesterday afternoon, the President, J. B. Cornell, Esq., in the chair. The Committee on Special Services to be held on and prior to Nov. 28, reported that the pastors of the several churches had concurred in all the arrangements proposed, as to the character of the meetings and method of the collections in aid of the society; also, that a social meeting is to be held in the Central M. E. Church, Seventh avenue and Thirteenth street, on the evening of Friday, Nov. 12, to which the official members of the churches to the number of 600, the Pastors, the delegates to the General Conference, editors, and officials connected with the various benevolent societies, the Bishops, the managers of the General Missionary Society, and members of the General Committee, the society and members of the General Missionary Committee have been invited, and which they have generally promised to attend. Able speakers will represent the society's workings and arrangements. A large public meeting is to be held prior to the 28th, to be addressed by distinguished speakers, and general services are to be held in the mission schools on the 21st.

AID FOR THE FOUNDLINGS.

A reception and musical matinée in aid of the New-York Foundling Asylum will be given at the asylum, Sixty-eighth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, on Wednesday and Thursday next, from 2 to 5 o'clock, under direction of the President, Mrs. P. L. Thebaud, and the lady managers of the asylum. The musical performance on Wednesday will be under the direction of Signor Albites. The performers will be Mrs. Robinson, Miss Purdy, Signor G. Braga, Dr. G. Brigiotti, and Mr. Fowler, all of whom will give their services gratuitously.

A GAS EXPLOSION.

Early last evening an explosion occurred in the butcher shop of Thomas Brady, on the first floor of No. 426 East Seventeenth street, caused by the gas escaping from the meter igniting from a lighted candle in the hands of the proprietor. The force of the explosion demolished the front and rear windows of the store, and Thomas Cronin, employed in the place, was slightly cut about the head by the flying glass. The building, which is owned by Thomas Begg, was damaged to the extent of $50.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, is at the Hoffman House.

Hon. George N. Kennedy, of Syracuse, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Paymaster Charles T. Larned, United States Army, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW-YORK SEA-FISH.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

AN ENDEAVOR TO PROCURE STATISTICS—PROF. BAIRD—WANT OF SEA-FISH IN THE INTERIOR—SALMON, COD, HALIBUT, BLUEFISH, MACKEREL, SHAD—FISH-CULTURE.

Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, has just issued to the wholesale fish-dealers of the City blank sheets inscribed with the names of the many kinds of fish which find their way into our market. These blanks are to be filled up daily with the gross weight of the various fish sold in the market and when completed at the end of the month are to be forwarded to the Fish Commissioner at Washington for future compilation. Mr. E. G. Blackford, of Fulton Market, has been appointed agent for the United States Fish Commission, and will give his attention to the distribution of the blanks among the dealers. By this method, if it can be carried out for a series of years, many facts, not only of the utmost commercial value, but of great interest to ichthyology, can be determined. Heretofore we have been very much in the dark about these matters. Once, having, however, statistical data of a reliable character, the general increase or decrease of certain varieties of fish, or the preponderance of a peculiar species can be ascertained, and, if necessary, measures suggested, such as of protection, by which the loss or disappearance of certain fish can be prevented. As far as we are aware, France is the only country where for a series of years fishing statistics have been kept, and France has derived the greatest benefit from such knowledge.

With our immense sea-coast and numerous harbors, our opportunities for reaping the harvests of the seas are unparalleled. That great band of warm water, the Gulf Stream, running along our coast, acts apparently in a double capacity. It may serve either as a barrier for pelagic or wandering fish, and keep them constantly at a fixed distance from our coast line, or may act as a broad highway, along which peculiar varieties of fish may travel. Again, from its temperature, it may tend to breed those smaller growth of animalculæ upon which fish feed, and act even as a nursery for the small fry of our coast fish. Its peculiar influences are certainly visible on our shores, for, taking the coast within an extent of 200 miles around New-York, we sometimes find there fishes of the most dissimilar character as to *habitat*, specimens from the extreme northern waters meeting fish usually found in the warmer Carribean seas.

New-York, from its central position and from its physical wants, draws to it a quota of all the sea-fish caught from New-Orleans to Nova Scotia, but this large quantity of fish, remarkable as to variety, is further supplemented by the fish caught in our vast interior lakes. Such is the abundance of whitefish and of salmon-trout at certain seasons, that they may to a certain degree interfere slightly with the consumption of sea-fish. As it is, the lake products furnish abundantly fish food to all the surrounding countries. But what seems to us very certain is the fact that shipments of sea-fish into the interior of the country have never yet assumed great importance. This may be due either to the cost of transportation, or because our rural population are either ignorant or prejudiced in regard to fresh fish as food. When we read that in Scotland 5,000 tons of herrings and 1,000 tons of other fish have been sent from the town of Dunbar alone, in the course of a single week, into the interior of Scotland, (*Blackwood* for October,) we are amazed at the remarkable impulse railways have given to British fisheries. In the State of New-York, where the cost of railway transportation is by no means excessive, and where ice can be had in abundance, the paucity of sea-fish exposed for sale in the large interior towns is remarkable. People seem ignorant of the value of sea-fish as a diet, or, if using it, adhere to salted or cured preparations. Take, for instance, the cod, which is to be found almost all the year round, in quantity, in the New-York markets—a fish, by the way, which bears transportation most readily. It is difficult to get cod in any of the interior markets.

In giving the list of the most important fish sold in New-York the past season, with some idea of their price, it may be worth mentioning that the value of fish is becoming enhanced every year, the demand increasing steadily. Certain very stupid prejudices in regard to fish are passing away—and though we still neglect certain fish—as the sturgeon, for instance—the time will not be far distant when its excellence as food will be fully appreciated. Now heading Prof. Baird's fish-list is the flounder, which is just one of those examples of a fish which has had a bad name. Called fluke by the fishermen—sometimes dabs—it has been overlooked for years. Yet our flounder, if properly cooked, is quite the rival of the sole. In fact, with your eyes shut, did you taste of the English sole or American flounder you could not tell the one from the other. The elevation of the rejected flounder, for it is now appreciated, is due entirely to French cooks, who know how to make filets of soles, and whose *sole à la normande* is fast getting to be considered one of the choicest of fish preparations. Flounders have been selling this year for eight cents; some years ago they were worth but two cents. In weight they will average three pounds, though some monsters of twenty-two pounds have been caught. Halibut is a fish in constant demand, and is a staple. New-York has a regular fleet engaged in this fishery, which sets out in the Spring. During Winter the Gloucester fishermen take to the Georges in search of them. It is a dangerous calling, and every year men lose their lives in this pursuit. Generally halibut is worth eighteen cents. In weight they average about fifteen pounds, but 200-pound fish are not uncommon. Cod is the great staple fish, and is found on the slabs of our markets from January to January. They are caught from the first of the year to April off Sandy Hook, when, strangely enough, they leave our coast, and after three months return again. The largest supply comes from Nantucket. New-York consumes an enormous quantity of cod. The author of an excellent article in *Blackwood*, entitled "The British Fisheries," states that "London alone requires 500,000 (cod) annually. The consumption of cod in New-York is undoubtedly larger than this, as we are assured by a leading fish-dealer, that New-York must eat 1,000,000 of cod every year. The American fish may, however, be smaller than the English, ours averaging five pounds. This year the supply has been fairly good, and the price has been about twelve and a half cents. Pollack is a fish not held in high estimation, and for once popular taste is right, as it is coarse in texture and rather flavorless. It classes in New-York under the category of "help fish," being largely consumed in the hotels on Fridays to feed the numerous servants attached to those caravansaries. Haddock may be called a supplementary fish to cod. This is another case of popular delusion in regard to fish, as the haddock is quite as good as the cod in every respect. It is one of the principal fish sold by the New-York street fish-hawker. Its price has generally been about eight cents. Mackerel, perhaps, the best of fish-food has been disappointing this year. He came at first with a rush, and then disappeared, to turn up again last week only for a few days in and about Newport, where for a day or so he was caught in amazing quantity. But mackerel has been decidedly a failure this year. Generally in the height of the season mackerel sell for eight cents; this year fish have been in demand at fifteen cents. The absence of the fish has caused great loss to the fishermen who follow this peculiar business. In the early Spring mackerel are caught from Cape Henry to Sandy Hook, but the first runs are small and not in good order. As they travel north they increase in size and quality. Those caught at Newport, some weeks ago, were in admirable condition. Spanish mackerel have followed the common mackerel this year. We have only caught three-quarters of the usual quantity. At their cheapest period the price usually has been fifteen cents. This was the case last year. This season they have been worth forty cents a pound. They make their appearance in our neighborhood about the close of July, and last until the end of September, then they disappear, but are occasionally caught later—up to November—off the Virginia coast. Their average weight is two and a half pounds. About twenty thousand pounds of this fish have been refrigerated. Usually twice to thrice this quantity is put up for Winter and Spring use. Weakfish—the fish generally filling the marine horn of abundance to the brim—has been scarce, too, this year. Last year weakfish could be bought for three cents. This season it has never been cheaper than eight. Few people are aware of the wonderful beauty of this fish. Its sides have not the gorgeous flashiness of the Spanish mackerel, but have little gold, silver, ruby, emerald, and opal tints of their own, which only a careful painter can produce. Their fine scales have distinct hatchings, which receive the light and throw it off something like mother-of-pearl. There are a certain quantity of gourmands who proclaim their love for the kingfish, and they show their knowledge. It is at all times a scarce fish and commands a good price. It has been worth this year twenty-five cents. Those ignorant of the succulent qualities of the kingfish should make its better acquaintance. The sheepshead has been in usual supply this year. Of late we think it has even been found in larger quantity, and represented by bigger individuals than in former years. Endowed with big scales, and with jaws and mouth in which are embedded solid teeth, something resembling a Belgian pavement, the sheepshead seems to have the power of resisting the piratical bluefish. Its average price this year has been twenty-five cents and its weight about eight pounds. Striped bass seem to show no diminution in number. At this season they are found in large schools off the coast of Long Island. Their average weight is about five pounds, but they are caught weighing sixty pounds. Twenty cents has been about the price. During the Winter they are caught in considerable numbers in the Hudson in the ice as far up as Poughkeepsie. The striped bass or the rock of Philadelphia is a favorite fish, and is always in demand. To write fully in regard to the bluefish, the animated chopping-machine of the seas, would fill up THE TIMES. This excellent fish, once so much despised that a fisherman some twenty years ago has been known to leave them on the wharf, so that somebody would steal them, has been in abundance this season. If it were not for the refrigerating processes, which take off the surplus, the market would have been glutted. As it is, some 200,000 pounds have been put by for future consumption. There are some curious matters in connection with this fish. We have no positive evidence as yet where he is hatched out. He can be caught quite small, only a few inches in length, up to almost four feet, and weighing sixteen pounds, and no one has yet discovered any bluefish with the roe or eggs in it. If some fisherman intent on conferring a boon on the Smithsonian Institution could send to Prof. Baird a female bluefish with the eggs in her he would confer a lasting favor and settle certain points in dispute which have for quite a series of years been puzzling icthyologists all over the country. The price of bluefish this year has been from twelve to fifteen cents. When the statistical tables before alluded to have been compiled perhaps we may discover whether the abundance of bluefish on our coast may not account for the absence of other species of fish, for the bluefish is omniverous. Prof. Gill estimates that at the lowest calculation, during the stay of the bluefish on the New-England coast for 120 days, they must devour the neat little quantity of 1,200,000,000 of other fish, or that in the year they will make away with 2,500,000,000 of pounds of other fish, or 300,000,000,000 of individual fish. A bluefish of only four pounds, as he makes for the Vineyard Sound in the Spring, must of course take some kind of nourishment in order to weigh fifteen pounds when he scuds southward in October off the coast of North Carolina. Bluefish, like the cat in *Little Alice*, have a way of vanishing at times, of course at long intervals. Early New-England settlers could not have had baked bluefish, as they do not seem to have been in existence then. Then bluefish turned up circa 1679 and kept coming up to 1764, then got scarce again. In fact, the *Pomatomus saltatrix*, bluefish, or tailor-horse mackerel, skipjack, snap mackerel, green fish, or white fish, or whatever you wish to call him, though an excellent fish, is quite eccentric, and wants further study. We have had to mourn the loss of the salmon this year. Fish culture or no fish culture the lordly salmon, the *Salmo salar*, has not been up to mark either in Canada or New-England—no, not by sixty-six and one-third per cent. He failed miserably in the provinces, and would not be caught in the Penobscot. On the glorious 4th of July salmon usually reach low-ebb price—twenty cents—and have been as cheap as twelve and a half cents, but this year the guests at Saratoga eat salmon costing thirty cents a pound. Fishermen call it the off year, and assert that every fourth year salmon refuse to become abundant. Usually we put up no less than 200,000 salmon in New-York refrigerators for Winter use. This season we will have to starve on a beggarly 60,000 pounds, and may have to pay sixty cents or more for them. A week ago a fine salmon was caught in a net set for bluefish off Martha's Vineyard Sound. California salmon are coming every season more plentifully into the market. The price is generally thirty-five cents. Though costing at the fishing point not more than nine cents it is the transportation which enhances the price. Though the Pacific fish are excellent of their kind, they are not thought to be the equals of the Atlantic salmon. Shad must conclude our catalogue. Shad has been caught in fair quantity, but the business has been an unprofitable one. Shad were a trifle late, and mackerel came in early, so the one offset the other, and shad were neglected. Shad have been as low as fifteen cents this season. What advantages we may have derived from fish culture in the New-England streams or in the Hudson are not as yet apparent. People must not show too great impatience as to the results. To expect a river to be stocked one year with small fish, and to reap the full result in eight-pound shad the next season is asking fish culturists to perform miracles outside of the laws of nature. Fish Commissioners may stock our rivers with their millions of fish, but unless some methods, legislative or otherwise, are enacted for the preservation of the nurslings, or of even the adult spawners, men's best efforts may amount to nothing.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER OUT.

HOW A MINING PROSPECTOR WAS KILLED IN A LONELY MOUNTAIN ROAD—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED MURDERER—REMARKABLE STORY OF AN EYE-WITNESS OF THE CRIME.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Friday, Nov. 5, 1875.

A mystery of seven years' standing has found an unexpected explanation, if the sworn statement of a young man named William Henry, living near Hope, N. J., is to be believed. He alleges that he was an eye-witness to a brutal murder in a lonely spot on the mountain opposite Delaware Station, a village on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, and in his statement a man named Martin Broad, of Oxford Furnace, has been arrested and placed in jail at Easton for the murder. Seven years ago next December the remains of a man were found in the woods on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River, a short distance from the road leading from this place to Portland, Penn., and opposite Delaware Station. The remains could not be identified, but were believed to be those of a man who had been in the vicinity prospecting for minerals, and who had suddenly disappeared three or four months before. There were several holes in the skull, which had the appearance of having been made by bullets, and a Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by shooting, at the hands of some person unknown. Nothing was developed to throw any light on the mystery, and the matter was soon forgotten.

About a year ago William Henry was working for a man named Decker, near Blairstown, N. J., and told Decker that early in the Autumn of 1868, being then fourteen years of age, he was going to Delaware Station to see his uncle. He was met on the road by Martin Broad, who was riding in a buck-board wagon. Broad stopped and asked the boy if he did not want to go to Belvidere, Henry replying in the affirmative, he was invited to get in the wagon. He did so, and accompanied Broad to this village. They left Belvidere in the afternoon, and crossed the Delaware at Hazlett's Ferry, taking the road on the Pennsylvania side for Portland. It was dark when they reached the top of the mountain opposite Delaware Station, and while they were passing through a piece of woods, they met a man walking along, carrying a lantern. Broad suddenly placed the reins in Henry's hands, and jumping from the wagon, attacked the man, striking him on the head with something he held in his hand. He hit the man several times, and the latter made but one outcry and fell to the ground. As he fell, the lamp threw its light on his face. The face was a strange one to Henry. When the lantern struck the ground it went out, and it was so dark that Henry could barely see, but he heard Broad walk off in the woods, and a few minutes afterward he returned to the wagon and, taking his seat, drove on. He was very much excited, and for some time did not say anything, but finally grew cooler and told the boy that he must keep quiet about the fight he had seen, and it would be made all right with him. Broad told Henry that he must go with him to his house in Portland and stay all night, and the boy was afraid to decline and accompanied Broad home and staid until morning, when Broad gave him a pair of new boots and told him to keep quiet. Henry went away from that part of the county soon afterward, and Broad subsequently removed to Oxford Furnace.

Last Friday Decker was in Portland, and in the course of conversation rehearsed this story of Henry's. The parties who heard it attached so much importance to it that a constable was sent for Henry, who was found at a farmer's named Tinsman, near Hope, and taken to Portland, where he made affidavit to the statement, and upon this Broad was arrested and lodged in jail as stated. He denies the whole story, and says he was not living in Portland seven years ago. The matter will receive a thorough investigation. Broad has employed able counsel to defend him, and believes that he will be acquitted honorably of the charge.

A RELIABLE TOWN.

The Ogdensburg *Journal*, with pardonable local pride, thus speaks: "Ogdensburg maintains her Republican majority of 1874 and two over. She gives 230 majority for Seward. The First Ward leads off with 166 majority, the Second gives 29, the Third follows with 84, and the gallant young Fourth gives 9. Considering that the Democrats worked with a desperation never before exhibited, this is a good result. This is the home of Mr. Magone, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and it was natural that his friends should desire to make inroads upon our ranks. They fought well, but it was of no use. The gallant Republicans met and repulsed them at every turn and increased their majority."

LOTTERIES.

THEIR ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

NOTED LOTTERIES OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND AMERICA — CALCULATION OF CHANCES AND CHOICE OF NUMBERS—THE ETHICS OF LOTTERIES AND THE ECONOMY OF THEIR USE.

The recent exposure of the swindle known as the "Lottery in aid of the Montpelier Humane Association," of Alexandria, Va., has called attention to a subject about which it may be presumed that the public would be pleased to receive information. Lotteries are, strictly speaking, assignments of property or of anything else by lot, and the use of them has prevailed from time immemorial. It was by lottery that Moses divided lands among the tribes of Israel, assembling the people for the purpose on the plains of Moab. The Christian world is indebted to Genoa for the idea of using lotteries as a measure of finance. The Genoese lottery started in connection with the election of members of the Grand Council. The names of ninety candidates were placed in a box and bets were made upon the drawing of five of them. Numbers were afterward substituted, the city taking direction of the game. The players fixed upon certain numbers, wagering that one, two, or more of them would be among the five drawn out. The city profited by nicely calculating the chances of success and arranging to have a profit always left to the bank. As the chances of success lessened the prizes were increased. Thus when two numbers were required out of five one ticket in 400 might win, and the holder was paid from 250 to 270 times the value of his investment. In the *quaterne*, which required four of the five numbers, the chances of success were one to 511,038, and the winner received 60,000 times the price of his ticket. These lotteries were drawn with great frequency, and immense profit accrued to the city. The fame of them spread through all the countries of the Continent.

In 1539 France had a lottery sanctioned by Francis I., who received a tax on every ticket. This was of another sort than the Genoese lottery. There was a fixed number of prizes, each of fixed value. Patrons of the lottery purchased tickets, choosing any available number. When the tickets had been sold the drawing began. Tickets marked with numbers corresponding to the numbers on the tickets sold were placed in a wheel of fortune. In another wheel of fortune were put orders for prizes and a sufficient number of blanks to make the number of tickets in the two wheels equal. A small boy in a large blue coat drew a ticket from the first wheel; another small boy in another large blue coat drew a ticket from the other wheel. The prize or blank drawn from the second wheel belonged to the holder of the ticket drawn from the first wheel. Lotteries were very popular in France, and, as tending to show the extent of patronage they received from poor people, it is stated that during the year following their suppression in 1836 there was an increase of deposits in the savings banks of 550,000 francs. The only lotteries now allowed in France are of private personal property for purposes of charity and the encouragement of art. England adopted the French lottery in 1567, in which year the "Virgin Queen" instituted "a very rich lottery generall of money, plate and certain sorts of merchandise." The first prize was valued £10,000, of which £3,000 was in money, £700 in plate, and the rest in "good tapestry meet for hangings and other covertures, and certain kinds of good linen cloth." The prizes were on exhibition at the Queen's goldsmith's in Cheapside, and a big poster embellished with wood-cuts called attention to the scheme. There were 400,000 tickets at ten shillings each, and Elizabeth made every effort to sell them all, issuing as many as three proclamations, the last one directing the Mayors and Justices to see that not one parish escaped, "but that they should pay some money into the lottery." By dint of persuasion and threats Elizabeth managed to do a very handsome thing for her harbors and fortifications. The drawing took place at the west door of St. Paul's, and lasted from Jan. 6, 1568, till May.

In 1612 James I. granted a lottery in aid of the Virginia Colony, and a London tailor drew the first prize, 4,000 crowns' worth of plate. In 1630, Charles I. projected a lottery to defray the expense of carrying water into London. But it was not till after the Restoration that lotteries became really popular in England. Then their number was legion. They became so common that even booksellers got rid of unsalable stocks with great profit by means of them. Gifts of plate were in most instances supposed to be given by the crown to be disposed of in behalf of various enterprises. At first anybody could, by paying enough to the Government, take out a license, but in time lotteries became monopolies, farmed out by the crown to speculators, who did nothing else than sell tickets. The tickets were divided into halves, quarters, and eighths, and thus all sorts of people were enabled to purchase, the rich taking "great goes" and the poor "little goes." Early in the eighteenth century the lottery became in England a favorite institution for raising money for various Governmental works. In 1736 a lottery of 125,000 shares, at £5 each, was drawn to raise money for the building of Westminster bridge, and was so successful that others were ordered by Parliament until the structure was completed and paid for. A lady in Holborn bought a ticket in one of these Westminster bridge lotteries, and, reckoning her chances better if God's blessing could be upon the ticket, asked the prayers of the congregation for a "person engaged in a new enterprise." The Parson took the bait and prayed for the woman a good strong five minutes. But she did not win. At the close of the eighteenth century lotteries were considered a legitimate way of getting money to make up the deficits of the Treasury, and were used for that purpose by Chancellors of the Exchequer, the work of selling tickets being confided to agents in every city, town, and hamlet. It is stated that the Government realized from £2,500,000 to £3,500,000 every year in this way, which will not be considered an exaggerated estimate when the profit of a single lottery is reckoned. The English State lottery had generally 20,000 tickets, with a prize list averaging £10 to a ticket. The tickets were offered to the competition of contractors and were never sold at less than £16 each. So that the State realized at least $700,000, and oftentimes over a million dollars from a single lottery. The contractors realized as much more, selling the tickets at retail, sometimes as high as £30 each. Taking the lowest estimates the ticket purchasers paid:

20,000 tickets at £10	$1,000,000
State's profit	700,000
Contractor's profit	700,000
Total	$2,400,000

The returns were prizes to the amount of $1,000,000. Thus it will be seen that of every $2 50 put into the lottery by purchasers, $1 50 was lost. It was not till 1823 that England felt the degradation of thus getting revenue. In that year a lottery was ordered by Parliament, with the understanding that it should be the last. It was drawn Oct. 18, 1826.

Germany is the only first-class European power that encourages lotteries. She uses them for the support of work-houses and charitable institutions, and returns in prizes all money received by sale of tickets, after deducting thirteen per cent. Her policy is that while it is admitted that lotteries have evil tendencies, it is deemed expedient to perpetuate them, on the ground that the passion for play is universal and deep-rooted, and that it is better that the State profit by the passion rather than private gambling institutions. What the present annual income to various German States is we cannot say, but in 1841, Prussia derived 900,000 thalers, and Austria 3,600,000 florins from State lotteries.

From England the lottery came to the United States, naturally enough, for the second English lottery was granted for the carrying on of the Virginia Colony. There were those in this country that opposed it, and of course the Boston ministers were among the number, denouncing it as a "cheat," and its agents as "pillagers of the people." Nevertheless, the lottery took good hold in America, and there is scarcely a State where it has not received legislative sanction. It has built canals, bridges, and even "temples of the living God," and not a few of our American colleges have been endowed by it. In 1830 there was hardly a State where there were not several lottery schemes sanctioned by State Legislatures, and a pamphleteer a few years later asserts, on authority, that up to 1833, from the time of the adoption of the new Constitution, the State of New-York alone had drawn lottery schemes to the amount of $37,000,000. It also appears that in the year 1832 there were lotteries sold in nine States, amounting at scheme prices to $55,136,930, and, with the addition of brokers' commissions, to $66,420,162, to say nothing of fifty or a hundred lotteries in other States of which the writer took no cognizance. At about this time the Pennsylvania Society for the Suppression of Lotteries was established by some young men of Philadelphia, and to its efforts was chiefly owing the legislation against lotteries which subsequently followed. Now and then, as some unusually outrageous swindle was perpetrated, public attention was aroused, and for a time there was a storm of popular indignation. But there was no continuous, determined effort for the suppression of lotteries until this society began its work. Through its endeavors, Pennsylvania was first led to pass an act abolishing lotteries, and soon after Maryland, Tennessee, Ohio, Vermont, Maine, Michigan, Louisiana, and Connecticut followed the example, and now there are very few States in which there is not a law of similar character. Kentucky, Virginia, and Wyoming Territory are three of this few. In the outset we briefly referred to the recent lottery in Virginia, which, it is stated, swindled people all over the country to the extent of $500,000, that sum having been paid in and not a cent having been returned in prizes. If we may believe statements of apparently reliable men, the Kentucky State Library Lottery, which was in operation last year, was also a swindle. It was at any rate an outrage, and all the more outrageous in that it was so successful. The first scheme did so well for the managers that they tried it again and again, until there had been six schemes. The fourth scheme was drawn in April, 1874. The original advertisement of this scheme was 60,000 tickets at $50 each, with 1,000 prizes of a total value of $1,500,000. The 45,000 tickets sold cost purchasers $2,225,000. Agents received ten per cent. for selling tickets amounting to $225,000. The printing and advertising cost $100,000, and other expenses aggregated $50,000. The prizes having been cut down twenty-five per cent., because only seventy-five per cent. of the tickets had been sold, amounted to $1,250,000. Thus there was left $750,000 to the managers as profit from this single scheme.

This was certainly bad enough to start with. If the lottery had been honestly drawn under this showing, it would have been criminal, for it would have taken $2,250,000 out of the hard-earned savings of poor men and women in return for $1,125,000 paid back to them. But it was worse than appears at first sight. It is to be doubted if even $500,000 was paid back in prizes. For the managers, instead of putting into the drawing wheel only the 45,000 numbers sold, put in the entire 60,000 tickets, of which they themselves held 15,000. They took 15,000 chances of winning prizes, and it is probable that, if the truth could be known, they kept to themselves considerable more than half the prize money. This was the meanest kind of robbery. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, present at the drawing, describes it substantially as follows: "The number of spectators was about 1,500, mostly mechanics and hard-working men and women. Even invalids could be singled out, each anxiously waiting to hear that he had made his eternal fortune. The intelligent mercantile classes were hardly represented at all. These 1,500 spectators held their own numbers in their fists, and watched the drawing for themselves and acquaintances. And how many of that large audience do you suppose were enriched that day? Not one. The biggest catch among them was one-tenth of $3,750, drawn by a man who had bought one-tenth of a ticket."

During the palmy days of New-York lotteries Mr. Job Tryson, in a pamphlet on the subject made some calculation of chances. The New-York lottery, which he reviewed, advertised 45,760 tickets at $50 each. There were to be 18,040 prizes, or two prizes for every five ticket-holders. Three out of five lost their money. Out of 45,760 adventurers 27,720 were losers, and their loss at $50 a ticket was $1,386,000. "With what feelings," inquires Mr. Tryson, "would a laborer go to his work if in expectation of losing the wages of three days out of five?" Calculated according to the standard rules of chances the chance of drawing a $100 prize was one in 381 and should the adventurer purchase 381 tickets at $50 each, paying for them $19,050, it would be more probable that 264 of them would be blanks, or draw only small prizes, than that one would draw $100. The chance for $500 would be one in 915, and if the purchaser should take 915 tickets at $50 each it is more probable that 640 of them should draw blanks or only small prizes, than that one would draw $500." Mr. Tryson also makes some calculations as to the real value of the tickets, considering only the chances of prizes of each denomination singly. Under this view the chance for a $50 prize being one to 817, is worth 5 3-16 cents. The chance for $1,250 is one to 22,880, worth 4⅝ cents. The chance for $20,000 is one to 45,759, worth 37½ cents. So the ticket-buyer pays $50 for what, at the most, is really worth but 5 3-16 plus 4⅝ plus 37½ cents.

Intelligent people who have bestowed thought on the subject of lotteries have generally reached one and the same series of conclusions. In the first place, lotteries make the poor poorer, and thereby injure families, communities, and nations. Observation has taught that it is from the poorer classes that lotteries get support. Many a poor family has starved to feed the hope the father or mother nourished of attaining to fortune without labor. But, besides making the poor poorer, lotteries tend to make criminals. If anybody will take the trouble to look up the records of English criminals during the time of lotteries, and of American criminals, particularly in New-York, between the years 1800 and 1840, he will be satisfied on this point. Suicides are also immediate results of lotteries. There is, of course, no such thing as counting the number of suicides caused by disappointment at the drawing of lotteries, but it is a fact that the night following the drawing of a single lottery in London, in 1823, there were fifty suicides, every one of which was directly traced to the lottery in question. It can be mathematically demonstrated that a town or village can better afford to raise $5,000 by direct taxes than $500 by a lottery. This was the view that England and France took, and is the view held by most of the States of the Union. As for New-York, and particularly the City of New-York, there is a demand for the enforcement of the law against selling and buying tickets of foreign lotteries. It is a notorious fact that thousands of dollars are spent every week in New-York in the purchase of tickets in foreign lotteries. At present there are selling in New-York tickets in the Kentucky Lottery, the Wyoming State Lottery, drawn the 15th and 30th of each month, and the Royal Havana Lottery, drawn every fifteen days. Each of these has an advertised agent in this City, to say nothing of the agents not advertised, who sell tickets in the German lotteries. There is no such thing as fixing accurately the amount of patronage these lotteries receive, but it was stated by the committee that investigated the Virginia lottery before mentioned that 7,000 tickets, a very large percentage of the tickets sold, were disposed of in New-York. The Legislative Committee on Crime gave some consideration to the subject of enforcing the law of the State, but as yet there has been no decided crusade. Meanwhile the lottery brokers are selling as fast as they can, and if the truth could be known, it would probably show that their monthly sales are between thirty and fifty thousand dollars.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR-DEALERS ARRESTED.

Large numbers of liquor-dealers were arrested yesterday by the Police for selling liquors without licenses. The following were brought to the Washington Place Police Court and held in $100 each by Justice Kilbreth: Edward Wilkenson, No. 71 Grand street; Henry Castleton, No. 33 Grand, street; Louis Deiter, No. 31 Grand street; Michael Leary, No. 117 West Twenty-fourth street; Thomas Gill, No. 45 West Houston street; Henry Gobbels, No. 117 West Twenty-sixth street; Martin Meehan, No. 1 Mercer street; August Dullem, No. 80 South Fifth avenue; Louis Best, No. 263 West Seventeenth street; Patrick Delaney, Twenty-third street and Eleventh avenue; William Hargrave, No. 167 Tenth avenue; Xavel Huistell, No. 96 Prince street; John Conrad Bobee, No. 369 Hudson street; Michael Tracy, No. 1,178 Broadway; Michael Burns, No. 363 Hudson street; John Hickey, No. 74 South Fifth avenue; Franz Warnickel, No. 98 Charlton street; William C. Price, No. 503 Canal street; Herman L. Gerkin, No. 181 Spring street; A. Adams, No. 79 Grand street; E. Duffey, No. 48 West Houston street; George Deiknow, No. 237 West Fifteenth street; Thomas Tilson, No. 236 West Sixteenth street; James Dolan, No. 404 West Sixteenth street; Erbehard Dilger, No. 531 Broome street; Charles Owens, No. 532 Broome street; William Crowley, No. 302 Bleecker street; Albert Geary, No. 42 West Houston street; James McNamara, No. 365 Spring street.

Justice Otterbourg, presiding at the Essex Market Police Court, held the following dealers in $100 bail on the same charge: Justus Schwab, No. 84 Clinton street; John Snyder, No. 380 First street; Rudolph Fox, No. 83 Chrystie street; Frederick De la Bourke, No. 148 Forsyth street; Austin Fisher, No. 297 Bowery; Daniel J. Sullivan, No. 125 Canal street; Emma Ameson, No. 116 Chrystie street; Francis Murphy, No. 213 Second avenue; Elizabeth Jassen, No. 31 Bowery; Morris Schlessinger, No. 242 Second street; William Bever, No. 328 Henry street; Bernard Ryder, No. 34 Eldridge street, and Adolph Sternberg, No. 61 Eldridge street.

ROBBERIES REPORTED AT POLICE HEAD QUARTERS.

John McDonald entered the apartment of Hester Smith, at No. 246 Mulberry street while she was absent at the funeral of her husband on Friday and carried off $17 in money and $30 worth of clothing. McDonald was arrested yesterday by Detective Elder of the Central Office.

The apartments of George Buchold and William Paully, in the tenement-house No. 50 Third street, were entered by Emil Werner, who occupied a room on the same floor, and robbed of wearing apparel valued at $150.

The butcher shop of Robert B. Nooney, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, was entered by sneak thieves on Friday night and robbed of a gold pen and a pair of birds.

A roll of rubber hose valued at $45, the property of Andrew Beckett, was stolen on Friday from a tool-house at Eighty-eighth street and First avenue.

While Jeremiah Murray was sleeping in the lodging-house, No. 83 Spring street, he was robbed of clothing valued at $22, by some unknown person.

AN UNACCOMMODATING RAILROAD.

Some days ago an effort was made by the Boston and Stonington Railroads to shorten the time of the midday train between Boston and New-York, so that it might leave Boston at 1 P. M. and Providence at 2:05, and arrive in New-York at 8 P. M. The schedule arranged and agreed to by these roads and by the New-Haven Road shortened the time by forty minutes. The Boston Road agreed to make the run in fifteen minutes less time; the Stonington agreed to save five minutes on the road and ten minutes on the ferry, and the New-Haven Road, which also controls the New-London Road, agreed to make up the difference. The train started on Monday according to this schedule and ran through to New-London upon it. There it met the authority of the New-Haven corporation, and, instead of being carried on at once, was detained ten minutes, not accidentally, but by order; thence to New-Haven the old time, which was inexcusably long, was extended three minutes, from one hour and forty-five minutes to one hour and forty-eight minutes; and at New-Haven there was a detention of twelve minutes, and the train was put behind an accommodation train, so that it reached New-York at 8:20 instead of the time agreed upon in the new schedule, which was 8 P. M. This leaves barely time, if at all, for the transfer of the mail to the Jersey ferry so as to make the southern connection, and in the Winter months continued failures will occur. Instead of meeting the other roads in their efforts to increase the public accommodation, the New-Haven Road actually increased its time.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AUTUMN HEDGES.

See the purple vetches climb
Through the lush green grasses;
Hear the bluebell's fairy chime
As the light wind passes;
The poppy, like a scarlet flame,
By snowy starwort blazes;
The buttercup its golden head
By rosy campion raises;
The bramble in its lavish bloom
A fruitful future pledges;
The elder's glossy berries droop
O'er the Autumn hedges.

The bindweed flings her graceful wreath
Where soft green nuts are darkening;
The fern leaves bow their lovely fronds,
The thrushes' gurgle hearkening;
There the tall campanula
Its lilac bloom is showing;
Subtle fragrance tells us where
The purple clover's blowing;
Soft and hoar, the briony
Hangs from rocky ledges,
Where tansy's rugged royalty
Rules the Autumn hedges.

The lordly foxgloves, side by side,
Guard the creeping mosses;
The thistle to the wooing air
Its thorny circlets tosses;
The crowfoot glitters like a gem
Where golden rod waves thickest,
Where the orchis studs the green,
Where money-wort runs quickest;
The rush-flower and the yellow flag
Bloom amid the sedges,
Where the bonny becks danced down
By the Autumn hedges.

With a beauty all his own
Reigns Winter, keen and hoary;
Sweet the Springtide's vivid smile,
Sweet the Summer's glory;
But the Autumn's bounteous hand,
In the cloudless weather,
Brings flower, fruit, and harvest-home
To the world together.
So lovely dreams, bard-born in May,
A brooding fancy fledges
To life as lavish, rich, and bright
As glows in Autumn hedges.
—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

LOVE'S WHISPER.

Go, heart of mine, and hasten to my Love;
Tell her I mourn throughout the slow, sad hours,
And that I wander through forsaken bowers
Like some disconsolate and widowed dove,
Who, being once forsaken of her mate,
Doth wander ever after desolate.

Go, heart of mine, and tremble in her breast;
Tell her that I am like the winds that scour
O'er hill and dale, that leafy woods deflower,
And meadows many-hued, yet find no rest,
But making moan which never doth abate,
Do wander up and down disconsolate.

Go, heart of mine, and whisper in her ear
That I am like a tree no longer green,
Where Winter's barrenness may be foreseen
In branch and bough, by Autumn's touch made sere;
And like the leaves which rough winds violate,
The days from off my life drop desolate.

And if that move her not, go, kiss each lip,
And tell her that I can no longer live,
Unless she come again to me and give
Her sweet and ever-constant fellowship.
And from her lips thou shalt not separate
Until she swear to be compassionate.
—*Chambers's Journal.*

[PRINTED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE AUTHOR.]

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

Author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY—THE HAREFIELD ESTATE.

Ethelberta was a firm believer in the kindly effects of artistic education upon the masses. She held that defilement of mind often arose from ignorance of eye; and her philanthropy being, by the simple force of her situation, of that sort which lingers in the neighborhood of home, she concentrated her efforts in this kind upon Sol and Dan. The Academy exhibition having now just opened, she accordingly ordered the brothers to appear in their best clothes at the entrance to Burlington House just after noontide on the Saturday of the first week, this being the only day and hour at which they could attend without "losing a half," and, therefore, it was necessary to put up with the inconvenience of arriving at a crowded and enervating time.

When Ethelberta was set down in the quadrangle she perceived the faithful pair, big as the Zamzummims of old time, standing like sentinels in the particular corner that she had named to them; for Sol and Dan would as soon have attempted petty larceny as broken faith with their admired lady-sister Ethelberta. They welcomed her with a painfully lavish exhibition of large new gloves, and chests covered with broad triangular areas of padded blue silk, occupying the position that the shirt front had occupied in earlier days, and supposed to be lineally descended from the tie of a neckerchief.

The dress of their sister for to-day was exactly that of a respectable workman's relative who had no particular ambition in the matter—a black stuff gown, a plain bonnet to match. A veil she wore for obvious reasons; her face was getting well known in London, and it had already appeared at the private view in an uncovered state, when it was scrutinized more than the paintings around. But now homely and useful labor was her purpose. Catalogue in hand she took the two brothers through the galleries, teaching them in whispers as they walked, and occasionally correcting them—first, for too reverential a bearing toward the well-dressed crowd, among whom they persisted in walking with their hats in their hands, and with the generally contrite bearing of meek people in church; and, secondly, for a tendency which they too often showed toward straying from the contemplation of the pictures as art to curious speculations on the intrinsic nature of the delineated subject, the gilding of the frames, the construction of the sky-lights overhead, or admiration for the bracelets, lockets, and lofty eloquence of persons around them.

"Now," said Ethelberta, in a warning whisper, "we are coming near the picture which was partly painted from myself. Now, Dan, when you see it don't you exclaim 'Hullo!' or 'That's Berta to a T,' or anything at all. It would not matter were it not dangerous for me to be noticed here to-day. I see several people who would recognize me on the least provocation."

"Not a word," said Dan. "Don't you be afeard about that. I feel that I baint upon my own ground to-day; and wouldn't do anything to cause an upset, drown me if I would. Would you, Sol?"

In this temper they all pressed forward, and Ethelberta could not but be gratified at the reception of Ladywell's picture, though it was accorded by critics not very profound. It was an operation of some minutes to get exactly opposite, and when side by side the three stood there, they overheard the immediate reason of the pressure. "Farewell, thou art too dear for my possessing," had been lengthily discoursed upon that morning by the Coryphæus of popular opinion; and the spirit having once been poured out, sons and daughters could prophesy. But in truth, Ladywell's work, if not emphatically original, was happily centred on a middle stratum of taste, and, apart from this adventitious help, commanded, and deserved to command, a wide area of appreciation.

While they were standing here in the very heart of the throng Ethelberta's ears were arrested by two male voices behind her, whose words formed a novel contrast to those of the other speakers around.

"Some men, you see, with extravagant expectations of themselves, coolly get them gratified, while others hope rationally and are disappointed. Luck, that's what it is. And the more easily a man takes life the more persistently does luck follow him."

"Of course; because, if he's industrious he does not want luck's assistance. Natural laws will help him instead."

"Well, if it is true that Ladywell has painted a good picture he has done it by an exhaustive process. He has painted every possible bad one till nothing more of that sort is left for him. You know what lady's face served as the original to this, I suppose?"

"Mrs. Petherwin's, I hear."

"Yes, Mrs. Alfred Neigh that's to be."

"What, that elusive fellow caught at last?"

"So it appears; but she herself is hardly so well secured as yet, it seems, though he takes the uncertainty as coolly as possible. I knew nothing about it till he introduced the subject as we were standing here on Monday, and said, in an off-hand way, 'I mean to marry that lady.' I asked him how. 'Easily,' he said; 'I will have her if there are a hundred at her heels.' You will understand that this was quite in confidence."

"Of course, of course." Then there was a slight laugh, and the companions proceeded to other gossip.

Ethelberta, calm and compressed in manner, sidled along to extricate herself, not daring to turn round, and Dan and Sol followed, till they were all clear of the spot. The brothers, who had heard the words equally well with Ethelberta, made no remark to her upon them, believing that they referred to some peculiar system of courtship adopted in high life, with which they had rightly no concern.

Ethelberta ostensibly continued her business of tutoring the young workmen just as before, though every emotion in her had been put on the alert by this discovery. She had known that Neigh admired her; yet his presumption in uttering such a remark as he was reported to have uttered, confidentially or otherwise, nearly took away her breath. Perhaps it was not altogether disagreeable to have her breath so taken away. "I mean to marry that lady." She whispered the words to herself twenty times in the course of the afternoon. Sol and Dan were left considerably longer to their private perceptions of the false and true in art than they had been earlier in the day.

When she reached home Ethelberta was still far removed in her reflections; and it was noticed afterward that about this time in her career her openness of manner entirely deserted her. She mostly was silent about her thoughts, and she wore an air of unusual stillness. It was the silence and stillness of a starry sky, where all is force and motion. This deep, undecipherable habit sometimes suggested, though it did not reveal, Ethelberta's busy brain to her sisters, and they said to one another, "I cannot think what's coming to Berta; she is not so nice as she used to be."

The evening under notice was passed desultorily enough after the discovery of Neigh's self-assured statement. Among other things that she did after dark, while still musingly examining the probabilities of the report turning out true, was to wander to the large attic where the children slept, a frequent habit of hers at night to learn if they were snug and comfortable. They were talking now from bed to bed, the person under discussion being herself. Herself seemed everywhere to-day.

"I know that she is a fairy," Myrtle was insisting, "because she must be to have such pretty things in her house, and wear silk dresses such as mother and we and Picotee haven't got, and have money to give us whenever we want it."

"Emmeline says perhaps she knows the fairy's godmother, and is not a fairy herself, because Berta is too tall for a real fairy."

"She must be one; for when there was a notch burned in the hem of my pretty blue frock she said it should be gone in the morning if I would go to bed and not cry; and in the morning it was gone, and all nice and straight as new."

Ethelberta was recalling to mind how she had sat up and repaired the damage alluded to by cutting off half an inch of the skirt all round and hemming it anew, when the breathing of the children became regular, and they fell asleep. Here were bright little minds ready for a training, which without money and influence she could never give them. The wisdom which knowledge brings, and the power which wisdom may bring, she had always assumed would be theirs in her dreams for their social elevation. By what means were these things to be insured to them if her skill in breadwinning should fail her? Would not a well-contrived marriage be of service? She covered and tucked in one more closely, lifted another upon the pillow and straightened the soft limbs to an easy position; then sat down by the window and looked out at the flashing stars. Thoughts of Neigh's audacious statement returned again upon Ethelberta. He had said that he meant to marry her. Of what standing was the man who had uttered such an intention respecting one to whom a politic marriage had become almost a necessity of existence?

She had often heard Neigh speak indefinitely of some estate—"my little place" he had called it—which he had purchased no very long time ago. All she knew was that its name was Harefield, that it lay from twenty to forty miles out of London in a south-westerly direction, a railway station in the district bearing the same name, so that there was probably a village or small town adjoining. Whether the dignity of this landed property was that of domain, farmstead, allotment, or garden plot, Ethelberta had not the slightest conception. She was almost certain that Neigh never lived there, but that might signify nothing. The exact size and value of the estate would, she mused, be curious, interesting, and almost necessary information to her who must become mistress of it were she to allow him to carry out his singularly cool and crude, if tender, intention. Moreover, its importance would afford a very good random sample of his worldly substance throughout, from which alone, after all, could the true spirit and worth and seriousness of his wish be apprehended. Impecuniosity may revel in unqualified vows and brim over with confessions as blithely as a bird of May, but such careless pleasures are not for the solvent, whose very dreams are negotiable, and are expressed with due care accordingly. That Neigh had used the words she had far more than *prima-facie* appearances for believing. Neigh's own conduct toward her, though peculiar rather than devoted, found in these words alone a reasonable key. But supposing the estate to be such a wordy hallucination as, for instance, hers had been at Arrowthorne, when her poor, unprogressive, hopelessly impracticable Christopher came there to visit her, and was so wonderfully undeceived about her social standing: what a *fiasco*, and what a cuckoo-cry would his utterances about marriage seem then. Christopher had often told her of his expectations from "Arrowthorne Lodge," and of the blunders that had resulted in consequence. Had not Ethelberta's affection for Christopher partaken less of lover's passion than of old-established tutelary regard, she might have been reminded by this reflection of the transcendent fidelity he had shown under that trial—as severe a trial, considering the abnormal, almost morbid, development of the passion for position in present-day society, as can be prepared for men in an ordinary, unheroic channel of life.

By the following evening the consideration of this possibility, that Neigh's position might furnish scope for such a discovery by herself as hers had afforded to Christopher, decoyed Ethelberta into a curious little scheme. She was piqued into a practical undertaking by the man who could say to his friend with such *sang froid*, "I mean to marry that lady."

Merely telling Picotee to prepare for an evening excursion, of which she was to talk to no one, Ethelberta made ready likewise, and they left the house in a cab about half an hour before sunset and drove to the Waterloo Station. With the decline and departure of the sun a fog gathered itself out of the low meadow land that bordered the railway as they went along toward the west, stretching over it like a placid lake, till at the end of the journey the mist became generally pervasive, though not dense. Avoiding observation as much as they conveniently could, the two sisters walked from the long wooden shed which formed the station here, into the rheumy air and along the road to the open country. Picotee occasionally questioned Ethelberta on the object of the strange journey; she did not question closely, being satisfied that in such sure hands as Ethelberta's she was safe.

Deeming it unwise to make any inquiry just yet beyond the simple one of the way to Harefield, Ethelberta led her companion along a newly-fenced road across a heath. In due time they came to an ornamental gate with a semi-circular wall on each side, signifying the entrance to some inclosed property or other. Ethelberta being quite free from any digested plan for encouraging Neigh in his resolve to wive, was startled to find a hope in her that this very respectable beginning before their eyes was the entrance to the Harefield property; that she hoped it was nevertheless unquestionable. Just beyond lay a turnpike-house, where was dimly visible a woman in the act of putting up a shutter to the window looking upon the road.

Compelled by this time to come to special questions, Ethelberta instructed Picotee to ask of this person if the place they had just passed was the entrance to Harefield Park. The woman replied that it was. Directly she had gone indoors Ethelberta turned back again toward the park gate.

"What have we come for Berta?" said Picotee, as she turned also.

"I'll tell you some day," replied her sister.

It was now much past eight o'clock, and, from the nature of the evening, dusk. The last stopping up-train was about ten, so that half an hour could well be afforded for looking around. Ethelberta went to the gate, which was found to be fastened by a chain and padlock.

"Ah, the London season," she murmured.

There was a wicket at the side and they entered. An avenue of young fir trees three or four feet in height extended from the gate into the mist, and down this they walked. The drive was not in very good order, and the two women were frequently obliged to walk on the grass to avoid the rough stones in the carriage-way. The double line of young firs now abruptly terminated, and the road swept lower, bending to the right, immediately in front being a large lake, calm and silent as a second sky. They could hear from somewhere on the margin the purl of a weir, and around were clumps of shrubs, araucarias and deodars being the commonest. Ethelberta could not resist being charmed with the repose of the spot, and hastened on with curiosity to reach the other side of the pool, where, by every law of manorial topography, the mansion would be situate. The fog concealed all objects beyond a distance of twenty yards or thereabout, but it was nearly full moon, and though the orb was hidden, a pale, diffused light enabled her to see objects in the foreground. Reaching the other side of the lake the drive enlarged itself most legitimately to a large oval, as for a sweep before a door, a pile of rockwork standing in the midst.

But where should have been the front door of a mansion was simply a rough rail fence, about four feet high. They drew near and looked over.

In the inclosure, and on the site of the imaginary house, was an extraordinary group. It consisted of numerous horses in the last stage of decrepitude, the animals being such mere skeletons that at first she hardly recognized them to be horses at all; they seemed rather to be specimens of some attenuated heraldic animal, scarcely thick enough through the body to cast a shadow, or enlarged castings of the fire-dog of past times. These poor creatures were endeavoring to make a meal from herbage so trodden and thin that scarcely a wholesome blade remained; the little that there was consisted of the sourer sorts common on such sandy soils, mingled with tufts of heather and sprouting ferns.

"Why have we come here, dear Berta?" said Picotee, shuddering.

"I hardly know," said Ethelberta.

Adjoining this inclosure was another and smaller one, formed of high boarding, within which appeared to be some sheds and outhouses. Ethelberta looked through the crevices, and saw that in the midst of the yard stood trunks of trees as if they were growing, with branches also extending, but these were sawn off at the points where they began to be flexible, no twigs or boughs remaining. Each torso was not unlike a huge hat-stand, and suspended to the pegs and prongs were lumps of some substance which at first she did not recognize; they proved to be a chronological sequel to the previous scene. Horses' skulls, ribs, quarters, legs, and other joints were hung thereon, the whole forming a huge open air larder emitting not too sweet a smell.

But what Stygian sound was this? There had arisen at the moment upon the mute and sleepy air a varied howling from a hundred tongues. It had burst from a spot close at hand—a low wooden building by a stream which fed the lake—and reverberated for miles. No further explanation was required.

"We are close to a kennel of hounds," said Ethelberta, as Picotee held tightly to her arm. "They cannot get out, so you need not fear. They have a horrid way of suddenly beginning thus at different hours of the night, for no apparent reason, though perhaps they hear us. These poor horses are waiting to be killed for their food."

The experience altogether from its intense melancholy was very depressing, almost appalling to the two lone young women, and they quickly retraced their footsteps. The pleasant lake, the purl of the weir, the rudimentary lawns, shrubberies, and avenues, had changed their character quite. Ethelberta fancied at that moment that she could not have married Neigh, even had she loved him, so horrid did his belongings appear to be. But for many other reasons she had been gradually feeling within this hour that she would not go out of her way at a beck from a man whose interest was so unimpassioned.

Thinking no more of him as a possible husband she ceased to be afraid to make inquiries about the peculiarities of his possessions. In the high road they came upon a local man, resting from wheeling a wheelbarrow, and Ethelberta asked him, with the air of a countrywoman, who owned the estate across the road.

"The man owning that is one of the name of Neigh," said the native, wiping his face. "He bought the place some time ago, and was going to build a house upon it—in short, he went so far as to have the grounds planted, and the roads marked out, and the fish-pond made; well, then, owing to his father's goings on, he did no more. 'I shall never have a wife,' he said, 'so why should I want a house to put her in.' He's a terrible hater of women, I hear, particularly the lower class."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, and since then he has let the land to the Honorable Mr. Mountclere, a brother of Lord Mountclere's, and a sort of chum of Mr. Neigh's. Mr. Mountclere wanted the spot for a kennel, and as the land is too poor and sandy for cropping, Mr. Neigh let him have it. 'Tis his hounds that you hear howling."

"What did Mr. Neigh's father do to so disgust his son?"

"Married his cook, and 'twas considered a disgrace to the family by young Neigh, who hated that one of the servant class should mix up with his blood."

They passed on. "Berta, why did we come down here?" said Picotee.

"To see the nakedness of the land. It was a whim only, and as it will end in nothing, it is not worth while for me to make further explanation."

It was with a curious sense of renunciation that Ethelberta went homeward. Neigh was handsome, grim-natured, rather wicked, and an indifferentist; and these attractions interested her as a woman. But the news of this evening suggested to Ethelberta that herself and Neigh's stepmother were too nearly cattle of one color for a confession on the matter of lineage to be well received; and without confidence of every sort on the nature of her situation, she was determined to contract no union at all. The sympathy of unlikeness might lead the scion of some family, hollow and fungous with antiquity, and as yet unmarked by a mesalliance, to be won over by her story; but the antipathy of resemblance would be ineradicable.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

ETHELBERTA'S DRAWING-ROOM.

While Ethelberta, during the next day or two, was dismissing that evening journey from her consideration, as an incident altogether foreign to the organized course of her existence, the hidden fruit thereof was rounding to maturity in a species unforeseen. Inferences unassailable as processes are to be suspected nevertheless, from the almost certain deficiency of particulars on some side or other. The truth in relation to Neigh's supposed frigidity was brought before her at the end of the week, when Dan and Sol had taken Picotee, Cornelia, and the young children to Kew for the afternoon. Early that morning, hours before it was necessary, there had been such a chatter of preparation in the house as was seldom heard there. Sunday hats and bonnets had been retrimmed with such cunning that it would have taken a milliner's apprentice at least to discover that any thread in them was not quite new. There was an anxious peep through the blind at the sky at daybreak by Georgina and Myrtle, and the perplexity of these rural children was great at the weather signs of town, where atmospheric effects had nothing to do with clouds, and fair days and foul came apparently quite by chance. Punctually at the hour appointed two friendly human shadows descended across the kitchen window, followed by Sol and Dan, much to the relief of the children's apprehensions that they might forget the day.

The brothers were by this time acquiring something of the air and manners of London workmen; they were less spontaneous and more comparative; less genial, but smarter; in obedience to the usual law by which the emotion that takes the form of humor in country workmen becomes transmuted to irony among the same order in town. But the fixed and dogged fidelity to one another under apparent coolness, by which this family was distinguished, remained unshaken in these members as in all the rest, leading them to select the children as companions in their holiday in preference to casual acquaintance. At last they were ready, and departed, and Ethelberta, after chatting with her mother awhile, proceeded to her personal duties.

The house was very silent that day, Gwendoline and Joey being the only ones left below stairs. Ethelberta was wishing that she had thrown off her state and gone to Kew to have an hour of childhood over again in a romp with the others, when she was startled by the announcement of a male visitor—none other than Mr. Neigh.

Ethelberta's attitude on receipt of this information sufficiently expressed a revived sense that the incidence of Mr. Neigh on her path might have a meaning after all. Neigh had certainly said he was going to marry her, and now here he was come to her house—just as if he meant to do it forthwith. She had mentally discarded him; yet she felt a shock which was scarcely painful, and a dread which was almost exhilarating. Her flying visit to Harefield she thought little of at this moment. From the fact that the mind prefers imaginings to recapitulation, conjecture to history, Ethelberta had dwelt more upon Neigh's possible plans and anticipations than upon the incidents of her evening journey; and the former assumed a more distinct shape in her mind's eye than anything on the visible side of the curtain.

Neigh was perhaps not quite so placidly nonchalant as in ordinary; still, he was by far the most trying visitor that Ethelberta had lately faced, and she could not get above the stage—not a very high one for the mistress of a house—of feeling her personality to be inconveniently in the way of his eyes. He had somewhat the bearing of a man who was going to do without any fuss what gushing people would call a philanthropic action.

"I have been intending to write a line to you," said Neigh; "but I felt that I could not be sure of writing my meaning in a way which might please you. I am not bright at a letter—never was. The question I mean is one that I hope you will be disposed to answer favorably, even though I may show the awkwardness of a fellow—person who has never put such a question before. Will you give me a word of encouragement—just a hope that I may not be unacceptable as a husband to you? Your talents are very great; and of course I know that I have nothing at all in that way. Still people are happy together sometimes in spite of such things. Will you say 'Yes,' and settle it now?"

"I was not expecting you had come upon such an errand as this," said she, looking up a little, but mostly looking down. "I cannot say what you wish, Mr. Neigh."

"Perhaps I have been too sudden and presumptuous. Yes, I know I have been that. However, directly I saw you I felt that nobody ever came so near my idea of what is desirable in a lady, and it occurred to me that only one obstacle should stand in the way of the natural results, which would be your refusal. In common kindness, consider. I dare say I am judged to be a man of inattentive habits—I know that's what you think of me; but, under your influence I should be very different, so pray do not let your dislike to little matters influence you."

"I would not indeed. But believe me there can be no discussion of marriage between us," said Ethelberta, decisively.

"If that's the case I may as well say no more. To burden you with my regrets would be out of place, I suppose," said Neigh, looking calmly out of the window.

"Apart from personal feeling, there are considerations which would prevent what you contemplated," she murmured. "My affairs are too lengthy, intricate, and unpleasant for me to explain to anybody at present. And that would be a necessary first step."

"Not at all. I cannot think that preliminary to be necessary at all. I would put my lawyer in communication with yours, and we would leave the rest to them; I believe that is the proper way. You could say anything in confidence to your family-man; and you could inquire through him anything you might wish to know about my—about me. All you would need to say to myself are just the two little words—'I will,' in the church here at the end of the Crescent."

"I am sorry to pain you, Mr. Neigh—so sorry," said Ethelberta. "But I cannot say them." She was rather distressed that, despite her discouraging words, he still went on with his purpose, as if he imagined what she so distinctly said to be no bar, but rather a stimulant, usual under the circumstances.

"It does not matter about paining me," said Neigh. "Don't take that into consideration at all. But I did not expect you to leave me so entirely without help—to refuse me absolutely as far as words go—after what you did. If it had not been for that I should never have ventured to call. I might otherwise have supposed your interest to be fixed in another quarter; but your acting in that manner encouraged me to think you could listen to a word."

"What do you allude to?" said Ethelberta. "How have I acted?"

Neigh appeared reluctant to go any further; but the allusion soon became sufficiently clear. "I wish my little place at Harefield had been worthier of you," he said brusquely. "However, that's a matter of time only. It is useless to build a house there yet. I wish I had known that you would be passing at that time of the evening. A single word, when we were talking about it the other day, that you were going to be in the neighborhood, would have been sufficient. Nothing could have given me so much delight as to have driven you round."

He knew that she had been to Harefield; that knowledge was what had inspired him to call upon her to-day! Ethelberta's face did not change, since a face must be said not to change while it preserves the same pleasant lines in the mobile parts as before; but anybody who has preserved his pleasant lines under the half-minute's peer of the invidious camera, and found what a wizened, starched kind of thing they stiffen to toward the end of the time, will understand the tendency of Ethelberta's lovely features now.

"Yes, I walked round," said Ethelberta, slowly.

Neigh was decidedly master of the position at last, but he spoke as it he did not value that. His knowledge had furnished him with grounds for calling upon her, and he hastened to undeceive her from supposing that he could think ill of any motive of hers which gave him those desirable grounds.

"I suppose you, by that, to give some little thought to me occasionally," he resumed in the same slow and orderly tone. "How could I help thinking so? It was your doing that which encouraged me. Now, was not that natural—I put it to you?"

Ethelberta was almost exasperated at perceiving the awful extent to which she had compromised herself with this man by her impulsive visit: lightly and philosophically as he seemed to take it—as a thing, in short, which every woman would do by nature unless hindered by difficulties—it was no trifle to her as long as he was ignorant of her justification; and this she determined that he should know at once, at all hazards.

"It was through you in the first place that I did look into your grounds," she said excitedly. "It was your presumption that caused me to go there. I should never have thought of such a thing else. If you had never said what you did I never should have thought of you or Harefield either—Harefield might have been in Kamschatka for all I cared."

"I hope sincerely that I never said anything to disturb you."

"Yes you did—not to me, but to somebody," said Ethelberta, with her eyes overfull of retained tears.

"What have I said to somebody that can be in the least objectionable to you?" inquired Neigh, with much concern.

"You said—you said, you meant to marry me—just as if I had no voice in the matter. And that annoyed me, and made me go there out of curiosity."

Neigh changed color a little. "Well, I did say it; I own that I said it," he replied at last. "Probably he knew enough of her nature not to feel long disconcerted by her disclosure, however she might have become possessed of the information. The admission was certainly a great excuse to her curiosity; but if Ethelberta had tried she could not have given him a better ground for making light of her objections to his suit. "I felt that I must marry you; that we were predestined to marry ages ago, and I feel it still," he continued. "You seem to regret your interest in Harefield; but to me it is a charm, and has been ever since I heard of it."

"If you only knew all!" she said, helplessly, showing, without perceiving it, an unnecessary humility in the remark, since there was no more reason just then that she should go into details about her life than that he should about his. But melancholy and mistaken thoughts of herself as a counterfeit had brought her to this.

"I do not wish to know more," said Neigh.

"And would you marry any woman off-hand without being thoroughly acquainted with her circumstances?" she said, looking at him curiously, and with a little admiration, for his unconscionable phlegmatic treatment of her motives in going to Harefield had a not unbecoming daring about it in Ethelberta's eye.

"I would marry a woman off-hand when that woman is you. I would make you mine this moment, did I dare; or, to speak with absolute accuracy, within twenty-four hours. Do assent to it, dear Mrs. Petherwin, and let me be sure of you forever. I'll drive to Doctors Commons this minute, and meet you to-morrow morning at nine in the church, just below. It is a simple impulse, but I would adhere to it in the coolest moment. Shall it be arranged in that way, instead of our waiting through the ordinary routine of preparation? I am not a youth now, but I can see the bliss of such an act as that, and the contemptible nature of methodical proceedings beside it."

He had taken her hand. Ethelberta gave it a subtle movement backward to imply that he was not to retain the prize, and said, "One whose inner life is almost unknown to you, and whom you have scarcely seen except at other people's houses!"

"We know each other far better than we may think at first," said Neigh. "We are not people to love in a hurry, and I have not done so in this case. As for worldly circumstances, the most important items in a marriage contract are the persons themselves, and, as far as I am concerned, if I get a lady fair and wise, I care for nothing further. I know you are beautiful, for all London owns it; I know you are talented for I have read your poetry and heard your romances; and I know you are politic and discreet"—

"For I have examined you property," said she, with a weak smile.

Neigh bowed. "And what more can I wish to know? Come, shall it be?"

"Certainly not to-morrow."

"I would be entirely in your hands in that matter. I will not urge you to be precipitate—I could not expect you to be ready yet. My suddenness perhaps offended you; but having thought deeply of this bright possibility, I was apt to forget the forbearance to be shown at first in mentioning it. If I have done wrong, forgive me."

"I will think of that," said Ethelberta, with a cooler manner. "But, seriously, all these words words are nothing to the purpose. I must remark that I prize your friendship, but it is not for me to marry now. You have convinced me of your goodness of heart and freedom from unworthy suspicions; let that be enough. The best way in which I in my turn can convince you of my goodness of heart, is by asking you to see me in private no more."

"And do you refuse to think of me as—Why do you treat me like that after all?" said Neigh, surprised at this want of harmony with his principle that one convert to matrimony could always find a second ready-made.

"I cannot explain, I cannot explain," said she impatiently. "I would and I would not—explain I mean, not marry. I don't love anybody, and I have no heart left for beginning. It is only honest in me to tell you that I am interested in watching another man's career, though that is not to the point either, for no close relationship with him is contemplated. But I do not wish to speak of this any more. Do not press me to it."

"Certainly I will not," said Neigh, seeing that she was distressed and sorrowful. "But do consider me and my wishes, Mrs. Petherwin; I have a right to ask it, for it is only a continuance of what you have already begun to do. To-morrow I believe I shall have the happiness of seeing you again."

She did not say no, and long after the door had closed upon him she remained fixed in thought. "How can he be blamed for his manner," she said, "after knowing what I did?"

Ethelberta as she sat felt herself much less a Petherwin than a Chickerel, much less a poetess richly freighted with fancy than an adventuress with a nebulous prospect. Neigh was one of the few men whose presence seemed to attenuate her dignity in some mysterious way to its very least proportions; and that act of espial, which had so quickly and inexplicably come to his knowledge, helped his influence still more. She knew little of the nature of the town-bachelor; there were opaque depths in him which her thoughts had never definitely plumbed. Notwithstanding her exaltation to the atmosphere of the Petherwin family, Ethelberta was very far from having the thoroughbred London woman's knowledge of sets, grades, coteries, cliques, forms, glosses, and niceties, particularly on the masculine side. Setting the years from her infancy to her first look into town against those linking that epoch with the present, the former period covered not only the greater time, but contained the mass of her most vivid impressions of life and its ways. But in recognizing her own ignorance of the ratio that words to women bear to deeds to women in the ethical code of the bachelor of the club, she forgot that human nature in the gross differs little with situation, and that a gift which, if the germs were lacking, no amount of training in clubs and coteries could supply, was mother-wit like her own.

[*To be Continued.*]

MICHAEL ANGELO AND JULIUS II.—Immediately after this interval of painting occurred that encounter of two of the most notable men of their time which has given a striking and humorous page to the history of art. Julius II., probably some years after his accession to the Papacy, took the great sculptor, whose temper and character were not unlike his own, into his employment, in order that he might glorify himself with a tomb worthy his own estimate of his greatness—a most wise precaution for all who share the impulse of posthumous vanity. The Pope and the artist were a fit pair to meet in that great old Rome, so full of memories; and the warlike narrative of their friendship and quarrels, hot on both sides, yet on neither without a mixture of genuine regard and liking, is full of interest and character. Its beginning, however, was not of an agreeable kind. Excited by hopes of a splendid work, not less honorable to himself than to Pope Julius, Michael Angelo had first to betake himself for eight dreary probationary months to the marble country of Carrara to choose the blocks for his statues, and to get them painfully conveyed to the sea, to be sent off to Rome. In this exile, during which it is easy to imagine the eager anticipation of the great sculptor, held, as it were, in the leash, and unable to get to work, though with such wealth of virgin material round him, he had hard ado, Vasari tell us, to keep himself from striking out, with those fiery vehement strokes of his, some huge *abozzo* in the white rocks of a cave, as a memorial of himself and his weary vigil. What pilgrimages we should all have made to that powdery waste had he left some such vast mysterious image as the uncompleted "Day" of San Lorenzo to keep the world in mind of the long days he passed there among the rough marble of those precious caverns. The blocks which he sent to Rome half filled the piazza of St. Pietro; and as soon as the artist was released from the labor of collecting them, he rushed at his more congenial work *con grande animo*. Such was the eagerness of both artist and patron that a communication, "a bridge," as Vasari calls it, was made between the Vatican and the great shed in the piazza which had been erected over the sculptor and the marble which he attacked in a sacred fury of creation. It is not difficult to understand how the perpetual intrusion at any moment, however critical, of such a visitor as the fiery old Pope, with the license of age added to that of absolute power, inquiring, criticising, praising and blaming with more zeal than knowledge, must have gone far to drive the equally fiery young sculptor half frantic by times, when he had to suspend his chisel, and subdue his *furia*, and listen to all his Holiness might choose to say. Perhaps an impatient word burst from him at some especially unpropitious visit, which nettled Julius; but at all events when a new arrival of marble from Carrara made it necessary for the sculptor to get money from the Pope, his Holiness was busy and could not see him. This was repeated two or three times, at first to the surprise, and afterward to the furious indignation, of Michael Angelo, who felt himself as great and independent as either Prince or Pope. "You don't know who it is to whom you refuse admittance," a wondering by-stander said at last in his hearing to the lackey who shut him out. "I know him very well, but I am here to obey my orders," said the man. Michael Angelo turned away, breathing fire and flame, and bidding the lackey tell the Pope that if he wanted him he must send for him, went off to his house, where he gave his servants orders to sell everything to the Jews, and left Rome instantly, riding all through the night in hot haste, and never drawing bridle till he reached Tuscan soil. As it proved, he had taken the only wise course; for he had scarcely reached Poggibonsi, on the Florentine frontier, when no less than five couriers arrived one after the other, with letters from Julius recalling him. But the sculptor was no less proud than the Pope; all the messengers could get from him was a brief note of reply, proudly informing his Holiness that it was impossible for him who had been "*cacciatio via come un tristo*," to go back again; after which he made his way to Florence, settling down in his old quarters, it would seem, with all the haughty sadness of an injured man. —*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A JACK OF ALL TRADES.—Colin Pullinger still solicits public patronage at Selsey, near Chichester, as: "Contractor, inventor, fisherman, and mechanic; following the various trades and professions of a builder, carpenter, joiner, sawyer, undertaker, turner, cooper, painter, glazier, sign-painter, wooden-pump maker, paper-hanger, bell-hanger, boat-builder, clock-cleaner, locks repaired and keys fitted, repairer of umbrellas and parasols, mender of china and glass, net knitter, wire worker, grocer, baker, farmer, stuffer, and preserver of the skins of birds and insects, copying-clerk, letter-writer, accountant, surveyor, engineer, land-measurer, house-agent, vestry clerk, assistant overseer, clerk to the Selsey Parish Club, clerk to the Selsey Police, assessor and collector of land tax and property and income tax, collector of church and highway rates; has served at sea in the four quarters of the world, as seaman, sail-maker, cook, steward, mate, and navigator; the maker and inventor of an improved horseshoe, an improved scarifier, a newly-invented couch-grass-cutter, a machine to tar rope, model of a vessel to cut asunder chains put across the mouths of harbors, a curious mouse-trap made on a scientific principle, where each mouse caught resets the trap to catch the next, requires no fresh baiting, and will catch them by dozens; also a mouse-trap on a most novel, ingenious, and simple construction, being perpetually set, the bait will last for months, every mouse enters the trap through the same opening, and is most effectually secured, first on one side, the next on the other, and so on in succession, catching any number; rat-traps on various constructions, an improved mole-trap, model of a steamboat on quite a new and improved construction, four feet long and challenged to beat any boat of the same length in the world; crabs, lobsters, and prawns sent to any part of the world; mouse and rat traps lent on hire at one penny per week; an evening school; a penny savings bank. If you doubt me, try me." Beside this village Crichton's trade placard, the following odd one from Gloucestershire is commonplace: "Johnny Overy lives here, teacher music by steam, egg merchant and parish clerk, pig-killer and bell-man. J. O. sells red herrings and raisins, parasols and pistols, barm and sand, fiddle-strings and flour, tripe, dun-

bing, and all kinds of hardware but treacle." This, moreover, is surpassed in originality by the notice issued in 1820 by Burness & Son, down Bridgewater way, which ran thus: "Burness & Son: blacksmith's and barber's work done here, horseshoeing and shaving, locks mended and hare-curling, bleeding, teeth-drawing, and all other farriery work; all sorts of spirates licker akording to the late comerce treaty. Tak notis, my wife keeps skool and lerns folks as yu shall; teches reading and riting, and all other langurtches, and has assistants if required, to teach horritory, sowing, the mathematics, and all other fashionable diversions."—*All the Year Round.*

IN THE LANE.

The daisies star the summer grass;
And, with the dancing leaves at play,
Adown this lane the breezes pass,
In pleasant music, all the day.

I love the sweet, sequestered place,
The gracious roof of gold and green,
Where arching branches interlace,
With glimpses of the sky between.

I see the drooping roses trail
From tangled hedgerows to the ground;
I hear the chanting swell and fail,
Of fond love-lyrics, all around.

And here, adown the shady walk,
In days divine now passed away,
Entranced, I listed to the talk,
That ever held my heart in sway.

In days when birds began to sing,
Because they found the earth was fair;
In halcyon days of happy Spring,
None aught but us our joys to share.

But pleasure past is present pain;
The petals of the rose are shed;
The piercing thorns alone remain;
I live to sorrow for the dead.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

London Police Courts.—The jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police Courts extends from Hornsey on the north to Norwood on the south, and from Barking Creek and Woolwich on the east to Wimbledon and Hammersmith on the west of the metropolis; from this, however, must be excepted the city proper, which remains under the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. In this district, then, are eleven Police Courts, to each of which two magistrates are allotted, who are responsible for the conduct and despatch of the business, one of whom is in attendance from 10 o'clock until 5 (and later if need be) every day throughout the year, except Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good Friday. At Bow street, in addition to the two magistrates allotted to that court, the Chief Magistrate attends daily, and besides taking a portion of the ordinary business of the court, presides over the very numerous cases which now arise under the extradition treaties, and over those more important investigations which may properly be considered as State trials, and conducts the necessary communications with the various departments of the Government. Clerks are attached to each court, and a staff of ushers and other officers are in attendance to assist in the transaction of the business. The duties of the court may be divided into those which are inquisitorial and those which are judicial. To the former class belong all those inquiries which take place preparatory to the committal of a prisoner for trial at the sessions or assizes, comprising, with some exceptions, all felonies and the more serious class of misdemeanors. To the latter belong the far more numerous cases of every conceivable description which a Magistrate has power to decide summarily. The tendency of recent legislation has been to increase largely the number of this latter class. Larcenies and embezzlements for a small amount, or where the prisoner pleads guilty or is under the prescribed age—cases which, a few years ago, could only be adjudicated upon by a jury—are now confided to the decision of a Police Magistrate; besides which, his jurisdiction in cases of aggravated assaults has, of late years, been largely extended. In the same class must be comprised those cases which arise under the numerous acts passed within a recent period relating to the regulation of streets, the construction of buildings, the suppression of nuisances, the general sanitary arrangements of the district, the settlement of disputes between landlords and their lodgers, between masters and their servants, including the important and sometimes very difficult cases which arise with regard to seamen's wages—and under other statutes, whose name is legion, and to these must be added common assaults, and all the petty offenses arising from disputes as to the water-tap, the clothes-line, the washing-copper, the feuds of children, followed by battles between their respective mothers—the religious animosities of Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Christian, as bitter, though not so fatal, as when Richard the First returned from the Holy Land; and, above all, from that *fons et origo* of all crime—Drink. As soon as the Magistrate takes his seat, the ordinary business of the day commences. Of this an accurate record is kept in the following manner: In all summary cases a careful note of the evidence is taken by the clerk, and preserved in the court. In all those cases which have ultimately to go before a superior tribunal, a deposition is taken down, read over, and signed by each witness, and then transmitted to the court before which the trial is to take place. A perfect history of each case is thus presevered for future reference, and a triple record of the decision is entered in the Magistrate's book, on the Clerk's note, and on the police charge-sheet.—*Blackwood.*

Plants and Snake Poison.—The authoress of *Two Years in Natal* writes: "Some assert that the reason snake-bites have no effect on cats is that they know some plant which is an antidote to the poison, and which they eat immediately, if bitten. How far this is true I cannot say. Certainly the anecdote that I gave in my paper, *Two Years in Natal*, is perfectly true, and I believe the snake that bit the cat to be of a very poisonous, if not a deadly, nature; it is much feared by the natives, and is considered by them to be most dangerous. Cats appear to have no fear of snakes, for I saw the same cat that had been bitten follow and attack a green imamba. The snake escaped up a tree, but there is no doubt the cat had every intention of killing it could he have caught it. I believe the word *Imamba* to be merely a Kaffir name for two sorts of snakes that are found in Natal, the green and the black. The *last* is the most deadly snake to be found in South Africa. I never heard the imamba called by any other name."

* * * The following facts are *apropos* to the inquiry whether there exists any herb which gives immunity from poisonous snake bites. So lately as 1869 a cure for the bite of the black snake and other venomous reptiles (*adders* only excepted) was sold at Hobart Town, and elsewhere in Tasmania. It was called "Underwood's antidote," and the method of its discovery (if his account is reliable) is a singular illustration of animal instinct. Underwood was a convict, an assigned servant, working as a sawyer on the river Huon. One day, in 1851, in the bush, he witnessed a battle between a black snake and a guana. The latter, whenever it was bitten, ran to a certain herb, swallowed some of the leaves, and then renewed the contest. Underwood made a strong decoction from this plant, and tested its efficacy on the following day. His little dog was bitten on the neck by a black snake. Some of the extract was poured down the animal's throat, and the wound was fomented. No ill effects followed. This was the first instance of any cure for the bite of this poisonous reptile. Even immediate cauterization had failed to neutralize the poison. The convict offered to disclose the secret for a free pardon. A conditional pardon only was offered. He therefore declared that his secret should die with him. Whether he adhered to this resolution, my informant does not know. Underwood sold his antidote at half a crown a bottle, raising his prices to half a sovereign and upward, as experience proved the value of his specific. Having no necessity to labor for a living, he wandered over the island, carrying inside his blue serge shirt two blacksnakes coiled round his body, allowing them to bite him on the tongue and various parts of the body. At New-Norfolk, on one occasion, Underwood being drunk and quarrelsome, was ordered out of the house. The convict refused to go. An attempt was made to expel him. Underwood drew forth his snakes, and holding one in each hand, danced about the room, while the angry reptiles hissed and erected their poison-fangs. The eccentric snake-charmer was very soon left in undisputed possession of the premises. The enraged landlord sent for two constables. Underwood practiced the same manœuvre, and "the active and intelligent officers" took to their heels. By the time reinforcements arrived the convict had decamped. At a public house near Launceston, in 1855 or 1856, Underwood became, in his turn, the victim of a practical joke which nearly proved fatal. He had permitted a snake to bite him as usual, but the antidote was not forthcoming. Some one had stolen it. And not till the lapse of an hour, when Underwood had become seriously unwell, was it restored, thus proving that the serpents which he carried about were really venomous, and the efficacy of the antidote after the delay of an hour. But evidently the convict would never have dared to impose a fictitious remedy on his customers. I do not know whether Underwood is still living, but if his antidote could be procured and analyzed we might be enabled to discover the herb which furnished it.

[The power of certain plants to neutralize or cure the effects of bites has been an object of belief for 2,000 years, both by savage races and among highly-cultivated peoples; but careful investigations into the matter are still to be made, and till they have been made the whole question must remain undecided. On the one hand we have the universal testimony of the Greek physicians, the Roman naturalists, and the mediæval practitioners in past times, and the general use both in the Old and New World among the semi-civilized inhabitants of the present day. On the other side there is the general disbelief of modern physicians, founded on the want of precise data and any well-authenticated and undoubted cases of cure. With regard to the plants themselves, the principal genus credited with these properties is *Aristolochia*, the numerous species of which are widely diffused over both hemispheres, one of them (*A. serpentaria*, L.) being the "snake-root" which the first settlers in North America found largely in use among the Indians, and several species growing in the Mediterranean region, one of which may not improbably be the plant alluded to by Dr. Schliemann. Other American "rattlesnake seeds" are *Actæa racemosa, Polygala Senega, Eryngium Virginicum, Liatris scarosa*, and *Nabalus*, all of which, with others, are considered to possess alexiteric virtues.]—*Land and Water.*

Charms Against the Evil Eye.—The supposed liability of the innocent multitude to the malevolence of the evil eye caused the superstitious to have recourse to many charms, incantations, and ceremonies to avert ill-consequences and render the poisoned glance innocuous; among which, as just recorded, prayer and the use of saliva were conspicuous. The wearing of coral brooches, beads, and earrings is still a popular charm in Naples against the evil eye. "In Scotland," says Mr. Graham Dalzell, in his addenda, "a red thread tied about a child's neck, or a rowan cross, (cross of mountain ash,) are believed to be equally efficacious in preventing the influence of evil spirits, evil eyes, and other calamities." In the Middle Ages an amulet, of a lozenge shape, marked with the mystic letters A B R A C A D A B R A, was worn in the bosom as a certain specific. A cross formed of the wood of the elder tree, affixed to cow-houses and stables, was supposed to protect the cattle from all possible harm. A branch of the rowan tree was also in great favor, and to hold up but a branch or a twig in presence of an eye-biter was sufficient to render her deadliest wishes of no avail. A four-leaved shamrock, which is excessively rare, and all the more highly prized for that reason, was a sovereign antidote. In Pocock's *Travels in the East* he says that the Arabs of Egypt threw salt into the fire as a charm against the effects of an evil eye, or before loading their camels for a journey through the desert, concluding, as the blue flame arises, that every evil genius is banished. The ejection of saliva was also considered a charm of peculiar efficacy. Pliny speaks of it as a certain antidote to "fascination," as well as a preservative from contagion, and in pugilistic encounters as certain to aggravate the violence of a blow. "At the present day, as of old," says Mr. Dalzell, "a Greek mother, as if commemorating the words of Theocritus and Tibullus, spits in her bosom to repel fascinating glances directed toward herself, and, dreading the gaze of the sterile on her child, spits in its face." But the most common of all the charms in use against the evil eye is that very vulgar gesture of applying the thumb to the nose, stretching out the fingers, and "twiddling" them with a rapid motion for a few seconds, commonly practiced by London street boys, without the slightest knowledge of its origin or meaning, and known in slang parlance as "taking a sight." The Slang Dictionary says that "to take a sight" is a vulgar action employed by boys and others to denote incredulity or contempt for authority; but the real meaning in ancient times, forgotten and wholly unsuspected in our own, was to show contempt and defiance of the machinations of witchcraft, and to render the evil eye powerless. This is the action that so offends the good-natured Pio Nono, not for itself, but as a manifestation of the public opinion, that he possesses, independently of his will, a power that he would be the last to exercise designedly. This vulgar sign, modern as it looks, is as old as Egyptian civilization, and was known, as tracings upon the unearthed walls of Pompeii and Herculaneum abundantly prove, to the street boys and other vulgar inhabitants of those ancient cities.—*All the Year Round.*

Value of Trees in Towns.—Mr. Griffiths, the medical officer of health for Sheffield, in his report upon the sanitary condition of that town during 1874, makes the following remarks in reference to street trees: "In the formation of new streets, and on the eve of the contemplated widening and alteration of old ones, it is to be hoped that an effort may be made to provide for the planting and establishment of trees wherever practicable. The pleasing appearance of verdure in Summer, and the agreeableness of the shade afforded by the foliage to pedestrians, are benefits to the inhabitants well worth the effort and the cost. Whoever has visited the boulevards of continental towns, or even the squares of London, can testify to the advantages of verdure as offering pleasure to the eye and gratification to the mind. Moreover, from a sanitary point of view, the benefits are of incalculable value. It has been asserted that the aggregate surfaces of the leaves of well-grown elm, lime, and sycamore trees, with their six to seven million leaves, equal about 200,000 square feet, or about five acres; and these are almost constantly absorbing and digesting the carbonic acid and various exhalations given off by the putrefaction of animal and vegetable matter, and, as if grateful for such support, return into the air pure oxygen, which reinvigorates and renews animal life. Trees thus remove poison from our midst, and to be without them is an oversight. Trees can be had which will exist, with suitable attention, in any part of the city."

The English Artillery.—By a friend, who belongs to a line regiment, I was introduced to an officer of the "gunners," and by him taken round the batteries, stables, and barracks of his corps. With respect to all I saw of this magnificent arm of the service, I should say that, save in two important particulars, nothing could by any possibility be finer, or more serviceable in every way, than our artillery. The men are clean—clean in that sense of the word which is only seen among English soldiers—well set up, well-grown, powerful fellows, and admirably dressed. The horses, the harness, the saddles, the guns, the tumbrils, and all the belongings of the batteries or troops, are all that can be desired. The driving and the grooming of the horses are such as can only be seen in a country where every man knows something of, and every man loves, a horse. The officers, too, are not mere scientific prigs, like too many artillery officers of other armies, who think it derogatory to look after the horses by which their guns are drawn. From the gray-headed field-officers down to the junior subalterns, every one seems to take a pride in the condition of the horses he has under his charge. What a difference between our artillery horses and men, and discipline, to that presented in the French Army just before it marched out of Strasbourg in 1870! The best turned-out teams of the Coaching or Four-in-Hand Club are not better groomed or cared for than are our gun-horses. But in one very essential respect this arm of the service falls greatly short of what it ought to be. Although from time to time I have seen the matter noticed in the House of Commons, I had no idea that for our field-guns we still stuck to the muzzle-loaders. It seemed incredible that we should be so far behind other nations in this respect. The artillery officers who accompanied us over the batteries said that all kinds of experiments had been tried with the breech-loading guns, and that, after long deliberations, it was determined to revert to the old muzzle-loader. In other words, whenever, or if ever, our artillery meets that of any other European Army in the field, we shall be able to fire one shot for about three of those fired by the enemy. Surely the authorities, whoever they may be, ought, while there is yet time, to take warning from the results of the late Franco-German War. If ever there was a campaign of which the artillery settled the fate, it was that which commenced at Wissembourg and ended at Sedan. As correspondent of a London paper, the present writer was all through that campaign, and was present at every engagement, including the surprise of Gen. Froissard, at Beaumont, and the previous hard-fought and most bloody battle of Woerth. He can safely say that, although better discipline and overpowering numbers did very much for the German Army, a superior and a much quicker-served artillery did more. The French field guns in those days were muzzle-loaders, those of the Germans were breech-loaders; and the result was very much the same as would be the case at a battue, where one sportsman had three guns and the other only a single fowling-piece. In every case, or every engagement, the Germans were able, by their vastly greater quickness of fire, not only to prevent the French doing anything, but also to silence their batteries whenever brought into action. I confess to have been fairly astounded the other day, when, on visiting Aldershot, I found our field and horse batteries to be armed with muzzle-loaders!—*All the Year Round.*

Long and Short Step.—With a line of battle extending for many miles, it is often of the last importance that troops should be moved from one threatened point to another with the utmost speed, and with the least fatigue. A General commanding men capable of such speedy changes of formation would virtually possess the power of multiplying his forces almost indefinitely, if faced by an enemy incapable of accomplishing equally rapid combinations. Hence it becomes of great importance that our supreme military authorities should discover the exact length of pace at which English soldiers can march for long distances, with the maximum of speed and minimum of weariness. Of late the French have been turning attention to this matter, with the result of finding their previous theory of marching altogether wrong. In a very interesting letter on the subject, a correspondent of the *Times* points out that during the Franco-German war, when the quick march pace of the French infantry was only twenty-five and one-half inches, with a cadence of 110 to the minute, these armies altogether failed to perform either long or rapid marches. For instance, when everything depended upon the speed with which Marshal MacMahon advanced from Chalons to the relief of Metz, his first corps only marched fourteen miles in two days, and the remainder of his army was almost equally dilatory. Recognizing the evils certain to result in future campaigns through this tardiness of movement, the French military authorities set to work to discover a remedy, and on the 12th June an order was issued increasing the length of pace to 29½ inches, and the cadence to 115 per minute. This was experimented with during the recent Autumn manœuvres in France, and, according to the opinion of many eminent authorities, the benefit already gained by the alteration is almost marvelous. Such, then, being the result of practical experience across the Channel, it comes to be a question whether the ordinary pace of British infantry on the line of march is the most suitable to our troops. Comparing the principal armies of Europe, we find the German with a stride of 31½ inches, and a cadence of 112 per minute; the Austrian with one of 29½ inches, and a cadence of 115 to 120; the Italian with one of 29½ inches, and a cadence of 120; and the English with a pace of 30 inches, and a cadence of 116 per minute. Hence the German infantry would gain forty-eight inches every minute on the British, or at the rate of 240 feet per hour. In like manner the Austrian and Italian would gain sixty-nine inches every minute, or at the rate of 345 feet per hour on our troops, and 102 feet per hour on German infantry. Taking an eight-hours' march as a fair sample of what might be expected from trained soldiers on active service, it therefore results that British infantry regiments would, at the termination, be 1,920 feet, or more than a third of a mile, behind Germans, and 2,760 feet, or more than half a mile, in rear of Austrians and Italians. The gain or loss of distance being, however, of less importance than the fatigue caused by its accomplishment, it is to this latter point that we would direct the attention of the military authorities. According to our own experience, gained during marches in India aggregating several thousand miles, a short, jerky pace is infinitely more tiring than a long, measured stride. In the first regiment in which the writer had the honor to serve, "stepping out" was the order of the day, and the men made nothing of rattling off their twelve or fifteen miles. But in his second corps a cramped, dancing sort of gait had come into vogue, to the great distress of every individual, officer or private, who possessed the ordinary length of leg. Of course, this is the man's factor to be considered when dealing with the question, the same length of pace being clearly impossible for a regiment of ducks and a battalion of storks. But it having been just proved that French soldiers, who are notoriously short-legged, can step twenty-nine and a half inches at a cadence of 115 to the minute, there seem valid grounds for believing that something better than a pace of 30 inches and a cadence of 116 might be expected of the comparatively long-limbed British soldier. On such a difficult question, anything like dogmatism would, of course, be gratuitously offensive. But, so far as our experience goes, the British infantry would get over their marches with much less fatigue, and in somewhat shorter time, if the regulation pace were lengthened by a couple of inches. As trustworthy information on this weighty point might aid the authorities in dealing with the matter, we venture the above remarks in the hope of eliciting opinion from those qualified to speak on the subject.—*Land and Water.*

Crime in England.—The carefully-compiled criminal statistics show that a man ran a fractionally smaller chance of being robbed or murdered or very seriously assaulted in 1873 than in the previous years, the number of criminals committed for trial from the year 1863 to 1872 being as follows: 27,602, 26,979, 25,560, 23,920, 22,327; and it must be borne in mind that in each year the population increased at an average rate of 253,897, or 8,3 per thousand. It will be seen that the decrease is not alone steady, but there is a singular evenness in its gradations, and the fact speaks volumes for the repressive effects of the real labor in our convict prisons. On the other hand, the enormous mass of crime coming under the head of minor offenses has as steadily increased, as will be seen by the following figures: In 1868 the number of cases summarily dealt with was 701,452, or 2.26 per cent. of the entire population: in 1869, 730,286, or 2.33 per cent.; in 1870, 735,314, or 2.36 per cent.; 1871, 736,975, or 2.33; 1872, 749,072, or 2.35. This increase is entirely due to two items—drunkenness and the offenses arising from it, entered in the returns as "assaults on peace officers, breaches of the peace," &c. And it is with this increase that we have now to deal. Now, with regard to this item of assaults on peace officers, &c., which has increased from 32,735 in 1868 to 39,958 in 1872, the question presents itself, why, if the Summary Jurisdiction acts are unable to cope with those crimes, they should not be removed to the class in which the action of the law has had a repressive effect. Indeed, it is evident that many of those aggravated assaults now tried by Magistrates should be sent forward for trial by a higher court, instead of being dealt with by a small fine or smaller punishment. Moral epidemics, too, sometimes occur, and require exceptional treatment for their cure. This was the case some years ago, when the garrote first became notorious, and spread to so great an extent that the act quoted above was passed for its suppression; and the results were most satisfactory. Bill Sikes objected to the cat, and that particular "plant" became unfashionable in the profession. The type of crime to which public observation is now attracted is the brutal assaults into which every fiendish ingenuity of torture seems to have been imported. The normal condition of the British workman's wife is an alternation between periods of prostration and convalescence, from the attempts upon her life by her "protector." This epidemic is now raging precisely as the garroting epidemic raged in its day. It is the natural outcome of short hours, increased pay, and brutal instincts of the lower strata of working men, who have set the fashion to the ordinary roughs. For such as they a remedy similar to the one so effectual in the cure of the garroting fever may easily be arranged.—*Belgravia.*

Foreign Drinks.—Under the general name of pombe, two distinct beverages are in high demand throughout Central Africa—the cider made from the ripe fruit of the plantain, and the coarse beer brewed from grain, and in some instances from beans. On the West Coast, the semi-spirituous palm-wine, or toddy, made from the fermented juice of the palm, has been almost entirely superseded by the rum which European traffic has introduced; but the natives of Malabar and of the Indian Archipelago are also well acquainted with the properties of toddy, while the Mexican knows how to derive an intoxicating spirit from the juice of the agave, the Tartar from milk, and the Chinese from tea itself. Date-brandy, as well as the inferior arrack from rice, is largely manufactured in Egypt; and the so-called wine of Southern China, of which frequent mention is made by the poets of the Flowery land, is, in reality, the colorless rice-arrack. The intoxication produced by drinking an infusion of Indian hemp, like that occasioned by opium, or by the chewed leaves of the cocoa tree, belongs to a different class from that due to alcohol.—*All the Year Round.*

The Gorilla.—From different settlements on the West Coast of Africa young living gorillas have several times been shipped for Europe under auspices apparently the most favorable. On one occasion, about six years ago, a Dutch merchant at St. Paul de Loanda took the trouble to keep a young male in company with a black boy for some considerable time on the coast, and when the two had become good friends took passages for them both to Holland. The animal only survived a fortnight from the date of its embarkation, dying rather suddenly, as most others seem to have done, from a kind of depression or home-sickness, not from any well-marked disease. No gorilla, exported as such, has reached Europe alive. Quite recently, within the last month or so, one destined for Hamburg arrived within two days of its journey's end, when it shared the fate of its predecessors. This specimen was, immediately after its death, placed into spirit, and will, we believe, form the subject of a monograph by Dr. Bolau, of the Zoological Museum of Hamburg, from whom we may expect the settlement of several important and doubtful points in the anatomy of the greatest of the anthropoid apes. In about the year 1852, in one of Wombwell's traveling menageries, there was exhibited for some months a monkey very like a chimpanzee. The animal was expert at tricks, and was clad in a grotesque costume. From a daguerreotype photograph in the possession of Mr. A. D. Bartlett, resident Superintendent of the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park, that gentleman was enabled to identify the specimen as one of a young gorilla and not a chimpanzee. Its face was dark, its arms and legs proportionately larger, its ears very much smaller, and the distance between the eyes greater than in the chimpanzee. A still more interesting instance of the same kind has, however, recently occurred. For the last two years there has been a female "chimpanzee" at the Zoological Gardens at Dresden, named Mafota, which has attracted considerable attention. She was purchased by Herr Schöpff, the Director of the Dresden Gardens, in a very unpromising condition, being much denuded of hair, and covered with an unhealthy skin eruption. Since the animal has been under Herr Schöpff's skilful care it has become quite a different creature. It has grown very rapidly; surprisingly so. The hair now forms an abundant covering, and the skin is in a perfectly healthy condition. It is quite tame with its keepers, whose boots it is in the habit of taking off and replacing for the amusement of visitors. It performs many other tricks, showing great intelligence. Herr Carl Nissle, an artist, we believe, while studying the figure and movements of Mafota, became rapidly impressed with the idea that she is not a chimpanzee at all. Her great size, the numerous black spots on the naked skin of the face, which in the chimpanzee is simply flesh color, the black instead of pink hands, the slight webbing between the fingers, and the different expression, with a broader nose, all led him to the conviction that she is a gorilla. He carefully studied the stuffed specimens of the gorilla and chimpanzee, both at Berlin and Lubeck, and, what is more, has had the opportunity of seeing the new Hamburg spirit specimen above referred to. These all confirmed his surmise, toward the complete verification of which we have the affirmative opinion of Prof. R. Hartmann, Prosector to the Anatomical Museum of Berlin. So there is strong reason for the belief that Mafota is a gorilla, the first living specimen recognized as such in this continent.—*Nature.*

When Dante First Saw Beatrice.—One day, in Folco Portinari's great house round the corner, there was a friendly gathering. It was in the year 1275, just six centuries ago, and all the neighbors were invited, as was natural and seemly, parents and children, to celebrate the coming of the May. The sweet delusion of the May to which, deceived by our poets, themselves led into the error by southern troubadours, we cling with a fond and foolish faith which is always disappointed but never shaken, even in these colder regions, is no delusion in Italy. The Tuscan May is something like, we should suppose, what weather is in heaven; and, frankly, given that exemption from grief and evil which is the first condition of heaven, it is scarcely possible to fancy that any one could desire more for simple blessedness. The Florentines had the habit, in those early days, of going about the streets in bands, the *vicinato* now assembled by one neighbor, now by another, with "dancing and delight," *di festeggiar l'entrante primavera*. Upon this special May that good and rich Folco, who afterward built the great hospital, gave the feast to his neighbors. The story of it is told by two rare historians—Dante himself in the curious exaltation of his *Vita Nuova*, and Boccaccio. We will let the old story-teller, unrivaled in his craft, give his less impassioned description first: It happened that Folco Portinari, a man of great honor in those times among the citizens, had assembled the neighbors in his house to entertain them, (*festeggiare,*) among whom was the young man called Alighieri, whom (since little children, especially in places of merry-making, are accustomed to go with their parents) Dante, not having yet completed his ninth year, had accompanied. And it happened that with the others of his age, of whom, both boys and girls, there were many in the house, after he had served at the first tables as much as his tender age permitted, childishly with the others he began to play. There was among the crowd of children a daughter of the above-named Folco, whose name was Bice (though he always called her Beatrice, her formal name,) who was about eight years old, gay and beautiful in her childish fashion, and in her behavior very gentle and agreeable; with habits and language more serious and modest than her age warranted; and besides this with features so delicate and so beautifully regulated, and full, besides mere beauty, of so much candid loveliness that many thought her almost an angel. This girl, then, such as I describe her, and perhaps even more beautiful, appeared at the *festa*—not, I suppose, for the first time, but for the first time in power to create love—before the eyes of Dante, who, though still a child, received her image into his heart with so much affection that from that day henceforward, as long as he lived, it never again departed from him. The *Vita Nuova* of Dante is the story told in detail of the love which thus began—a love which has been perhaps more questioned, criticised, and commented upon than any other which the world has known since then.—*Cornhill.*

West Indian Superstitions.—As regards animals, guinea-pigs may be mentioned as specially unlucky, at least in St. Croix. There are families there, among those from whom one would not expect such things, whose children would on no account be allowed to keep these pretty little pets. What precisely is the harm they do is not stated. All you can get out of one is, "Oh, they always bring trouble to a house; they're very unlucky." And yet, if the writer of this was a "dab" at one thing more than another in his small-boy days—which were spent in Barbados—it was at keeping guinea-pigs. They were kept by him on a scale so large that he could set up some of his school-fellows as guinea-pig-keepers. He even ran the risk of keeping them sometimes in his desk at school, boring holes and cutting slits in the lid, to give the little bright-eyed creatures air. And it was a great risk to run, for those were the good old "licking times"—now, happily, almost over for school-boys. The master of the school was one of those men who are now, it is to be hoped, nearly as extinct as the dodo—men who believed that you could teach a boy through his back or through the palms of his hands or the seat of his pantaloons. But yet the guinea-pigs never brought a thrashing upon their owner or his friends. Some of the boys at this very school were possessed of a sovereign plan for making you perfect in your lessons, which may have kept off the trouble the guinea-pigs would otherwise have brought on the school. Although not a negro superstition, it may be mentioned here, being, as far as I know, only West Indian. When you had learned any lesson thoroughly (and some fellows kept the talisman in their hands all the time of learning the lesson) rub the page up and down or across with a large seed, called a good-luck seed. Then return it to the pocket, where it ought to be kept. This done, you need not fear. Be the subject of study what it may, the power was as great in that seed to conquer every lesson, and just about as real, as in "Holloway's pills" to cure every ill that flesh is heir to.—*Contemporary Review.*

A ROMANCE OF THE OLD HULK.

FOUNDED ON FACT.

From the time of the Quarantine riots, when the hospital buildings on Staten Island were destroyed by fire, to that of the erection of houses on made land in the Lower Bay for the reception of cases of contagious fevers, the old steamer Illinois, stripped of masts and spars, lay rocking below the Narrows, the only hospital where patients from infected vessels were admitted. This floating pest-house, with a yellow flag waving at its stern, was anchored within sight of the south-eastern shore of Staten Island. It was regarded with curiosity and dread by excursionists up and down the bay, and with a horrible interest by those on board vessels plying to and from Southern ports. Although christened at one time the "Florence Nightingale," it was usually known by officers of the quarantine service and mariners of the harbor as the Old Hulk. This dreary-looking black hulk, anchored in an unfrequented spot in the bay, was really a comfortable and capacious hospital, quite as agreeable to those transferred from ships and accustomed to their motion as would have been accommodations on land. With machinery and staterooms removed, the long cabin was enlarged and fitted up as the main ward, while the upper saloon was partitioned into apartments for the use of the physician, assistants, and nurses. At the period our story opens every cot in the fever ward of the Old Hulk was filled with young men—the flower of our land—smitten with yellow fever in its most fatal form. During the past three years ample accommodations for patients with infectious fevers have been made, and the Old Hulk is now used only as a reception place, where patients are examined, and from thence removed to the island hospitals.

In the Summer of 1868, when Dr. Swinburne was Health Officer of this port, he resided in a cottage on Staten Island, in the inclosure so long known as "Quarantine grounds," and distinguished by the remains of the stone wall which formerly bounded the hospital buildings. Below this officer's residence were the houses of his deputies, Drs. M—— and R——, the cottage of the latter being quite adjacent to the long pier used exclusively for the boats in the service of the Quarantine Department. Small boats employed in boarding vessels were moored to this dock, and the little steam-tug Fenton, familiar to boatmen on the bay, was always waiting here, with steam up, to convey the Health Officers wherever duty called them. Vessels entering the port of New-York are obliged to be quarantined in the Lower Bay when there is contagion on board; otherwise they pass down to Staten Island, where they are boarded and examined before proceeding to the City. Although there was a resident physician on the Old Hulk, Dr. Swinburne or his deputies visited there daily, watching the patients with anxious interest. Evening was the time usually selected for these trips, which were made in the Fenton, when letters or packages for those confined in the floating hospital were conveyed to them.

The rules of quarantine are necessarily very severe when the City is threatened with an epidemic from fevers brought by vessels from infected ports. Ship and yellow fevers are more dreaded by health officials than other forms of contagion. On vessels where these diseases are epidemic, infection hangs about their corners and crevices like verdigris on an old copper. No one but officers of the service are permitted to visit the sick, relatives or friends never in any instance being allowed to approach the hospital. This is a trying deprivation to those learning that kindred are detained in the Lower Bay, isolated completely, and stricken with a deadly disease. It has required hearts of stone in the officers in authority to deny petitions of wives, mothers, and loving friends who would gladly have risked their lives for the privilege of nursing their beloved.

It was a distressing season for the Quarantine service, when, in the June of 1868, the school-ship Saratoga entered the Lower Bay with officers, midshipmen, and crew attacked by yellow fever. The Saratoga had been on a long cruise with an advanced class of midshipmen from our Annapolis school, under Lieut. Commander Ralston, a young officer of bright promise. With a lack of wisdom and a reckless disregard of consequences unaccountable, the Saratoga made for Key West in this season, when that place is known to be unhealthy. While lying off that port the Yellow Jack broke out among the crew. The ship was headed for New-York. On the passage several died, and when she anchored off the Old Hulk nearly every man on board was a victim to the terrible malady. The day that the Saratoga reached the Lower Bay Lieut. Commander Ralston, who had behaved heroically through the ordeal, was attacked with violent symptoms of the fever. Among the patients on the Old Hulk there were none about whom so much interest centred as Edward Ralston. Belonging to an excellent and wealthy family residing on the banks of the Hudson, an only son, and affianced to a young girl who was impatiently awaiting his return to fulfill their nuptials, this young man, in his twenty-fifth year, had been the idol of his comrades, whose hearts had been won by his manly conduct, and who considered that if ever a young fellow had a bright career before him it was Edward Ralston. It was like a deathblow to those already prostrated when their commander was taken down with the fever. Eighteen deaths occurred the next day, so unfavorable was the effect of this calamity. Young Ralston was placed in a room on the officers' deck, every effort being made to conceal his illness from those sick. Vain endeavor! for his comrades missed his watchful attention, knowing that if he were able he would be at their bedsides. The appalling truth fell upon those in the fever ward. Physicians were untiring in their efforts to do all in mortal power to save the young officer, but the disease had taken a most virulent form, and the doctors had not much hope of his recovery.

It was a mild afternoon in this June of '68 when a party of ladies and gentlemen left New-York on the 6 o'clock ferry-boat Northfield to pay a visit on Staten Island to Dr. R——, one of the deputy health officers at that time. This gentleman, a bachelor, often entertained his friends in his cozy cottage, and when convenient invited them for a sail down the bay in the Fenton, which was admirably adapted for a pleasure barge. The party referred to consisted of two ladies with escorts. Miss Ada Driscoll and her affianced husband, Nelson Carter; Miss Helen Abert and Mr. Arthur Burton. The party seated themselves on the deck of the steamer, which was pleasantly shaded by an awning overhead. The bay never presented a more beautiful picture than as the Northfield sailed past the shores of its islands, yet in their dress of tender green. The water was flooded with sunlight, which was spread over its surface like a crust of sparkling sheen. Brooklyn, with its steepled heights, appeared but a stone's throw in distance; Governor's Island, where, on the fort, floated the Stars and Stripes, waiting to drop at the boom of the evening gun when the sun dipped below the horizon, seemed like New-York's sentinel, with old Castle William, that pretentious landmark, frowning upon surrounding objects. "Bedloe's" Island, "in sight of the sea," which is always associated with the execution of the pirate Hicks, was like one mound of verdure. The shores of Jersey and Staten Island, the view of the Narrows, with craft of all sizes plying inward and outward—all these familiar sights looked unusually charming, gilded by the strong beams of light which land and water seemed coaxing to detain.

The young ladies were in fine humor, commenting upon the passengers, many of whom were Germans in the rainbow colors of holiday attire; and passing jokes and puns with a rapidity that evidenced their high spirits.

"We are journeying to the land of biers," said Miss Ada, pointing to a wagon-load of empty lager kegs on the lower part of the boat.

"We shall be to-night, when we are steaming toward the Old Hulk," retorted Miss Abert. "Pardon the pun on so serious a subject."

Then began a conversation concerning their intended visit, the anticipated trip down the bay, the terrors of yellow fever, and the quarantine laws of New-York. While chatting carelessly, the attention of Ada Driscoll was arrested by a young man sitting on the bench which lines the railing, whose large dark eyes were bent intently on the group, and who apparently caught with eagerness every word they spoke. Slight in figure, with a beardless face, and small regular features, which were shaded by a broad-brimmed slouched hat, he looked like some pale-faced student suffering for fresh air and sunlight. For some unaccountable reason, Ada could not keep her eyes from turning toward this boyish stranger, who immediately looked away when he caught her gaze.

After a while, Miss Abert complaining of the strong breeze, the party decided to change their positions to the other side of the boat. They arose, and, while the others were walking with backs turned, Ada was surprised by the approach of the young man whom she had noticed, who thus addressed her in low, agitated tones:

"For the love of heaven, follow me below to the cabin; I am a woman in distress."

For a moment, half terrified, Ada reflected what to do. Her first impulse was to ask advice of her friends, but being a girl of strong character she refrained, and making an excuse to arrange her veil at a glass, went below, where, at the cabin door, stood the woman in disguise, who thus hurriedly confided her trouble:

"Pardon me, but I am nearly desperate with distress. For two years I have been affianced to Lieut. Commander Ralston, who is now on the hospital ship very low with the yellow fever. I am resolved to get to him. I have dressed as a man to hide myself on the barge that goes to the Old Hulk to-night, that I may steal aboard and be with my beloved for a little while at least. There is no other way. The laws of quarantine are inexorable; I have begged by letter to be permitted to see him, and have been denied. I overheard your conversation: you can help me; you are going on the barge? Will you assist me? Surely you have a woman's heart. Tell me what to do."

"But your life will be sacrificed to the infection," said Ada.

"Life! what is life to me, now? Would not you risk your life for one you loved? Have you ever loved? Oh! what shall I do?"

"I will be your friend," replied Ada, in comforting tones, "Leave all to me; I am quick at a plan. You shall join our party; my cousin from college—Yale—Summer vacation—ran across you below; name, dear me! What shall your name be? Jack Ward—the Wards are cousins of ours—don't forget your name. By the way what is your name?"

"Amy Adair."

"Let us return, or my friends will be looking for me. You are indeed courageous, to meet that terrible fever. Well, you shall succeed. Here they are—be self-possessed."

"Who, in the Devil's name, has Ada picked up?" said Nelson Carter to Arthur Burton. Before the latter had time to reply, Miss Driscoll, somewhat embarrassed, presented her cousin, Mr. Ward, whom, she said, much to her surprise, she met down stairs. With a nervous manner young Ward returned the salutations of his new acquaintances.

"My cousin has left college for a long vacation, he tells me, on account of failing health. When did you leave New-Haven, Jack?"

"Last evening—intended to have stopped at your house this morning, but was so suffocated for a breath of sea air, concluded to take a sail and get some life into me before I paid my respects to my relatives."

"You shall go on one of our excursions to-night, Jack. We're to have a sail down the bay with Dr. R——, one of the health officers—a particular friend of ours. I am sure he will be pleased to have you join us. But come with me to the end of the boat. I want to inquire about that affair of the heart which has troubled you so long. Excuse me, Nel.; come Jack."

"Ada's happy now she's found a sallow-faced cousin to be Father Confessor to. Wards? Oh, yes, her Aunt Anna's son, I presume. Looks as if he had lived too long on musty books."

Ada and Amy talked excitedly, arranging their plans for the evening, the latter begging Ada to keep with her as much as possible, that the gentlemen might not suspect her disguise.

"What a capital rig you have on," said Ada. "You have been fitted to perfection. You are just like a man, or, rather, a lad. How romantic!"

"I could never carry this out were it not that I must see Edward. Should he die without me—Oh, if he should die"—here she choked, and Ada perceiving Mr. Carter approaching, quickly remarked:

"Control yourself, draw down your hat, here comes Nelson."

"Nel., we are nearly there. How beautiful the banks of New-Brighton look, so fresh and green. Jack has been telling me about the fine old elms of New-Haven."

Mr. Carter did not appear overpleased at the intrusion of his betrothed's cousin, and, speaking aside to Ada, said: "I think there are others here beside your cousin to whom you should be agreeable."

"Very likely, Mr. Carter, but I've not seen Jack in a whole year, and we have much to talk about."

"I think we had better join the others and get down stairs," remarked Nelson Carter; "the boat will make the landing very soon, and does not stop but a moment."

The party stepped ashore, where Dr. R—— welcomed them on the pier. They walked through the green park of the quarantine grounds to the little cottage at the end. There, on its broad balcony, tea was served, every one chatting merrily. Ada was gayer than usual, coming to the relief of Mr. Jack Ward whenever he seemed embarrassed. Cigars were passed to the gentlemen. Ada took the one offered to Jack. "You shall not smoke now, cousin mine," said she, "for I'm not going to be cured while talking to you, if I am on the premises of a physician."

"I thought you liked smoke," said Nelson Carter, somewhat piqued at Ada's devotion to her cousin.

"Well, I do, when I want to puff anybody."

Cautiously Ada broached the subject of the fever on the hospital ship, and after learning from Dr. R—— that the young Commander was better and that he had hopes of his recovery, she proclaimed the news to the party. Amy, who had been reserved and abstracted, brightened at this intelligence, yet talked but little, as it was an effort to disguise her voice.

As evening fell, Dr. R—— and his guests left the cottage and boarded the Fenton, which was manned by a crew of three—the pilot, engineer, and one deck-hand. Down the bay the little tug slowly steamed, while those on board admired the charming view, and sang songs to the stars. The moon did not appear. She was too true a friend to lovers to interfere with Amy's undertaking. After nearly an hour's sail, the barge came alongside the high, black hulk of the hospital ship, when, lantern in hand, Dr. R—— ascended the accommodation ladder.

Ada called Amy one side, and squeezing her hand, said, "Now is your time; climb the ladder; none will observe you."

"Helen and all, come on this side of the barge," called Ada; "let's not get too near the Old Hulk."

"No fear of infection in this wind," said Nelson Carter.

After waiting a short time, in which letters, packages, and fruit, sent to Quarantine for those sick on the hospital ship, were transferred, and as soon as Dr. R—— had returned to the Fenton, it slipped quietly away from the old Illinois, which looked like an ill-omened monster as its great, black hulk lay on the silent sea.

"I'm afraid to have you near me," said Ada gaily as Dr. R—— approached. He looked very serious, replying:

"Do not be uneasy, I am well protected from the contagion. I am exceedingly disappointed that the disease has turned for the worse in young Ralston's case. I thought we might save him, but black vomit set in this morning, and probably he will not live through the night."

Ada's heart sank, and she offered a silent prayer for Amy Adair. Poor, heroic Amy.

"Where's your cousin, Miss Driscoll?" said Dr. R——.

"He went below into the cabin to lie down. He is in poor health, and is much fatigued."

"I'll go down and prescribe for him. I have some medicine in this flask (pulling a leather-covered bottle from his pocket) that may do him good."

"I beg of you do not," replied Ada. "I promised him he should not be disturbed till we reached Staten Island."

"As you will, Miss Driscoll. To return to Commander Ralston. I would give five years of my life to bring him through, but he was worn out nursing his comrades when attacked, and he cannot weather the fever. Poor fellow! It's too bad—too bad. He was raving about the girl he loves—was to have married quite soon. A hard case!"

Ada sobbed, and the whole party were deeply affected. Little conversation took place until the Fenton reached Quarantine.

"I will go and rouse Ward," said Mr. Carter. Ada caught his arm.

"He's not there, Nel."

"Where is he?"

"On the Old Hulk, thank God. O, Nel, it was not my cousin—not a man—but Amy Adair, the betrothed wife of Lieut. Commander Ralston."

All had listened, and were struck dumb with surprise. Dr. R—— asked many questions, and Ada related the story of her afternoon's adventure.

"It may be my duty to return to the hulk and bring her away, but she has risked her life for her lover, and I will not interfere," said Dr. R——.

We will now return to Amy Adair. She cautiously ascended the ladder, and when once on the deck of the hospital ship seated herself in a dark place, on a pile of rope, until she saw the Fenton glide far away out of sight. Faint and trembling, she found the companion-way, which she descended, meeting several men, who regarded her with surprise. What a sickening scene was that presented by the long cabin, with its rows of cots, on which lay the poor fellows tossing with fever, some near their end. The lights were low, and she passed from bed to bed, unable to recognize the one she sought. She questioned a nurse as to the whereabouts of the Commander. "Take me to him," she said; "I was left here by Dr. R—— to attend him." The man obeyed, and soon Amy found herself in the room on the upper deck, by the bedside of her dying lover. His eyes were closed, his lips parched, his countenance bearing the yellow hue of the fatal disease.

"Leave me with him awhile," she said to the attendant.

"Have you orders from Dr. T——? for the Commander cannot last long."

"Oh, my God," exclaimed Amy, and knelt beside the dying man.

"I will return in ten minutes to give the powders. Sponge his lips often."

Amy bent over her beloved. She begged him to look at her. He opened his eyes, but to stare wildly, calling, "Amy!" "Mother!" "Here, here," she whispered; but he heeded not.

The resident physician and nurse entered the room a few moments afterward, when Amy explained to the former that she had been left by Dr. R—— to be with her dear friend in his last moments. She would like the privilege of watching with him over night.

"He will not be with us the night through," replied the Doctor. "He is nearly gone"—feeling his pulse.

Amy trembled—the great tears rolled down her face. After giving some directions, the Doctor went on his round, suspecting some stratagem had been used by the lad to get aboard.

Amy raised the head of Richard and placed it on her breast, moistened his lips, and, sobbing, prayed for her dying beloved.

"Used to fevers?" said the nurse. "Don't take his breath, young man, or you'll be down."

She heeded not, but bent over to catch the rambling words of delirium. Soon they ceased, and the measured breath, which marks the tramp of approaching death, came and went fainter and fainter. The hot hands grew cooler, and the eyes half opened.

"I think I'll summon the doctor. He's going, Sir."

"Do not, he can do no good—leave me with him, I beseech you; he is mine; let me have him to myself for the few moments he is alive."

Staring at her, as if he could not understand, the man withdrew. "Will you not speak to me, Richard? Can you not hear me? O, beloved!"

No sound but the rattle so terrible to the watcher; then the last gray shade stole over the face, which became as marble, and the soul had taken wing from earth.

Amy laid the heavy head on its pillow, and giving way to her grief, threw herself beside her dead lover.

When the attendant entered, and saw what had happened, he called Dr. T——. In lifting the lad who had swooned, the false curls dropped off, and long brown hair, unmistakably a woman's, fell to the waist of the unconscious form.

The next morning a dispatch was received at Quarantine from Lower Staten Island to this effect:

"Lieut. Commander died at 12 last night. Lady left by Dr. R—— delirious. Send barge for her."

BURNED THEIR SCHOOL-HOUSE.

The following is from the Greenfield (Mo.) *Gazette*: "The young ladies who set fire to and burned the McMillen school-house about April of last Spring, and who were arraigned before Squire Hoyt and bound over to the October term of the Circuit Court, were brought before that body, the case being disposed of as follows: Miss Laura Willis pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two hours in the county jail; Miss Dora Chappel turned State's evidence; Miss Fannie Mitchell denies the charge, and her case was continued until the next regular term of the Circuit Court. They are all three said to be between the ages of fourteen and fifteen."

LAW REPORTS.

THE TWEED SUITS.

TWEED'S NOTICE TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL—HE WANTS TO KNOW HOW OTHER RING SUITS WERE SETTLED.

Tweed's counsel yesterday served the following notice on Mr. Peckham, as representative of the Attorney General, in the one-million suit:

SIR: Take notice that on the annexed affidavit of William M. Tweed and on all the pleadings and proceedings in this action, we shall move this court at a special term thereof, to be held at the County of New-York, at Chambers, in the Court-house, New-York City, on the third Monday of November, 1875, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order requiring the plaintiffs to reply to the matters set forth on the second and third defenses contained in the answer herein, and, for such other and further relief as may be just.

Yours, &c., FIELD & DEYO,
Attorneys Defendant Tweeds'.

To DANIEL PRATT, Esq., Attorney General and Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1875.

City and County of New-York, ss:—William M. Tweed being sworn, saith as follows:

First—An answer to this cause was put in on the 28th of October last, a copy thereof being on that day served on the plaintiffs.

Second—A duly verified reply to the second and third defenses set up in the said answer is necessary to the proper determination of the rights of the parties hereto, as this deponent is advised by his counsel and believes.

Third—That in order to prove said second and third defenses it will be necessary to call as witnesses Wheeler H. Peckham, Francis C. Barlow, and others, counselors at law, who acted in the matter therein referred to, as counsel, either for the people or for the various persons claimed to be indebted to the plaintiffs.

Fourth—That, as he is advised and believes, as to some of those matters, they cannot be compelled to testify, because of the fact that the communications were privileged.

Fifth—That all of the said facts are, as deponent believes, within the personal knowledge of the Attorney General or the persons who represent him, and that, if deponent is put to the proof thereof, he will be subjected to great trouble and expense, and the time of the court will be occupied in taking testimony to prove facts about which, as he verily believes, there can be no dispute.

Sixth—That, as deponent is advised by his counsel and believes, all of the facts set up in said defenses are material to the issues in this case.

Seventh—That if this deponent is obliged to resort to the testimony of the persons who have had, as stated on the said defenses, transactions with the plaintiffs or their counsel, he will be under the disadvantage of calling as witnesses persons who are personally hostile to him, many of whom avow themselves to be participants in the alleged frauds charged in the complaint.

Sworn, &c., WILLIAM M. TWEED.

A similar notice and affidavit were served in the six-million suit. The second and third defenses alluded to in the notice and affidavit are of the same character as the seventh and eighth defenses contained in the amended answer in the six-million suit, and are to the effect that Tweed is entitled to be released from the claims against him to the aggregate amount of the releases which he charges have been granted by the Attorney General and those acting for him to the Watson estate, Andrew J. Garvey, James H. Ingersoll, Keyser, or any others charged with alleged complicity in the Ring frauds; and Tweed's counsel are anxious to get from the counsel for the People the facts in relation to the terms of settlement and the amounts involved in the alleged releases. The notice and affidavits are based on section 153 of the Code, providing that when an answer contains a statement of new matter constituting a defense by way of avoidance, the court may, in its discretion, on the defendant's motion, require a reply to such matter.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.

THE SUIT IN THE SUPREME COURT—NOVEL CHARGES AGAINST THE PLAINTIFF.

In the suit of Lilienthal vs. The Ocean National Bank pending in the Supreme Court, and covering substantially the same facts brought out in the suit in the United States Court, some novel statements were made yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Donohue.

In this suit the plaintiff alleged originally that the loss of about $50,000 in money and securities deposited by him in the Ocean Bank occurred through the negligence of the officers, resulting in the bank's robbery in 1869. The plaintiff recovered judgment for $57,000, and the case was carried to the Court of Appeals, where the judgment was reversed and a new trial ordered on the ground of improper admission of evidence in the court below. In preparing the case for retrial the plaintiff alleges that the loss was occasioned by the criminal complicity of officers of the bank in its robbery. On Thursday last, the case being on the calendar of the Supreme Court, counsel for plaintiff moved it off on the ground that the testimony of one Harris, of Rutherfurd Park, N. J., who could not be present, was necessary, and the court directed that a commission issue to take Harris' testimony. On Friday plaintiff gave notice that he would not avail himself of the commission, but would rely on producing Harris in court, and he procured at the same time an order, returnable yesterday morning, for the bank to show cause why proceedings in the suit should not be stayed until plaintiff could secure the return of a commission to take the testimony of George E. Miles, lately sent to Vermont on the charge of being concerned in the Barre Bank robbery. Counsel for plaintiff, on the argument of the motion yesterday, asked that the hearing be adjourned.

Counsel for the bank insisted that there should be no further delay. He asserted that the plaintiff had got among a gang of burglars or receivers of stolen goods who had persuaded him that they knew facts which could help his case. Recently, in the United States Court, there had been a long trial in which the officers of the bank had been charged with complicity in the robbery of the bank, and a burglar had actually been pardoned to testify as a witness, but he failed to appear, and the prosecution had to admit that there had been an utter failure to show the complicity charged. Plaintiff in the present case had at first asked for delay on account of Harris, when it was not at all likely that he would ever appear in court. Now it was asked that time be given to examine the burglar Miles. The plaintiff had been giving out food, clothing, and money to a number of wretches who told him infamous lies in reference to testimony, and as long as the plaintiff continued to help these miscreants, he would be deluged with baseless stories of what could be testified to. It was time that an end should be put not only to this reprehensible assault upon the bank officers, but to the bleeding of the plaintiff himself.

Judge Donohue said he would allow an adjournment until to-morrow morning, when the hearing is to be continued.

AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.

On the application of Thomas H. French, the dramatic publisher, and the Kiralfy Brothers, Messrs. James H. Connelly and Charles E. Pillet, journalists of this City, were restrained on the 30th of last August, by an order from Judge Curtis, of the Superior Court, from publishing or representing the play of "Around the World in Eighty Days." In resisting the granting of the injunction the defendants claimed that they had originally adapted and constructed the play and obtained a copyright for it. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants had no legal claim to the play, inasmuch as it was taken from a novel by Jules Verne, and the stage action copied from that presented at the Porte St. Martin Theatre in Paris. A motion was made by defendants on the 18th ult. to vacate the injunction, on the ground that it had been granted on account of their case not having been as fully presented as it ought to have been, and additional affidavits were furnished by them. Yesterday Judge Curtis denied the motion to vacate, with costs.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

A portion of the property of St. Luke's Hospital was seized by the City to satisfy two unpaid assessments, was sold, and was about to be conveyed to the purchaser by a certificate of sale. Yesterday an application was made in Supreme Court, Chambers, to Judge Donohue, on behalf of the hospital, for an injunction restraining the City from giving the certificate, on the ground that under an act passed in 1870, amending the original charter of the hospital, the institution and its property were exempted from assessment or taxation. One of the assessments imposed on the hospital is $3,300 for Nicolson pavement, and the other is $508, for the building of a sewer in Fifth avenue. Judge Donohue granted a temporary injunction, with an order to show cause—returnable on Monday, the 15th inst.—why it should not be made permanent.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB ROBBED.

A few weeks ago Otto Stake, steward of the Army and Navy Club, No. 21 West Twenty-seventh street, absconded. An examination of his accounts showed that Stake had embezzled at least $200 of the club's funds. Stake returned to the City yesterday, and was seen at the Grand Union Hotel by a member of the club, who gave him into custody. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Duffy, at the Yorkville Police Court, and a complaint of embezzlement was lodged against him by Gen. Aspinwall and Gen. Davis. His counsel, Nathan Nesbit, demanded an examination, which was set down for Monday.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The following case was on argument in the United States Supreme Court on Nov. 5:

No. 33—*Scudder vs. Union National Bank of Chicago*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This was an action to recover on a bill of exchange discounted by the bank, as alleged, upon the faith of the statement of Scudder, made on behalf of his firm, that they would accept it on presentation. The defense was that the service of process was secured by a fraud practiced upon the defendant, (below,) as he was induced to come within the jurisdiction of the court by means of a trick; and second, that no written promise had ever been made to accept or pay the bill. The court charged that the verdict should be for the bank if an implied promise was found on the part of Scudder, verbally or otherwise, authorizing the drawing of the bill, or from the circumstance that the defendant's firm had the proceeds of the property against which the bill was drawn. The verdict was for the bank, and it is urged here that the service of summons should have been set aside as fraudulent, and that there was no count in the declaration under which there could be proof of the implied promise found. John H. Thompson for plaintiffs in error; M. W. Fuller for defendants.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL REVIVED.

LOADER STRIVING TO GET MR. AND MRS. RICHARDS AS WITNESSES IN HIS BEHALF—DISCUSSION BEFORE JUDGE MOORE.

The counsel for Joseph Loader, indicted for slandering Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in an affidavit made concerning certain alleged actions of Mr. Beecher, out of which grew the Tilton-Beecher suit, moved yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, before Judge Moore, for a commission to take testimony in New-Jersey on behalf of his client. The trial of the indictment against Loader is set down for the week after next, and the defense claim that Joseph H. Richards, the brother of Mrs. Tilton, and his wife, are material witnesses in the case, and that, as they live out of the State, a commission should be issued to take their testimony. The affidavit of Loader, upon which the motion is based is as follows:

Court of Sessions, Kings County—The People of the State of New-York vs. Joseph Loader.

CITY OF BROOKLYN, COUNTY OF KINGS, ss.: Joseph Loader being duly sworn, says he is the defendant above named. That on the 15th day of July, 1875, an indictment was filed herein against him, charging him with the crime of perjury; that on the 16th day of July, 1875, the deponent was arraigned upon said indictment, and pleaded not guilty thereto—the same is now pending and undetermined in this court; that the deponent has fully and fairly stated the case to J. T. Marvin, his counsel, who resides at No. 86 Pierrepont street, in the City of Brooklyn, and has fully and fairly disclosed to him the facts which he expects to prove by the witnesses hereinafter named.

That deponent is advised by his said counsel after such statement, and verily believes that he has a good and valid defense to said indictment on the merits thereof, and that Joseph H. Richards and —— Richards, his wife, and each of them, are material witnesses for deponent on the trial thereof.

That as deponent is advised and verily believes that Elizabeth R. Tilton, wife of Theodore Tilton, of the City of Brooklyn, is a competent witness upon said trial, and that as deponent is informed and believes, may and will be called and examined as a witness by the people upon said trial, and will testify that she did not, on the occasion referred to, in the alleged affidavit of deponent, set forth in said indictment, in the month of October, 1869, or at any other time, have sexual intercourse with Henry Ward Beecher.

That, as deponent is informed and believes, said Elizabeth R. Tilton did heretofore at times and places unknown to deponent, make declarations, statements, confessions, and admissions, both oral and written, to Joseph H. Richards, and —— Richards, his wife, and each of them, inconsistent with, and in contradiction of her said intended testimony, and to the effect that on or about and both before and after the said month of October, 1869, the said Elizabeth R. Tilton did have sexual intercourse with said Henry Ward Beecher, and did, during a long period, including said month of October, maintain toward said Henry Ward Beecher a continuing criminal and adulterous relation.

That as deponent is advised and verily believes the evidence of said Joseph H. Richards and —— Richards, his wife, as to said declarations, statements, confessions and admissions, will be material evidence for this defendant, upon the trial of said indictment.

That, as deponent is further informed and believes, said Joseph H. Richards was on one occasion, the date of which deponent cannot state, witness of a scene in the parlor of the house No. 174 Livingston street, Brooklyn, referred to in said indictment, between said Elizabeth R. Tilton and said Henry Ward Beecher, tending to show the existence of an adulterous relation between them, and, as deponent is advised and believes, the testimony of said Joseph H. Richards in relation thereto will be material evidence for the defense upon the trial of said indictment.

That, as deponent is informed and believes, both said Joseph H. Richards and —— Richards, his wife, do not reside in this State, but reside at Montclair, in the State of New-Jersey.

That the reason this application has not been made before is as follows:

That deponent, being unable to obtain bail, remained in jail until about the 25th day of August, 1875. That to obtain bail he was compelled to pledge almost the whole of his property and that of his wife to secure his bondsmen. That deponent has a large family—a wife and four children—dependant upon his labor for support, and that since his release on bail deponent has not by reason of that fact been able to give his personal attention to the preparation of his defense. That deponent has not, since his release as aforesaid, had any counsel until about the 11th of October, 1875, and has been previously unable to obtain counsel, or to have any active steps taken in the preparation of his defense. That, as deponent is advised and believes, this application is made at the earliest practicable moment since he has been able to be represented by counsel.

JOSEPH LOADER.

Sworn to before me Oct. 30, 1875.
GEORGE INGRAHAM,
Commissioner of Deeds.

District Attorney Britton said he supposed it would be conceded that before a commission will issue to examine witnesses out of the State in a criminal or civil action, it must appear by the affidavit and papers before the court that the testimony will probably become material upon the trial. Now, based upon that proposition, he objected on the face of this affidavit, on the ground of immateriality. He read from Mr. Loader's affidavit in support of his argument, and discussed at some length the admissibility of the testimony sought to be obtained from the parties named. The charge made by Loader, it must be borne in mind, said he, was not that Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton committed adultery on a certain day, or at a particular place, but that on a certain occasion in a certain place he saw improper familiarities between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton; not adultery, but from which such an inference may be drawn and then counsel proposed to prove adultery, committed before and after the occurrence mentioned, as a defense to the crime with which the prisoner was charged. Evidence that was material to support the charge in the trial in the other court becomes immaterial in the trial of the indictment against Loader. Mr. Britton cited numerous authorities in regard to the admissibility of the testimony. The only question in this issue is: Did Joseph Loader witness an act of adultery on a certain day at a certain hour and a certain place, as sworn to in his affidavit entered in the City Court? Any testimony bearing upon this is admissible, but otherwise it is not, and from the affidavit read to the court it does not appear that counsel expects to obtain such testimony through the means he proposes, namely, by a commission. If this commission is authorized, there is no telling what kind or character of evidence will be taken; there will be no one present to cross-examine the witnesses, and there will be a re-opening of a proceeding which, for months filled the newspaper press of the country, to the distaste of the public.

Judge Moore said that in a matter of this kind it was difficult to tell what testimony would or would not become material. The testimony might give the case a new shape or aspect, and might be of vital importance. It was necessary to grope in the dark until the materiality or immateriality of the testimony was ascertained.

Mr. Marvin argued in support of the materiality of the testimony, and insisted that it was germane to the case to show in his defense that Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton had committed adultery both before and after the time referred to in Mr. Loader's affidavit, and that what his client saw was a circumstance in support of the charge.

Judge Moore said: "I understand Mr. Marvin's proposition is to prove that undue familiarity existed between the parties prior to this time referred to in the indictment, and that it is competent to show that these improprieties existed."

After some further discussion, Judge Moore took the papers and reserved his decision. The court announced that the motion made by counsel some days ago to quash the indictment was denied.

COURT NOTES.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, Justice Smith committed Andrew Gamman for six months to the Penitentiary for beating his wife Margaret Gamman. The couple have lived together for twenty years, during which time the husband has been four times committed for the same offense.

Garrett Jackson, Amos Dobson, John Powell, Charles Briston, and John Randolph, (all colored,) were committed yesterday in default of $1,000 bail each by Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court, to answer to a charge of illegal voting on Tuesday last in the Fifth Assembly District.

Officers Levins and O'Brien, of the Nineteenth Precinct, were at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, with Robert M. Thibout, of Newark, N. J., in custody on suspicion of complicity in a robbery of $1,200 worth of jewelry. The officers declined to make public any details of the robbery, and asked that the prisoner be remanded until Monday, that they might complete the evidence against him. Justice Duffy acceded to their request.

John Sommers and his wife Mary separated, and according to the allegations of the husband, she opened an improper house and took her children Frederika and William there. He petitioned for the custody of the children, and they were produced yesterday by the mother in the Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Judge Donohue. The mother averred that the father was still more unfit than she was to care for the children, and an adjournment was taken until to-morrow to give the father an opportunity to reply to this charge.

John O'Hea, a porter in the employ of F. J. Tinkham, of No. 145 Reade street was yesterday arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of having stolen two kegs of butter. The prisoner, after having secreted them in the loft of the premises under a lot of rubbish, took Henry Beekman, a clerk in the store, to the loft and offered to sell him one of the kegs. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

While Kate Sheehan was out shopping yesterday morning in a Grand street store, she was robbed of a pocket-book containing $13 by Thomas Finneghan, a telegraph operator. On being arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs, the prisoner pleaded that he had been unable to obtain any employment for a long time, and driven by fear of starvation had committed the theft in a fit of momentary temptation. He was committed in default of $2,000 bail to answer for highway robbery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Sturges vs. Chapin Paper Company; Burchill vs. Voorhis; Belmont vs. Dover; Miller vs. Dover; Rosenthal vs. Townsend; Keith vs. Harrison; Bank of Savings vs. Riley; Burchell vs. McCahill; Powell vs. Pray; Mapelsden vs. Knapp; Dennis vs. Callery; Douglas vs. Schwartz.

Memorandums.—Tweddle vs. Gallagher; Brown vs. Geery; matter of Livingston.

Motions Denied.—Meyer vs. Joseph; Goodman vs. Hutchinson; matter of Ninety-first street.

Phenix National Bank vs. Kennedy.—Let order stand.

Giles vs. Downey et al.—Motion denied, with costs.

Keith vs. Fitch.—Motion granted.

Herbert vs. Hollister.—Dismissed, without costs.

Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. O'Shea.—Receiver appointed.

Barnes vs. Brown.—Examination to the 17th, at 10 A. M.

Julian vs. Cushing.—Must be referred.

Goodman vs. Hutchinson.—Denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

French et al. vs. Connelly et al.—Motion to vacate order continuing injunction denied, with costs and for other relief to abide event.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

Bruckle vs. Bruckle.—Order of publication granted.

Weber vs. Koch.—Reference ordered.

Ehlers vs. Wilkins.—Application granted.

The Grundy County National Bank of Morris, Ill., vs. Tallmadge.—Motion granted with costs to abide event.

Ilsley et al. vs. Lyden.—Interrogatories as to contempt ordered to be filed.

Hebner vs. Blum.—Motion granted.

TWO ANECDOTES OF LINCOLN.

In the course of a lecture in Boston, Thursday evening, Judge W. I. Gilbert related the following as reported by the *Globe*:

"In the Summer of 1862, I had occasion to call on the President in Washington, to urge the claim of an officer whose pay had been unjustly withheld by the War Department. When I entered, Mr. Lincoln was alone. I said: 'I have not called to ask for an office either for myself or any friend.' I then went on to cite the facts in the case of the officer. When I had finished, Mr. Lincoln said: 'When you came in, you said you did not come to ask for office, but the fact is, you bring up a matter which will give me more trouble than any application for office.' After looking over some documents Lincoln added: 'I do not see how the Government of the United States can afford not to pay an officer for rendering it services.' He then indorsed on the officer's commission the following words:

Ascertain length of time of service and pay without formalities. A. LINCOLN.

Another case was that of a young artillery officer who had served gallantly in Fremont's Army and received a severe wound. The War Department refused to consider his claims, and he was destitute and sick. I told him to go to the White House and state the facts in his case to Lincoln. When he returned to me, his face wreathed in smiles, he produced a monstrous official document addressed to the Secretary of War, inclosing his worn and soiled commission. On the outside was indorsed:

Let the within-named be paid up to date, disregarding formalities. A. LINCOLN.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, for Winter or longer, large and small houses on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., at very greatly reduced rates, indeed. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

TWO THOUSAND FEET OF EAST RIVER water front, with new good bulkhead with twenty feet of water, and from 100 to 250 City lots for sale. Property is all graded, and is supplied with water in pipes, gas sewers, &c., being altogether the finest water front property in this vicinity. Full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

ATTENTION BUYERS.—ANY ONE WILLING TO make a cash offer for No. 735 Madison av., No. 35 East 64th st., No. 31 East 65th st., or new houses on 55th st., between Madison and 4th avs., this week will be likely to get deeds for same at their prices; money wanted; must be sold. Send offer to
S. M. STYLES & SONS, No. 3[illegible] East 62d st.

$50,000 WILL BUY FOUR-STORY brown-stone house; all respects first class; fully furnished with furniture worth $20,000; on 52d st., near 5th av.; terms easy.
PAUL P. TODD, No. 55 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—LARGE, ELEGANT FULL-SIZED house, No. 36 West 48th st., furnished or unfurnished; a bargain to some one this week; please make an offer. Apply from 1 to 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV., ABOVE 42D ST.—A BEAUTIFUL corner house for sale very cheap; also, No. 583 5th av., Nos. 5 and 7 West 57th and No. 24 West 53d sts.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A MILK FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City property, lightly encumbered; 128 acres, twenty-eight cows, six horses, ten hogs; well watered, fruited, and wooded; buildings good; thirty miles from City, in New-Jersey.
P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., V. K. STEVENSON, JR., } Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION.—CALVIN L. MAY and MARY W. WAY, plaintiffs, against ANNA LOU STEVENSON and others, defendants.
WARD, JONES & WHITEHEAD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
E. LOUIS LOWE, Esq., Referee.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr. and V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., will sell at auction, without reserve, in the vestibule of the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock, on

TUESDAY, Nov. 9, 1875,
SIXTY VALUABLE LOTS,
situated on Union, President, Degraw, Carroll, and Crown sts., Franklin and Classon avs., all near Prospect Park and Washington av. Also,
350 DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS,
situated in the town of New-Utrecht,
between 85th and 88th sts., 3d and 5th avs.

Fourth av. and 86th st. are both open and graded.

Property is on horse railroad and near Fort Hamilton. Also,
400 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,
situated in town of New-Utrecht,
between 83d st. and Benson av., and 13th and 15th avs.

Eighty-sixth st. is open and graded. Property less than half a mile from the Brooklyn and Coney Island steam cars, and near Dyker Basin.

As the whole of this valuable property will be sold for cash, without reserve, at the time and place aforesaid, in plots to suit purchasers, the sale is worthy the attention of capitalists, speculators, and all persons seeking desirable investments.

For maps and further particulars apply to Messrs. WARD, JONES & WHITEHEAD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 61 Wall st.; V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.; E. LOUIS LOWE, Esq., Referee, No. 69 William st., and JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 45 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—The first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop dwelling and lot, No. 45 East 25th st., north side, just east of Madison av.; house is 25x60 feet, (with independent walls,) very substantially built, in perfect order throughout, frescoed on first and second floors, and contains all the modern conveniences, handsome marble mantels, solid rosewood doors, &c.; lot 25x98 feet 9 inches. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at option of the purchaser.

For maps and permits apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Nov. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room No. 111 Broadway.

Supreme Court sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee. Nos. 417, 419, and 421 East 25th st., 225 feet east of 1st av. Valuable Iron Foundry property, three-story brick factory and stable, with three lots, 75x98.9.

TUESDAY, Nov. 16.

Charles H. Wilson and Allan G. Newman, Assignees of Duke & More.

NO. 304 WEST 54th ST.,
100 feet west of 8th av., splendid French flat, five-story brown-stone house. Complete four-story brick factory on rear of lot, with thirty-five horse power boiler and engine, with all the machinery needed in a first-class carpenter shop. Maps at office F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, or auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17.

Nos. 127 and 129 East 17th st., 197 feet east of Irving place, two lots, 25x92 each, and improvements. These lots are finely located for French flat houses. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, Room F.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY,
NOS. 104 AND 106 CHAMBERS ST.,
South-west corner of Church st.,
On THURSDAY, Nov. 11,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of Jacob Weart, Trustee.

The stores are five-story brown-stone, are each 25 by 75 feet, have basements and sub-cellars, and are in good order throughout. Leases all expire in February and May next, except for the lofts in No. 106.

Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—A LARGE AND HANDsomely-furnished private residence to rent, in Brooklyn; contains every modern improvement, including billiard-room; will be rented at very low rent to a desirable and responsible tenant. Address C., Box No. 4,863 New-York Post Office.

A BEAUTIFUL FLAT ON CORNER OF 56TH st. and 6th av., containing nine rooms and every improvement, to let at reduced rent; southern exposure: hall heated; janitor and janitress in attendance. Apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, No. 999 6th av., or to the owner, C. T. BARNEY, No. 82 Broadway.

FORTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., full-sized and extra deep four-story brown-stone house to rent, fully furnished, for the Winter or year. Full particulars and permits from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

FLOOR AND ATTIC TO LET AT NO. 127 Waverley place; rent $22 50 per month; keys with Meyer Manus, fashionable tailor, next door. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

A MOST DESIRABLE AND COMPLETE residence to rent for the Winter or longer; beautiful order; well furnished, 17th st., near 5th av.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE ON Madison av. and 34th st., near 5th av.; also, small houses and flats to let and for sale. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house; newly painted; No. 330 East 57th st.; rent very low until May. Particulars and keys with N. SCHAINWALD & CO., No. 111 West 36th st.

FIRST-CLASS FLATS TO LET—NORTH-west corner of Broadway and 53d st.: hard wood finish; halls lighted, cleaned, and warmed; porter furnished. Inquire on the premises.

FLATS TO LET—ONE FIRST CLASS FURNISHed; best location in the City; all light rooms; possession immediately. YATES, No. 838 6th av., corner 50th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE, MODERN improvements, $65 per month. Apply at No. 54 Beaver st., New-York.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS WITH ALL MODERN improvements. Inquire of
J. M. EDGAR, No. 367 West 19th st.

$1,000.—TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house, in good order; full width, and all improvements. Apply at No. 23 West 43d st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS, (four in number,) a nicely furnished house for one or two years; location 6th and Madison avs., 30th and 59th sts.; rent, $2,500 to $3,000. Address S. K. G., Murray Hill Bank.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—ON OR near to Madison or 5th av.; price $25,000; one-half cash. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, scholar and gold medalist of foreign university desires private pupils; prepares for college, (English or American;) highest City reference. Address TEACHER, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FOREIGN LADY TEACHES MARRIED and young ladies finishing music, singing, French, German, English, Italian, &c. Address Mme. S., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY, IN RETURN FOR LESSONS IN vocal or instrumental music, offers thorough instruction in the English branches. Address STANLY, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN OF GREAT EXPERIENCE gives instruction on piano-forte, harp, and harmony at pupil's residence; $10 per quarter: best reference. Address, with residence, TEACHER, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

B. KUTTNER, PROFESSOR OF GERMAN language and literature; English to foreigners. Call at or address WILSON AND WALWORTH COLLEGE, No. 36 East 14th st., corner Union square, or No. 993 2d av.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors; information given gratuitously of good schools and Professors of languages and music. TEACHERS' BUREAU, 67 West 35th st.

A LADY SPEAKING PURE FRENCH, qualified to instruct in English, Latin, music, and drawing, desires a position in a school or family; references obtained at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE by a Parisian gentlemen; City references; thirty lessons, $25: at pupil's, $35. Address FRENCH, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH, (native tongue,) Latin, literature, by a graduate en philosophie et letters. Classes and private lessons. Address A. D., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OR LADY AS RESIdent teacher, one well qualified to teach English, French, rudiments of Latin, and music. Apply at TEACHER'S BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th st.

C. FABREGOU.
FRENCH CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS,
No. 218 West 47th st.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF Germany gives lessons for 30 cents to ladies. Address TEACHER, No. 100 East 23d st.

ELOCUTION BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER; ladies and gentlemen. Prof. H. McCUTCHEN, No. 316 West 53d st.

INSTRUCTION.

LADIES' PROTECTIVE UNION AND DIRECTORY, Broadway and 45th st., under management of ladies.—Governesses, housekeepers, and first-class domestics for City and country: country orders should be received two days in advance of visit. Reception-room, No. 1,502 Broadway; work-room, corner Broadway and 45th st.; employment office. No. 170 West 45th st.; cooking school, No. 166 West 45th st.; dining and sales room, No. 168 West 45th st. Cooked food for sale at 10 cents per pound advance on cost of raw material.

Wednesday and Saturday, lessons in cooking; school for ladies at 10 A. M.; terms, 50 cents for single lesson; $5 for course of twelve. Private classes for young ladies' schools and ladies' cooking clubs at reasonable rates. Free instruction except on class days. The Managers request the co-operation of all who have felt the need of domestic reform, and ask prompt replies when they write for information.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry. Latin conversation. Physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

KINDERGARTEN.—MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE, A three years' pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, seventeen years' experience in Germany, England, and America, and Prof. John Kraus, of the Pestalozzi Diesterweg Froebel School, reopen their Kindergarten and intermediate class Oct. 4, and normal training school for Kindergarten teachers Nov. 1, at Nos. 1,266 and 8 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts. Address as above.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th st.,
FACING RESERVOIR PARK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO SIXTEEN.
KINDERGARTEN.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
Department Belles Lettres—Prof. Nairne. Historical Lectures—Dr. Labberton.
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 5.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies and children. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, Rector. No. 21 West 32d st. Separate department for boys.

Dr. Irving's class for the study of the fine arts will begin on Thursday, Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock.

AN ARTIST WHO HAS STUDIED ABROAD desires to give instruction in pencil and crayon drawing; also, to form a class in modeling. Address S. C., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

NO. 131 WEST 43D ST., NEW-YORK.
Dr. A. CALLISEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Reopens Sept. 20, 1875.

CLASSES RESUMED AT THE ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart, No. 49 West 17th st., New-York, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, CONN.—FOR both sexes; fits boys for college. JAMES COWLES, Principal.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for girls, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 22.

MRS. JULIA W. GREEN'S PREPARATORY school (English, French, and German,) for girls, No. 68 West 38th st.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.
MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

$250 A YEAR.—E. HINDS' INSTITUTE FOR twenty young boys, Hempstead, Long Island.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 17 E. 16th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT J. MORISON'S

First-class and reliable servants' exchange, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., private families, hotels, restaurants, &c., can secure select servants of every denomination and nationality, with undoubted references. Please call and examine.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; has best of City reference from last place. Can be seen from 10 to 3 at the Kensington House, corner of 57th st. and 4th av.

CHAMBER-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, lately landed, in a private family, to do chamber-work or general house-work. Call Monday and Tuesday at No. 301 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; one year's reference from last employer. Call at No. 129 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young Protestant girl as chamber-maid or seamstress; good City reference. Call at 4 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS OR Waitress.—By a competent young woman, with good reference. Apply at No. 8 East 14th st.

COOK.—AS PROFESSED COOK FOR PRIVATE family; understands French and English styles, boning, larding, jellies, pastry, side dishes, soups, various kinds; reference from highest families in City. Address E. S., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON; CAN do cooking and fine ironing, or will do chamber-work and waiting; good City reference from her last place; either City or country. Address M. O., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; understands meats, soups, games, poultry, &c.; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 135 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK IN A PRIvate family and assist in washing and ironing; best of reference. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to assist in the City; good City reference. Call at No. 233 West 32d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—WOULD LIKE ENGAGEments by the day or week; several years in a first-class French house; all the latest patterns; reference. Address D. E., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GOVERNESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG lady of French Protestant family, speaking the language fluently, as nursery governess; unexceptionable references. Address Governess, Morrisania (N. Y.) Post Office.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY OF EXPERIence as governess, companion, or amanuensis: no objection to the country or to travel. Call or address L. Butler, No. 27 Washington square.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK AND LAUNdress.—By a very capable North of Ireland girl; has excellent references; understands everything about household matters: not afraid of work; in City or country. Call Monday or Tuesday at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small private family; willing and obliging; City or country; references. Call at No. 427 East 14th st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A CAPABLE PERson of experience as housekeeper, nurse, or companion to an invalid or to teach children and sew; good reference; salary less an object than a pleasant home in the City. Address S. E. B., 323 West 34th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican lady of refinement and capability to take full charge of a gentleman's house; references exchanged. Address Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OR first-class boarding-house, by an American lady of capacity. Address E. V., No. 586 3d av.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A YOUNG, NICE GIRL AS kitchen-maid; has filled that situation with one of the best cooks in the country to entire satisfaction; references to that effect. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as lady's maid, who perfectly understands her business; is a good seamstress and hair-dresser: can be well recommended. Address M. L., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXCELLENT FRENCH lady's maid, to return immediately to France; will remain permanently if desired; five years in her last situation, from which she can have highest recommendation. Apply at No. 25 West 55th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON, A thorough dress-maker and hair-dresser; excellent reference in the City. Address E. D., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day washing and ironing for families, or take work home; best City reference; terms very reasonable. Call at No. 342 East 23d st., near 2d av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN the washing of one or two gentlemen at her own home: best of reference can be given. No. 230 East 22d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS for families' and gentlemen's washing, lace curtains, &c., by a respectable colored woman. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, some ladies' or gents' washing at her residence. Call on or address Mrs. Archibald, No. 115 West 15th st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call at 11 East 26th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A WOMAN WANTS TO GO OUT by the day to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman as nurse to an invalid or an institution; can cut and fit children's dresses; first-class reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 26 East Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PERSON, ACCUSTOMED to children, as nurse or nursery governess; a Spanish or American family going South preferred. Address E. F. P., No. 126 State st., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH-AMERICAN AS NURSE to an invalid or elderly lady, or to take care of grown children, and would make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 38 Bleecker st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, just landed; competent to take charge of an infant; will assist with chamber-work or plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 316 4th av., Monday.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE TO take care of children and do plain sewing; will make herself generally useful; City or country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 135 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse in a private family; is willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call or address No. 586 10th av., between 42d and 43d sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as wet-nurse. Address No. 389 1st st., corner North 6th st., Williamsburg.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS waitress or nurse in a family, and can do very neat sewing. Can be seen on Monday at 241 West 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT SEAMstress; cuts, fits, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; City reference. Call Monday at 332 6th av.

MALES.

A GOOD PAINTER, CALCIMINER, AND paper-hanger is desirous of meeting with a job for the Winter, at low wages; a good opportunity for persons who want their houses painted cheap; board taken as part payment; country no objection; East, West, North, or South. Address THOMAS PAINTER, No. 81 3d av., New-York.

A YOUNG PERSON VERY WELL EDUcated is anxious to obtain a position in a family as nursery governess, or would take entire charge of a child and educate it; also a good seamstress; very best of City reference given. Address for two days E. M. K., 155 East 36th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCHMAN AS cook in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and is an expert pastry cook; has the best of City reference. Address C. C., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—I DESIRE A PLACE FOR MY coachman, whom it gives me pleasure to recommend; he can also refer to other parties. Address or call on A. S. Richards, No. 7 College place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, PROTESTant, an experienced and safe driver, thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; four years' reference from last place; left on account of family going to Europe. Address W. B., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands City driving; is careful, sober, and willing, and thoroughly understands his business; best reference. Address D. M., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and vegetable gardener; understands the care of furnace; also, wife as first-class cook; had charge of gentleman's place the last three years; the best of City reference. Address M., Box No. 269 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—HAVING DISPOSED OF MY horses, I feel anxious to procure a place for my coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging. Any gentleman requiring his services may address M. K., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a trustworthy, sober, single young man; Protestant; a good groom and careful driver. Call or address F. L., No. 30 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, THIRTY-five years old, five feet six and a half, sober and reliable, and perfectly understands his business; has the best of reference. Address T. P., No. 654 2d av., for a few days.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS, WITH THE HIGHEST testimonials; capable, safe driver; married; no incumbrance. Apply to or address J. D., at Mr. Brewster's, 5th av. and 14th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN; is one of the best grooms in the City; is a thorough driver; excellent City reference from last employer. Address C. E., No. 147 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; WITH THE HIGHest testimonials; capable, safe driver. Apply to or address Mike, No. 144 West 18th st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; can furnish the best of references for the past fifteen years. Address F. B., No. 2 West 44th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG UNmarried man. Refers to present employer. Call at stable, No. 112 West 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; a good, careful driver; good reference. Address Isaac Overhulse, No. 157 East 52d st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE ENGLISHMAN; UNderstands his business; good groom and driver; will be generally useful. Call at present employer's, No. 90 Chatham st.

PORTER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN, with a good recommendation from his last employer, as porter in a store, or would take care of furnace. Call at or address No. 263 West 47th st., in rear. James Johnson.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A RELIABLE COMMISsion-house by a young gentleman of some means with a view to making himself familiar with mercantile affairs and ultimate investment; salary no object; first-class testimonials. Address ALLEN, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, SITUAtion in a reliable commission-house; is thoroughly reliable in every particular; first-class references; can invest some money if properly secured, terms moderate. Address W., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A GOOD SWISS WAITER, SPEAKing a little English, in a private family or boarding-house; good City references. Address Paris, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, WHO can furnish the best reference as to capability, honesty, and sobriety, in a first-class private family. Call on or address S. R. N., No. 159 West 20th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands his duties; has good City and country references; no objection to the country. Address W. B., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, to sell our pure teas to families, hotels, and large consumers; best terms and largest stock in the country. Apply to the WELLS TEA COMPANY, No. 201 Fulton st., between Church and Greenwich sts., New-York.

WANTED—A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL TO look after a child three years old and to wait upon a lady; best of references required. Address L. M., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BUTLER; must bring unexceptionable City references. Apply between 4 and 6 o'clock at No. 350 5th av.

WANTED—CHECK BOYS.
LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th st.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA	Wednesday, Nov. 10
CHAMPION	Saturday, Nov. 13

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHRISMAN, THURSDAY Nov. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
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ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
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Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
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No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY	THURSDAY, Nov. 11
COLUMBUS	TUESDAY, Nov. 23

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green: McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.: Fernandina, Fla.: Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	22 50
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00
First-class to Albany	22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
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NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA	Tuesday, Nov. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ	Thursday, Nov. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, Nov. 25

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF HAVANA	Tuesday, Nov. 16

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 20 and Dec. 11 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

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GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest manufacturers of low and half-low down grates for either hard or soft coal, or wood, with our celebrated dumping and shaking attachment.

Old grates altered to low, or half-low down andirons. Gas-logs, screens, shovels, tongs, &c., in large variety, wholesale and retail.

Send for catalogue and price list. Liberal discount to the trade. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., N. Y.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufactures iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st.

AT COST.—CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARBLEized Mantels. Finest selection of marble mantels; all qualities, modern designs. Turning for the trade at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 13th st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CUT GOLD EAR-RING, BETWEEN NO. 337 Lexington av. and Brokaw's clothing store, on Saturday morning. By leaving it at No. 337 Lexington av. the finder will be liberally rewarded.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FINE CARRIAGES.

EZRA MARSH, No. 18 East 18th st., near Broadway manufacturer of all styles fine carriages for City and country use at reasonable prices; work warranted; careful estimates made on repairs; vehicles sent for and delivered free of charge; also, first-class storage.

WANTED—FOR RENT—A FIRST-CLASS PRIvate stable between 23d and 42d sts. Address, with terms to 1st May or for one year, B. F., Box No. 1,397 Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

We draw on—
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.
SOCIETE GENERALE,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH
NO 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.
BANKERS,
PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.

Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

STOLEN BONDS, &c.

PITTSTON, Luzerne County, Penn., Nov. 3, 1875.

The following bonds, belonging to the estate of Wm. Swetland, deceased, were stolen from the vault of the First National Bank of Pittston on the night of the 2d inst., viz.:

Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company, second mortgage:
Ten bonds of $1,000, Nos. 1,952 to 1,961 inclusive.
Three bonds of $500, Nos. 1,406, 1,407, 1,774.
One bond of $100, No. 1,253.
Wilkes-barre City Bonds:
Five bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 47 to 51 inclusive.
Pittston Seminary bonds:
Two bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 7 and 8.

Also, one certificate of stock of the First National Bank of Pittston, for fifty shares, in the name of B. D. Beyea.

A suitable reward will be paid for their return.

Also, $20 in bonds of the Oxford Iron and Coal Company of Oxford, N. J., deposited by them, Nos. 176 to 195 inclusive.

Also, $20,000 in bonds of the Lackawanna and Susquehanna Coal and Iron Company, deposited by said company, Nos. 373 to 392 inclusive.

These bonds can be of no value to the thieves, but they may be serviceable in their detection. A suitable reward will therefore be paid for their recovery or arrest of the thieves. THEO. STRONG.
President First National Bank of Pittston.

NEW-YORK CITY 6s,
BROOKLYN CITY 7s,
BUFFALO CITY 7s,
ROCHESTER CITY 7s,
CINCINNATI CITY 7.30s,
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN, NO. 40 WALL ST.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 3D AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1875.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of Election for the next ensuing election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, next. The polls will open at 2 P. M. and close at 4 P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of the company are closed until Nov. 11, next, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES S. ARTHUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

To the First Mortgage Bondholders OF THE Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

An informal meeting of a number of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company was held at our office Nov. 2. It was then decided to invite the co-operation of other bondholders in a plan for the reorganization of the road.

Bondholders wishing to take action in the matter may call on us in person or send in their names with a statement of the number of bonds they control.
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 59 Liberty st.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
Bankers, 12 Wall St., New-York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

MISSOURI STATE LOAN,
FOR FUNDING PURPOSES,
FOR SALE BY
NETTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 52 EXCHANGE PLACE.

SENT FREE EXPLANATORY CIRCULAR how $10 TO $500 invested in Stock Privileges has paid and will Pay Large Profits. Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on Margins. Interest Six Per Cent. allowed on deposits subject to sight drafts. $10 TO $500.

Buckwalter & Co., Bankers and Brokers,
10 Wall st., New-York. P. O. Box 4,317.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD will be held at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock, to consider a plan for reorganizing and consolidating said railroad with other roads. Printed forms of the proposed agreements, and reports of the engineer who has examined the roads, can be had at the office of LORD, DAY & LORD, as above.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT bonds Nos. 176 to 195, inclusive, of the OXFORD IRON COMPANY, New-Jersey, for $1,000 each, were stolen from the First National Bank of Pittston, Penn., on the night of Nov. 2, 1875, and that the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds has been stopped. S. T. SCRANTON & CO.

OXFORD, N. J., Nov. 3, 1875.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, OHIO, Nov. 4, 1875.—The regular guaranteed quarterly dividend of this company, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st of December proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d December.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by the old-established Stock and Bond House of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

10 PER CENT. INTEREST
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE worth at least three times the amount borrowed. Call and examine full description of property, at office of
THE CORBIN BANKING COMPANY,
No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, No. 111 Broadway.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November, inclusive, for the purchase of its First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for cancelation, for which purpose $10,000 have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees.
R. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed until after that date. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICK & Co., 117 Broadway.

KEELY MOTOR STOCK, IN PARENT COMPANY.—A desirable investment; twenty shares for sale by T. W. B. HUGHES, No. 19 Broad st.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 7, 1875.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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FIVE COPIES (per annum)	$7 50
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TWENTY COPIES (per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES (per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

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Two copies, one year	$5
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New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year at club rates.

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These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

We strongly advise the leaders or representatives of the allied Democratic forces to get together as soon as they can, and agree upon their story. At present they are all at sixes and sevens in accounting for their recent defeat. The *World* and *Tribune* say it was JOHN MORRISSEY and the canal thieves who upset their apple-cart. But JOHN MORRISSEY did not control the up-town wards of this City, and the canal thieves do not live in Dutchess County. The facts will not square with the theory—so much the worse, the *World* thinks, for the facts. The *Nation* says that "an attempt to carry on the Government of the City on business principles" has been defeated—referring to the reduction of the laborers' wages by the "Boss." But the Boss has positively declared in several of his numerous "last-dying-speeches," that he did *not* reduce the laborers' wages—that he opposed the measure with all his might, and he further laid it down as a principle that "government should deal liberally with laborers, and set a good example to employers." These were John Kelly's "business principles," as described by himself in several speeches, and the *Nation* has been graciously pleased to assent to them. "What CATO did and ADDISON approved cannot be wrong."

The undoubted command of a fair working majority in both branches of the Legislature carries with it a responsibility for which the representatives of the Republican Party cannot too soon prepare themselves. If further legislation can do anything to check the recurrence of gross swindling on canal contracts, it should be provided; if the notorious abuses of State prison management can be checked by statutory provisions, these ought to be forthcoming. The proposed constitutional amendment bearing on the latter subject, which failed to pass the Legislature of 1872, and which was re-introduced last year, might fitly receive the attention of next Legislature. In the general field of municipal legislation, there are abundant opportunities for the Legislature of 1876 to help forward the work of administrative reform. The Governor has not yet found time to appoint the Commission authorized by last Legislature for the purpose of drafting a general law for the government of cities. Whether the Executive Message contains any specific recommendations on this question or not, the Republican majority in the Legislature ought to make it their own. Many of the Governor's chief supporters are vitally interested in preventing all reform in this direction, so that Mr. TILDEN may be tempted to stop short in his reforming career before reaching the abuses of municipal rule.

What is wanted for the radical cure of the wastefulness and extravagance of the Government of our large cities is not so much a tinkering of charters, with the view to a redistribution of official powers, as a simple and peremptory check upon the increase of municipal debt. The bonded indebtedness of New-York and Brooklyn, not to mention other cities throughout the State, has reached a point beyond which no advance should be permitted. At this moment the debt of New-York is more than ten per cent. of the assessed valuation of real and personal estate throughout the City, and one-third of the entire proceeds of the taxation of next year will be devoted to the payment of interest and the redemption of installments of the debt which fall due in 1876. There should not only be an absolute prohibition of a further increase of the City debt, but the law should require a steady annual diminution of the amount till it reaches a proportion of five per cent. of the assessed valuation of the City. The latter ratio should be made the maximum, beyond which no city should be allowed to increase its bonded debt. There is nothing visionary about such a scheme. It describes precisely what was done by the last Massachusetts Legislature, and the Republican Legislature of the State of New-York could take no better way than this to show its earnestness and honesty in the cause of administrative reform.

The organization of the Manhattan Railway Company will not be a very remarkable event in the history of rapid transit. The Manhattan Company is a somewhat shadowy concern, as might have been expected by any one who paid the slightest attention to the report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners under which it was constituted. These gentlemen adopted what was certainly the easiest solution of the quick-transit problem, by giving away all the franchises which were of any value to the Greenwich Street and the Gilbert Elevated Companies. But, by way of keeping these corporations up to the terms of their bond, they provided for the formation of an independent company, with a right to occupy pretty nearly the same routes as had been ceded to the existing companies, should the latter fail to build on them. Of course, when the subscription books for the new company were opened, the stockholders of the existing companies made haste to protect their own interests by taking up a majority of the stock of the new enterprise. The Manhattan Railway Company will, therefore, not interfere with the franchises of the Greenwich Street or Gilbert line, because it is under the joint control of these corporations. Fortunately, both of them appear to be sufficiently alive to the necessity of taking immediate steps to provide some installment of their promised roads, so that the failure of the Commissioners' rather transparent device for holding them to their bargain by the aid of a third company need not be much regretted.

Reports of majorities from several additional counties in this State were received yesterday, and these make the apparent Democratic majority for Secretary of State 14,024. No change is to be made in the list of Assemblymen elected, the figures remaining seventy-one Republicans and fifty-seven Democrats, a Republican majority of fourteen. Nothing decisive has been received from the Twentieth Senatorial District, where the friends of Mr. LOOMIS, Democrat, still claim his election. They say his majority in Otsego is 417, and that Mr. GILBERT has but 410 majority in Herkimer. The official canvass may be needed to decide the question definitely in this district, as well as in the Third, where Mr. JACOBS disputes the election of Col. CAVANAGH. Giving both the districts to the Democrats, the Republicans would still have a majority of eight in the Senate.

THE "INDEPENDENT" PRESS.

So much "gush" is poured out nowadays concerning the press that all sensible men must feel a strong reluctance to read anything more that may be said or written on the subject. Most journalists who are worth their salt are too busy at their daily work to go about declaiming to school-boys on the "glorious functions of the press," or to write turgid essays on a trade which is no more beautiful or enchanting in itself than chair-making or gas-fitting. Yet there is one side of the threadbare topic which is so persistently forced upon our attention that it is impossible to push it out of sight. And this is the so-called independence of certain newspapers, of which the *Tribune* and the *World* may be taken as examples.

These papers are constantly boasting of their "independence," as if it were a quality which they were the first to discover, and which no journal ever made an attempt to exercise before their time. The *Tribune's* independence began when its editor wished to become President, and when all its influence was brought to bear to further his design, a full year before the public even suspected the presence of the Presidential bee in the editorial bonnet. The party with which Mr. GREELEY had always been identified, and of which his paper was the accredited "organ," refused to adopt him as a Presidential candidate. From that moment it went over body and soul to the opposite party, where it has remained ever since—advocating its worst measures and its worst men with a docility which no old-fashioned "organ" ever thought of showing. It gave rather more than a half support to the old Tammany Ring between 1869 and 1871, and this year it has been a mere mouthpiece for the Boss who presides over the new Ring. It even swallowed JOHN FOX, who helped to defraud the people of New-York out of two and a half millions of dollars. In short, it took sealed orders from Tammany Hall, and obeyed them, and this is what it calls true independence. The *World* did the same thing—with rather more menthod in its madness, of course, for it is not written by school girls and gushers. Down to Sept. 5 of this present year, it had always commended Recorder HACKETT in the highest terms, as an upright man and a most efficient and impartial Judge. But one day JOHN KELLY gave out word that he was "going for HACKETT'S scalp," and then all of a sudden the *World* went for it too, and heaped abuse upon Mr. HACKETT as freely as a few weeks before it had bestowed praise. The idea of objecting to KELLY'S nominations, or of suggesting any change in them, never occurred to it. This was its idea of independence.

Let us now turn our eyes in another direction, and to make the application closer we will come nearer home. Our sympathies always have been and are still with the Republican Party, and for this reason among others, that we have found it take, on most great questions of policy, a course which was consistent with the honor and welfare of the nation. For thus remaining true to a party, we have often had to bear, with what grace we could muster, the cruel taunts of our "independent" contemporaries for being an "organ." Yet there is perhaps no paper in this country which has permitted less interference or dictation from outside in its management, or which has so freely pointed out the faults and mistakes of its party leaders. We may add that there is no paper which has done more for its party from time to time, or has received so little in return, except in a way which we shall presently indicate. It will be generally admitted—or at least it was admitted at the time—that we worked pretty hard for the success of the Republican Party in this State in 1871, and again for its success in the nation in 1872. We take these recent dates because there is some chance that a few persons here and there will remember the facts connected with them. We are not very sanguine, however, on that point, and therefore we shall not go back to an earlier period.

Not very long after Gen. GRANT'S re-election, Chief Justice CHASE died, and it became necessary to appoint his successor. The President nominated, first, CALEB CUSHING; secondly, Attorney General WILLIAMS. To both these nominations we objected, in language which was perhaps more forcible than polite, but which was no stronger than the circumstances justified. Then came from time to time a variety of "administration" measures, which we thought ill-advised, and against which we consequently entered protests. Then came vague talk about a "third term," which we also took the liberty of condemning. When the Republican majority in Congress trifled with the financial question, we ventured to tell it the honest opinion of the people in reference to their conduct. In short—and we think our own readers will bear us out in saying as much—whenever an improper nomination has been made for an office, or a foolish measure brought forward, we have always opposed them, without regard to whom we might offend on the one hand or please on the other.

It may encourage other newspapers to pursue a similarly independent course, if we tell them how these efforts have been received by the general run of leaders and politicians. Soon after our opposition to the Cushing nomination, a paper at Washington, which is known to live entirely upon Administration advertisements, and which is largely under the direction of the President's private Secretary, began to abuse the managers of this journal as malefactors of the deepest dye. Our crimes were endless in number—we gave only a partial list of them the other day, when the *World* solemnly threatened to revive them against us. During the Presidential contest of 1872, we had found it necessary once or twice to defend the President's family from most offensive and unmanly attacks, but that did not prevent the official organ from flinging some of the mud of Washington in the direction of our household. Once, when the senior proprietor of THE TIMES went to Washington for a few days, the official organ was set to work so vigorously upon him and his family that he was fain to complete his short holiday in a city where the delicate attentions of the "Administration" were not quite so pressing. Since that time the papers which take their cue from the same quarter have never slackened for a day in paying us all kinds of unmerited compliments. We have broken all the Ten Commandments, and ten more besides. We have been "read out of the party" on an average twice a week, and two newspapers have been started in this City for the express and avowed purpose of putting an end to us altogether. They are dead—but no matter. Great Senators have signified their utter disapproval of our wicked ways, and managers have formally announced that we must be forthwith suppressed. We are not a sufficiently "reliable" organ.

The *World* and our other beloved fellow-laborers may think that all this is not very encouraging—that it must be better, after all, to be a good and obedient organ, and say just what you are told to say, and no more. We can assure them, however, that public support is infinitely more agreeable than the applause of Senators and other great men; and of that support we acknowledge, not without pride or satisfaction, that we receive our fair share. To the public alone we acknowledge a duty, and that duty we do our best to discharge—very imperfectly, no doubt, but still with good intentions. When our successors take up the work in after years, we hope they will adopt the same rule; and if they do, they will find that they can afford to smile at the most terrible threats of party leaders, and will even live and wear a good name when most of those leaders are forgotten.

A PARTY IN MOURNING.

It is difficult for any disinterested person to listen to the doleful complaints of the beaten Democracy just now without amusement. The Democrats and their "Independent" allies lie on the ground in a confused heap. They reproach each other. There is no accounting for their defeat. Sometimes they say it was one thing, sometimes it was another. It may have been scarlet fever, diphtheria, inflation, Canal Ring, Kellyism, or a combination of diseases, which smote them. They are not sure which complaint is the best one to assign for their misfortune, but they agree in laying the blame upon each other all round.

Out of the confusion, however, we hear that the Canal Ring is responsible for all the trouble. The *Tribune*, whimpering over the unexpected collapse of its dreams, declares that the rascals who used to vote for TILDEN were driven away by his canal reform, and so fled into the Republican camp. Exactly so. The Dutchess County farmers, who have the same lively interest in the exposure of the sins of the Lords, Beldens, and other far-off celebrities, that they have in the intrigues of the Chinese mandarins, rose up in the morning and voted the Republican ticket in the most reprehensible and brutal manner. It is probably true, as the wiseacres say, that the Dutchess County dairymen, secure in their pastoral seclusion, sympathized with the contractors along the Erie Canal, whom TILDEN, disguised as Hercules, with many smiles and no clothes worth mentioning, had slain—in pictures. The farmers have bitterly avenged their distant relatives in Onondaga and Monroe. They took away some four thousand votes from the Democratic Party. Before the election, we were told that the Democracy were marching to certain victory. Next day we were informed that they had lost the vote of the canal thieves. We had no idea before how large was the thieving element of the Democratic Party. According to a rough calculation, based on the admissions of the Democratic papers, we should say that it was about equal to twenty thousand votes. And this wicked and perverse fraction of "the grand old party," as we believe it is called, is scattered all over the State.

Then there is the "corrupt combination" in this City. It is very true that Tammany quarreled with some of its members, and that some of the faithful left the fold. But that this defection or ejection was on account of any "reform from the inside," we never knew. To be sure, there was a dispute about cutting down laborers' wages; and JOHN KELLY says that he was not responsible for that. Then, again, he said that this was done in the interest of economy; and, any how, he says it shall not happen again. So, if the "reforming element of Tammany" is under the feet of the Republicans and those who voted with them, as the Thoughtful Patriot declares, what was that reforming element doing, and what was it attempting to reform?

Somehow, the spirit of the Canal Ring, set adrift by Hercules TILDEN, walks abroad in other States. It went over into Massachusetts from Dutchess and Kings Counties, and drove out GASTON, that strongly intrenched Democrat, who was to have carried the State, but did not. Then there is New-Jersey, often Democratic, seldom Republican, and now wholly given over to the Onondaga County Canal Ring. Ohio and Pennsylvania are no better. It would be interesting to see how all these remarkable changes can be accounted for on the theory that "administrative reform" has been wounded in the house of its friends. After all, perhaps we may as well say at once that the people are gifted with a fair share of common sense. They saw what a wild chaos of legislation the Democratic Assembly fell into in this State last year. They looked on and laughed at Speaker MCGUIRE, as they did at the harlequin tricks of the New-Hampshire Democrats, and the rabble rout of the Connecticut Democracy. The people saw that what is known as "the Fool Legislature" of Indiana was Democratic; and they saw, too, that the party generally went mad as soon as it got into power. It is not surprising that such a blind, ignorant, and shifty organization should not be trusted. The cry of "Reform!" deceived nobody. There never was any reform which began with the Democratic Party. The cheap pretense is exposed now, and those who were weak enough to suppose it would last long are astonished and grieved. They cannot account for the explosion. But their lamentations are, nevertheless, worthy of attention.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR POLICE AND JUDGES.

Not long ago we published a curious story of a settlement between a bank President and a so-called detective, who acted as agent for burglars who had robbed a New-England bank. The settlement took place in Baltimore, where, surrounded by great mystery, the bank official recovered a large amount of bonds. He paid a considerable ransom for his property, sitting in a lonely room; and when the money was counted in installments, and the correct figures had been called out in a loud voice by the detective, a corresponding amount of bonds was thrown into the room from a dark entry. This was kept up until the transfer was completed, and the bank President went his way in peace. Not so melodramatic as this, but quite as skillfully managed in the interest of the robbers, was the late restitution of a portion of the plunder taken from the national and savings banks of Winthrop, Me. In both cases the robbers returned that portion of the spoil which was not readily negotiable, and in each instance they drove a good bargain before they ventured near the agent of the plundered institution.

One night in July last, the office of the Winthrop National Bank and the Winthrop Savings Bank, near Augusta, Me., was entered by burglars, who blew open the safes and made off with the contents. The plunder consisted of currency, United States bonds, and various State, railroad, and municipal bonds. The total value of the property stolen was about one hundred thousand dollars, of which one-half was in currency and Government bonds, the rest being in other securities. The national bank lost $10,000; but the heaviest loss fell on the savings bank, which was obliged to suspend and put its affairs in the hands of a Receiver. Within two weeks after the robbery, a Philadelphia detective, by some curious chance, happened to visit the town of Winthrop, and, after carefully examining the traces left by the burglars, he declared that he knew who had "cracked the crib," as such an affair is described in thieves' slang. He returned to Philadelphia, and, after some correspondence with the bank officers, reported that he had been approached in the interest of the burglars, who were willing to restore part of their spoils. Negotiations were opened, and the Philadelphia detective acted as mediator between the agent of the bank and the thieves.

The result of this was that an interview was appointed at a hotel in this City one day last week. At this meeting the detective alone conferred with the "agent" of the robbers, who agreed to return fifty thousand dollars' worth of securities on payment of ten thousand dollars in greenbacks. The stolen Government bonds and currency were not to be restored. Next, the agent of the bank, who had agreed to this proposition, went to a third-story back room in a building used for drinking purposes, in this City, prepared to pay the ransom for the stolen property. Another "agent" than he who had conducted the previous negotiations, appeared with a thick package. In his presence ten thousand dollars in one hundred dollar notes was counted out and delivered to the "agent" of the burglars, who at once delivered over the package and withdrew. The bundle was opened and found to contain all the securities which it had been agreed to return, a schedule having been drawn up beforehand. The representative of the thieves was wrapped in a heavy coat, his face was concealed by a slouched hat and a handkerchief, and he was otherwise disguised beyond all possibility of recognition. The representative of the bank went safely home with the recovered securities. No mention is made of the amount paid the detective for his services in the negotiation.

Here are all the elements of a highly successful robbery and conspiracy. Including the money paid as ransom, the Winthrop Bank lost one hundred and ten thousand dollars, of which it recovered fifty thousand dollars. The burglars therefore cleared sixty thousand dollars. They have escaped punishment, although they ventured into the hands of a detective, and actually received from him the price paid for so much of their plunder as they could not safely dispose of otherwise. The bank has actually lost sixty thousand dollars, or rather, its depositors have, and that its loss is no greater is due to a compromise which their agent made with the robbers. If an amateur detective were to assist in a conspiracy, after a robbery planned with a view to such a subsequent scheme, he would be able, probably, to effect some such compromise as that just made in this City between the Winthrop Bank burglars and the bank officers. Men will usually make great sacrifices to get back that which has been stolen from them. The bank agent in this case was willing to give up more than one-half; he took what he could get. Nevertheless, this system of compromise is dangerous; it is growing in favor; it offers an inducement for thieves to secure immunity for their crimes by partial restitution. It gives a thief an opportunity to sell to its lawful owners that part of his plunder which he cannot safely sell elsewhere. If this system is pursued far enough, we shall eventually have no use for "severe Judges" like Recorder HACKETT.

THE CONQUEST OF ABYSSINIA.

The news that an Egyptian Army has invaded Abyssinia undoubtedly explains the recent action of the Khédive in recalling all Army officers absent on furlough. The conquest of the valley of the White Nile is to be followed by the attempted conquest of the region whence spring the Blue Nile and the Atbara, the two most important tributaries of the great river of Egypt. The new campaign will involve much harder fighting than was needed for the subjugation of the savages of the Equatorial lake regions, and the American officers in the Khédive's service will have an opportunity of displaying their skill and bravery in the field.

The annexation of Abyssinia to Egypt will make the map of the Khédive's dominions more symmetrical than it is at present, but it will not benefit his treasury. Abyssinia is roughly estimated to contain 36,000 square miles, and a population of about 5,000,000. The surface is broken up into hills and mountains of volcanic rock, and although oats and barley are raised on the high lands, and maize and wheat in the valleys, the country is not adapted for grain-growing to an extent beyond what will barely supply the necessities of the inhabitants. A little iron, and less gold, are found in certain localities, but the mines will be as valueless to the invader as will be the crops. Egypt will gain by the conquest of Abyssinia no new ports on the Red Sea which will be of any advantage to her, since the cost of connecting the sea coast with the Nile Valley by railroad would be too enormous to be thought of even by an Oriental despot. Little can be wrung from the Abyssinians in taxes, and it may be safely asserted that the free gift of Abyssinia to the Khédive would only entail an annual run upon the Egyptian Treasury, without any compensating advantages. It is true that many of the Abyssinian tribes are exceptionally brave and warlike, and that they might be made to furnish better recruits for the Egyptian Army than are drawn from Egypt, Nubia, or the Soudan. Unfortunately, the Khédive must catch his Hamrans, Agows, and Gallas before he can dress them in the Egyptian uniform, and he will find that it will cost more to catch one Abyssinian than it will to press a dozen fellahs or negroes. The one gift that Abyssinia furnishes to Egypt—the freshets that pour down the Blue Nile and the Atbara, bringing with them the earth that fertilizes Lower Egypt, and producing the annual rising of the Nile—cannot be affected by an Egyptian conquest. The only possible reason for the annexation of Abyssinia is the desire of the Khédive to own every foot of land drained by the Nile and its tributaries. It is a parody of the Frenchman's hankering after the left bank of the Rhine as the national boundary of France. France, however, would gain material advantages by a conquest of the Rhine, while the Khédive will incur a vast expense, and have nothing to show for it, except an enlargement of the map of his dominions.

The cable announces that the Abyssinians are retiring before the advancing Egyptian Army. It is reasonably certain, however, that they do not contemplate a tame surrender. The country is one which presents unequaled advantages for defense, and the invaders, when once they are fairly entangled in the mountain passes, will fight at a heavy disadvantage. It is true that a British Army captured Magdala, but the Abyssinians had not been accustomed to defeat raiding parties of English soldiers, as they have time and again driven back marauders in the Egyptian uniform. The Khédive will not annex Abyssinia without a difficult and costly campaign, and it is a misfortune that his really important work of suppressing the slave trade, and bringing into orderly subjection the grain-growing countries of Equatorial Africa, should be interfered with by a war of useless conquest, as indefensible morally as the raids of Turkish slave-traders on the Soudan.

HOW TO REDUCE TAXES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To reduce our taxes, and at the same time make them equal and just, there should be a law compelling the assessed to furnish a sworn statement of the amount of their personal property; also, the amount held as trustee and otherwise. Then it should be obligatory upon the Assessors to furnish a statement under oath of all assessments, real and personal, and they should be compiled and published in pamphlet form for the use of tax-payers. With these checks, the rate of taxation would, no doubt, fall below two per cent.

It is well known to every intelligent citizen that under the present system there is a lack of equality, justice, and honesty. F. T.

NEW VESSELS FOR THE COAST SURVEY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 6.—Two beautiful new schooners, of 160 tons burden each, intended for the United States Coast Survey Service, and named the Earnest and the Ready, were successfully launched this afternoon from the ship-yard of Woodall & Co. Capt. Carllie Patterson, Superintendent of the Coast Survey Service, and Commander E. P. Lull, United States Navy, Hydrographic Inspector of the service, superintended the launching. A number of ladies and gentlemen from this city and Washington were present. The Earnest and Ready are intended for work in the waters off the coast of Florida.

THE GUIBORD TROUBLE.

MONTREAL, Nov. 6.—The Police have been furnished with one hundred breech-loading rifles, to be used if necessary at the Guibord burial. The leading counsel mentioned in the late interview between Mr. Doutre and the Mayor of Montreal are Messrs. Abbott, Ritchie, Devlin, and Roy. Their opinion upon the legal aspect of the case will shortly be given.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The first of Mr. Thomas' symphony concerts occurs at Steinway Hall on the evening of Saturday next, this performance being preceded, as usual, by a public rehearsal on the afternoon of Thursday. Mr. Thomas' entertainments are always watched with so much interest that nothing more than the announcement is required to set the musical public on the *qui vive*, and indeed, we believe that this season so much eagerness has been shown to attend the concerts that all the choice seats in the hall were taken before inquiry was made as to the dates. This is a good sign for the future of art; on the other hand, the subscribers can feel sure that, with such encouragement, Mr. Thomas' *soirées symphoniques* will be more attractive than ever. The programme for Saturday's concert—when Mme. Antoinette Sterling and a chorus of female voices will co-operate with the orchestra—is as follows:

Overture, "Iphigenia in Aulis" ..... Gluck
Pastoral, Cradle Song, "Christmas Oratorio" ..... Bach
Mme. Antoinette Sterling.
Symphony No. 8, in F, op. 93 ..... Beethoven
"Der Doppelgænger" ..... Schubert
Mme. Antoinette Sterling.
A symphony to Dante's "Divina Commedia" ..... Liszt
I. Inferno. II. Purgatorio.
Orchestra and chorus.

THE VON BULOW CONCERTS.

Dr. Von Bülow's concerts in this City will commence at Chickering Hall, which will then be opened for the first time to the public, on to-morrow evening week. We once more remind the reader that the sale of seats for these entertainments is to begin on Wednesday morning.

HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Herr Wachtel will to-morrow evening sing at the Academy of Music in "The Huguenots." On Wednesday he is to appear in "Martha," and on Friday, in "Fra Diavolo," these two works being then represented for the first time this season. The attractiveness of Herr Wachtel's performances does not appear to flag, and Mr. Neuendorff's campaign is likely to be looked back upon as an unbroken series of victories.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

This delightful place of resort will be open to the public this evening, and a very fine programme of instrumental and vocal music will be interpreted there by Gilmore's band, Mr. Levy, Mr. Sobst, and Mr. Arbuckle.

NEW-YORK ORATORIO SOCIETY.

The New-York Oratorio Society, of the growing excellence and numbers of which flattering reports have long been current, will give their first concert this season, at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday evening next. They will interpret Mendelssohn's oratorio "St. Paul," and, the aid of Mr. Thomas' orchestra having been secured, an uncommonly good performance may be anticipated. Dr. Damrosch will conduct.

LIEDERKRANZ CONCERT.

The first Sunday concert given by the Liederkranz Society this season will take place at the club-house in Fourth street to-night. Herr Felix Preusser, a baritone new to American audiences, is to sing; Herr Constantine Weikert will be the pianist, and there will be in attendance, as usual, an orchestra and a choral force.

MILITARY CONCERT.

A concert by the band of the Twenty-second Regiment will be given at the Armory in Fourteenth street to-morrow. The programme, which will be interpreted under the direction of Mr. P. S. Gilmore, is to include dance music as well as concert music.

DRAMATIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The "Overland Route" has run its course at Wallack's and to-morrow night it will be superseded by "Caste." The revival of Mr. Robertson's charming idyllic comedy will no doubt be welcome, the more especially as it is to be presented with a distribution of parts which should satisfy very exacting criticism. Slight though "Caste" be, its requirements in this respect are of no secondary importance. The comedy is altogether of so fine a texture that it will bear no rough handling, and artists of the refined type are therefore essential to its success. To such it is now to be committed. Mr. Montague, who appears as *George D'Alroy*, was one of the members of the delightfully perfect company by which "Caste" was presented at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, in London. On that occasion, if we remember rightly, the rôle of *Captain Hawtree* was filled by Mr. Sidney Bancroft, the husband of Miss Marie Wilton, a faultless representative of that type of character. This part will be now assumed by Mr. C. A. Stevenson, who makes his first appearance at Wallack's. The years during which he has been on the stage are few, but report runs altogether in his favor. He starts, at all events, with the emphasis which attaches to the word "gentleman" to recommend him. His first efforts, (and most creditable efforts they were,) were in amateur performances in Dublin. He had subsequently the advantages of Mr. Boucicault's guidance, and for a couple of years past has been acting at the Boston Museum. He now comes before an audience whose verdict should influence strongly his future theatrical career. For Mr. Honey, who fills his original rôle of *Eccles*, it is only necessary to say that he is esteemed to be and deservedly so, one of the foremost comedians on the London stage. The part of *Esther Eccles* will be interpreted by Miss Ada Dyas, whose recommendations are manifold. In respect to her fitness for this character, it may be well to say that she has already played it entirely to the satisfaction of audiences, (some of them very exacting, too,) in the English theatres. She was a member of Mr. Young's London comedy company, which performed all Mr. Robertson's pieces, and which comprised in its ranks two members of his talented family, Mr. Craven Robertson and Miss Brunton, the *Capt. Hawtree* and *Polly Eccles* of the piece. In the present distribution of the parts, the latter lively rôle will be filled by Miss Effie Germon, Mme. Ponisi will appear as the stately and stilted *Marquise De St. Maur*, and *Sam Gerridge* will be committed to Mr. E. M. Holland. The comedy will, of course, be presented in a manner according with the resources of the management in the matter of scenery and appointments.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The splendid performances by which Mr. Booth sways the audiences at the Fifth Avenue Theatre continue, and anticipation points regretfully to the time when they must be brought to a termination. Engagements and contracts are, however, petty tyrants, and their behests must be obeyed. Besides that fair and generous acknowledgments which the triumphs of lofty art are ever sure to find among a cultured people, there is in the case of Mr. Booth a public sympathy which has much of a personal complexion. The sad accident by which he was nearly lost to the stage brings into stronger colors what that loss would be; and his great sacrifices and undeserved sufferings in the cause of the art which he elevates and adorns compel the admiration and liking of those even who are least easily moved. His personations during the week of *Richelieu*, *Iago*, *Othello*, and *Hamlet* are of a kind to be preserved as the golden record of great performances, and he is now preparing for and will appear on Monday night in a rôle in which he has never yet appeared, namely, *Richard II.* Bringing to it, as he does, a cultured and scholarly mind and large experience, it will, of course, be narrowly scanned, and should, we presume, be fairly taken as one of the chief events of the present dramatic season. The play is to be put upon the stage with that care and disregard of economical considerations which people are disposed to set down as proper to the management of the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Notwithstanding the arduous character of Mr. Booth's labors, he is to appear at a matinée on Wednesday as *Claude Melnotte*. The performance of the "Lady of Lyons" will gain some additional attraction from the fact that Miss Fanny Davenport will fill the rôle of *Pauline*.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

A monotonous record of the success of "Led Astray" is the chief note which need be made of the Union Square Theatre. It sees its second "centennial," and is yet juvenescent, and did the fates and other compulsory engagements permit, it would probably be still young after another hundred. Messrs. Grau and Chizzola have made arrangements with the management of the Union Square Theatre by which the company of French artists now performing at the Lyceum will give Wednesday matinées at this popular house. The first of these will be on next Wednesday, when "Frou-Frou" will be presented, Mme. Juliette Clarence sustaining the rôle of the heroine.

THE LYCEUM—FRENCH PLAYS.

The interest which the representation of French plays has created at the Lyceum does not in any way subside. Indeed, the fact that they are to be carried to the Union Square Theatre for performance at the Wednesday matinées would rather indicate an increase in their popularity. Last evening "Le Gendre de M. Poirier" was performed, and on Tuesday next "Les Jocrisses de L'Amour" will be produced. The clever entertainments of the Mexican Juvenile Opera Company will alternate with the French dramas during the week. On Monday and Wednesday evenings, and at the matinée on Thursday, the pretty, "sentimental" opera "Marina" will be presented. Monday's presentation of "Marina" will be the first hearing in New-York of that essentially Spanish work.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

The Centennial painting, "The Siege of Paris," is attracting large numbers of visitors to the Colosseum, where it has been on exhibition since Monday. It is not so conversant with the scenes of the Franco-Prussian war as its name would lead one to suppose, the immediate foreground furnishing almost the only pictures of this sort, in the shape of Prussian forts and soldiers, and the explosion of a Prussian powder magazine. It is in reality a picture of Paris and the suburban villages. The panorama is full of interest, particularly to those who have seen the City of Paris from the heights of Chatillon, the place where the observer of the picture is supposed to stand. One of the most successful features of the painting is the perspective. It is hardly to be believed that one is looking at a piece of canvas hanging vertically. The mountains and rivers, and the line of forts surrounding the city, in the distant back-ground, are, to one who can enter into the spirit of the work, miles away, and the appearance of intervening objects is perfectly graduated to distance. There is no sudden break in the landscape, but a gradual fading into the horizon. A striking episode which meets the eye shows a charge of a regiment of German cavalry. This portion of the picture is particularly likelike, and is said to be the work upon which most labor was expended. The paintings can best be appreciated when viewed through an opera glass. The Colosseum is open this week, day and evening.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

After a very successful representation of the spectacular drama, "Around the World in Eighty Days," the management of the Brooklyn Theatre has betaken itself to standard comedy. Hardly anybody will be likely to quarrel with the selection of "The School for Scandal" as the representative of this desirable class of dramatic composition. If at this time of day it lacks novelty, that fact is in itself the best proof of its abiding worth, and certainly its representation must be always welcome when a good company is assembled. As the Brooklyn Theatre under its new management is conducted on the same level as the best Metropolitan houses, there need hardly be any apprehensions on this score. First of all we have Mr. Gilbert, of Wallack's, set down for the rôle of *Sir Peter Teazle*, which has become almost identified with his name while Mr. Frederick Robinson, Miss Marie Gordon, a most meritorious actress; Mrs. Farren, and Mr. Edward Lamb will all take part in the performance The general stock company is remarkably strong, and it is needless to say that the abundant resources of the management will be brought into play in giving the famous comedy an appropriate setting.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A free exhibition of the panorama of Noah's Ark is given daily at No. 820 Broadway, near Twelfth street.

The Theatre Comique as usual, is occupied with a variety entertainment appealing to the most diverse tastes.

The Third Avenue Theatre is devoted to a clever minstrelsy and variety entertainment which should make it stand well with its patrons.

The customary agreeable minstrel entertainment holds its place at Darling's Opera-house, the programme being, of course, judiciously changed from time to time.

The Grand Opera-house will smack somewhat of the ancients on next Tuesday night. It will be devoted to a "Græco-Roman wrestling match" between Prof. Miller and Mons. Christol.

At the Park, "The Mighty Dollar" is still prosperous, and, under such circumstances, no manager or proprietor of a theatre would, except under weighty compulsion, think of a change of programme.

The new Eagle Theatre has a wonderfully strong combination company, and the performances of Miss Julia Mathews, who, for a time, has given up English opera for Irish comedy, are still a great attraction.

At the Parisian Varieties "lively" art is still in the ascendant. It is mainly terpsichorean, the management depending upon "nymphs," "coryphées," and so forth. Tableaux, songs, and comic sketches also form part of the programme.

The pleasant opera-house of the San Francisco Minstrels is as usual brightened up by a minstrel entertainment of sprightliness and variety. New songs and jokes, and brisk dances jostle each other agreeably and make enjoyable confusion.

The benefits for the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum on last Thursday were successful even beyond anticipation, a matter due in no small degree to the untiring exertions of Mr. W. J. Floyd as general manager, and Mr. John W. Carroll as stage manager.

In the mutations of things theatrical, the sock and buskin have departed for a season from the classic stage of Booth's, and pantomime now revels there. It is a pleasant, cheery pantomime, at all events, and there is assuredly no better clown than Mr. G. L. Fox. "Humpty Dumpty in Every Clime" has no limit set to its duration, so far.

Tony Pastor's new theatre is always secure of extensive patronage, and the performance, indeed, is of such variety and merit as to deserve an enduring mark of popular approval. The manager puts before the public a long list of entertainers, all of them of reputation in the numerous elements of amusement which go to make up a variety programme.

Among the various performances with which the Olympic will begin the week are the wonderful aquatic feats of Watson, "the Man-fish," and a lady who is known as "Lurline, the Water Queen." This lady is said to be the only female aquatic performer in the world, and besides her great endurance, she is noted for remarkable grace and expertness in her performances.

OFFENBACH'S NEW OPERA BOUFFE.

Writing from Paris on Oct. 21, the correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says: "M. Offenbach is again the man of the hour. No less than three productions from his prolific pen are to be brought out within the interval of a week. The first of the series was produced at the Variétés last night, and as a matter of course the theatrical world of Paris was 'profoundly moved,' as we say here, by the event. It was known that the book of 'La Boulangère a des Ecus' was by Meilhac and Halévy, the versatile authors who, in "La Grande Duchesse," "La Belle Hélène," "La Perichole," and many other popular operas bouffes, had piloted Offenbach to success. Since the war these modern editions of Beaumont and Fletcher had abandoned the writing of *libretti*, and had devoted their essentially Parisian talent to the construction of Gymnase and Palais Royal pieces. Their return to the field of their early triumphs was of itself enough to interest all the play-goers of Paris, and the interest was intensified by the promised reappearance of Mme. Schneider. A repetition of the furor excited in the latter days of the Empire, when the first thought of royal visitors to Paris was to secure a box for the Variétés, was confidently anticipated. Unfortunately, Mme. Schneider thought the principal personage beneath her powers, and refused the part. Then when another actress was found for the character, Mme. La Grand Duchesse brought an action against the manager, and, so strange is French law, actually gained it. The result was that

the opera had not the benefit of her support. There are probably few in England acquainted with the French ballad, 'La Boulangère a des écus,' and the words are certainly unfit for publication in a newspaper. No such reproach can be made against the story of the opera, for it would need no alteration on moral grounds to fit it to the English stage 'La Boulangère' has made her *écus* in the Rue Quincampoix during the Law mania, but she has not abandoned her trade, and when she distributes her loaves she rides in a sedan chair carried by four flunkeys and preceded by a magnificent Suisse in gorgeous livery. Nor does she forget her old friends, among whom is *Toinon*, who is hiding her lover from the Police. This same lover, *Bernadille*, a barber by trade, is implicated in a conspiracy got up against the *Regent*, and he is pursued by the authorities. The *Boulangère* comes to his rescue by making him change places with her Suisse, who is arrested in his stead. This ends the first act. The second shows us *Bernadille* serving the *Boulangère* in the capacity of baker, and still pursued by the Police agents, two of whom disguise themselves as corn-carriers for the purpose of discovering the culprit. Their efforts are fruitless, but *Toinon* rushes in madly jealous of the *Boulangère*, and the two women force *Bernadille* to declare his preference. He decides in favor of *Toinon*, and the *Boulangère*, in her jealous fury, delivers him up to justice. Here ends the second act. The third is filled up with the ineffectual attempts of *Bernadille* to escape, he invariably being compelled to return and hide in the very guard-house from which he has just emerged. *Toinon* obtains his pardon from the *Regent*, and the *Boulangère* marries her devoted *Suisse*, who turns out to have been ruined by the same speculations whereby she herself has been enriched. The general resemblance of the story to that of 'La Fille de Madame Angot' is manifest; but this would be no disadvantage if the characters inspired any personal interests. Unfortunately, there is no such fundamental idea as that which, for instance, made 'La Grande Duchesse' so trenchant a satire, or that which threw so new a light on the Homeric heroes at the 'Belle Hélène.' Hence the interest of the audience languishes in spite of the abundant touches of humor with which the clever authors have interspersed their work. A similar objection must be made against the music, which, although it displays on every page the cunning hand of the inventor of the modern school of opera bouffe, yet never once rises above a general dead-level of facile sprightliness. There are plenty of the short, bright rhythms that are Offenbach's specialty, but they invariably suggest vague reminiscences of older and brighter themes. Perhaps the most effective number of the work is a duet for the two Police agents; but this is manifestly molded on the famous gendarmes' duet in 'Geneviève de Brabant,' and the similarity is so striking that the actors involuntarily adopt the gestures used by their predecessors. The music that, on the whole, pleased me most is that allotted to the ten daintily-dressed pages who, without having any effect on the action of the piece, flit through the opera with always welcome grace. Mme. Schneider has missed a great chance of renewing her waning popularity by refusing a part which would have suited her down to the ground. The very phrases and cadences recall the tones of her well-remembered voice. This very memory increases the difficulties of her successor, Mlle. Aimée, who has little beyond magnificent diamonds and immense *aplomb* to remind one of her predecessor. The palm is borne away by Mlle. Paola Marié, who in her long performance of *Clairette* in 'Mme. Angot' seems to have cultivated her lower notes to the detriment of her upper tones. She somewhat startles the hearer by a sudden plunge into the contralto register—much as a piccolo player might who should end a phrase on the bass clarinet. She sang some things nevertheless with excellent taste, not to say with a certain charm. As to Dupuis, he looks as pleased when the *Boulangère* tells him he is a fine man as he used to do in the Imperial ante-war times, when the *Grand Duchesse* leered up at her *Fritz*. Offenbach has capitally measured his voice, and all that has been written for him Dupuis sings as well as it can be sung. But this system of taking the exact measure of an artist's capabilities must in the end have a bad effect both on composer and executant. Berthelier contrives to build up an excellently devised bit of character out of one of the Police agents; but the other remains the shadow of a shade in the hands of Léonce, whom it seems a tradition to consider droll. Every capital possesses some actors who, luckily for them, are looked upon as funny men—and who never exhibit any fun. They are like the men you meet in society 'who are so amusing'—and who never raise a laugh."

OBITUARY.

ROBERT VON MOHL.

A Berlin dispatch announces the death of this German statesman and political economist. He was one of a family of scholars, scientists, and statesmen of Stuttgart, where he was born in 1799. His early education was received in his native city, and from 1817 to 1821 he studied law and political economy at Tubingen and Heidelberg. Three years were then devoted to travel, at the termination of which he was invited to Tubingen, and held successively the assistant Professorship of Law, the Professorship of Political Economy, and was chief Librarian of the university. In 1845 he was a candidate for the Legislative Chamber at Wurtemburg, but his letter to the electors so displeased the Government that he was removed from the academic chair and sent as Councilor of State to the City of Ulm. He resigned his position, however, and traveled in England to study the political institutions of that country. On his return he was elected a Deputy to the Second Chamber of Wurtemburg. In 1847 he accepted the Professorship of Law tendered by the University of Heidelberg. In 1848 he was elected member of Parliament, and later member of the National Assembly of Frankfort. In September of the same year he was appointed Minister of Justice of the German Confederation, but in May, 1846, resigned with Heinrich Von Gagern, his chief. He resumed his position of Law Professor at Heidelberg, and his lectures attracted a throng of barristers of all shades of politics, from all parts of Germany. In 1861 he was appointed to represent the Grand Duchy of Baden in the Federal Diet, and held the position till 1866, when the diet ceased to exist. Among his best known works are those on the manners of the students of Tubingin in the sixteenth century, on the laws of the kingdom of Wurtemburg, on ministerial responsibility in monarchical governments, on a system of preventive justice, on the science of police administration, in which latter the economic questions raised by him were solved in a careful but novel manner. He also contributed papers on his chosen study to several publications of the day.

NATHAN BROWN.

Mr. Nathan Brown, formerly a well-known dry goods merchant of this City, died yesterday at his residence, No. 7 Lafayette place, after a short and severe illness, having been in his usual health at the beginning of the week. He was born in Malone, New-York, in 1803, and spent his youth in the western part of this State. Over forty years ago he came to New-York City and engaged in the dry goods business. He was entirely without capital, but by strict application to business and the exercise of unswerving principles gradually raised himself from one position of responsibility and trust to another, until he was admitted to partnership in the firm of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co., which, ten years ago, was one of the prominent dry goods firms of this City. Mr. Brown, in his business operations, accumulated an ample fortune, which was almost entirely swept away by the failure of the firm of which he was a member. After his failure he was never regularly engaged in business, although he was so reduced in circumstances that he made constant efforts to obtain employment. He was, however, so reticent about his necessities that even his intimate friends were unaware of them. On election day Mr. Brown, who was a life-long Democrat, but who had never aspired to office, obtained employment from Gov. Tilden which necessitated his walking a great deal. He became thereby overheated, and catching cold contracted pneumonia which proved fatal. Mr. Brown was a member of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church in Fifty-ninth street, and his funeral will occur at 2 P. M. to-day at his late residence, in accordance with the terms of that Church. None of his immediate family have survived him except a son, who lives in Vermont, and two grandchildren, living in this City.

DR. LEOPOLD LOW.

The *Jewish Times*, of this City, announces the death of Dr. Leopold Löw, of Szegedin, and says of him: "He was a man of profound learning, a scholar of the first rank, a deep thinker, and a courageous leader in the realm of progress. He was a fertile and elegant writer, he produced a number of learned works, and conducted with singular ability a Jewish periodical, the *Ben Chananiah*, which for the time being was the receptacle of the best thoughts of all spirits congenial with him, and he was one of the foremost pulpit orators of Hungary."

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Treat, of East Hartford, Conn., celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on the evening of Nov. 3. Over a hundred friends and relatives were present, including Mrs. Treat's father, Mr. Jonathan Roberts, aged eighty-eight, and four little grandchildren. The worthy couple received their friends beneath a golden marriage bell, swinging from a golden chain and tastefully decorated with Autumn leaves. On the wall behind them were emblazoned the dates 1825, in green, and 1875, in gold. The old house, attractively decorated for the occasion, contains in its rooms some curious relics of the generations that are gone—among other souvenirs being a chair owned by Mrs. Treat's great-grandmother, and over two hundred years old.

NOTES FROM THE INTERIOR.

CURRENT TOPICS IN CHICAGO.

THE ELECTION ON TUESDAY LAST—A VICTORY FOR THE RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF COOK COUNTY—A THEATRICAL MANAGER'S DIFFICULTIES—ART SALES—BOOK-MAKING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 5, 1875.

The chief interest in matters local in Chicago the past week, and, in fact, during the past month, has been confined to the local election which took place on Tuesday last. It was a matter of vital importance to the people of this county, as it proved the issue between dishonest politicians who have long controlled Cook County, and the honest, law-abiding people who were determined to put the stamp of condemnation upon the wholesale plundering that has gone on here for several years past. This was not in any sense a political issue, or gauged by the respective strength of the opposing political organizations; and while the Republicans have ostensibly won a victory by the election of the chief officers upon their ticket, the result was largely due to the determination on the part of all respectable citizens, irrespective of party, to put a stop to practices which had long disgraced the City Government. The Opposition Party, composed of the barnacles of the Democracy, and governed largely by the gambling element, has made a desperate fight to gain control of the county offices, the chief of which is the Treasurership and the Board of Commissioners. In the first they signally failed, their candidate, Mr. A. C. Hesing, editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, being defeated by about four thousand plurality in favor of the regular Republican nominee, Mr. L. Huck. Mr. M. Keeley, Independent, was the third candidate, who succeeded in drawing off from Hesing nearly nine thousand votes in the county, thus insuring his defeat. In the city the Opposition Party elect their candidates for the County Board, while the outside districts return Republicans. There was no city or charter election held.

There was an unusual interest manifested in this election. There was a general supension of business in the city, merchants remaining at the polls all day, strenuously working to prevent frauds. The result was that the ballot-boxes were guarded as they have never before been here, and the repeating element was fairly kept at bay, in the face of their avowed determination to count in, at all hazards, the candidate of their choice. If all the cities of this country would follow this example, it would be well for them. Our citizens fought on election day against the most desperate odds, against a dangerous coalition of the worst elements of the population, and they obtained a signal victory. The rejoicing on Tuesday night was general; it was confined to no party and to no class. Honest, earnest citizens of all parties rejoiced at the death-blow given to the worst gang of politicians that ever menaced the well-being of Chicago.

A BANKRUPT MANAGER.

Mr. Richard M. Hooley, who is well known in New-York and Brooklyn, is in great financial trouble. He used to run a minstrel combination in Brooklyn, and for several years has managed a pretty little theatre in this city, to which has been applied the term "the parlor home of comedy." On Wednesday he filed in the United States Court a voluntary application to be adjudicated a bankrupt. His unsecured liabilities, so far as can be arrived at, are over $50,000. Of this about $12,000 is due James Weaver for rent on Hooley's Opera-house in Brooklyn. There is also $20,000 due on a note given in New-York in 1868 to Theodore F. Jackson and —— Waterman, to secure the purchase money on certain real estate, and on which judgment was entered in a New-York court in 1873. There are other amounts due various parties, the bulk of his indebtedness being in Chicago.

CHICAGO ARTISTS' SALE.

A collection of paintings was sold at auction in the Exposition building last week. While it was not a brilliant success to the artists themselves, it was so to the frame-makers and purchasers. The bidding was all genuine, and none of the sales were fictitious. The prices as a general thing were ruinously low, but a few small pictures brought something near their value. Gookins' "Sea Souci" and the "Butterfly and the Hare," two pretty little figure pieces, for which Goupil had offered $75 each, were given away for $35 and $37. Robertson's "Future Chief," worth several hundred dollars, was given away for a song. The most important sale made was of two superb character heads by Walter Shirlard, now in Munich. The highest price received for any of the works was $165, and the figures ranged from that down to $10. There is a collection of 300 paintings now on exhibition here of a miscellaneous character that deserve some mention. Many of them were displayed at the Louisville and Cincinnati expositions. They comprise works of C. D. Hue, P. C. Comte, Cheviliard, Milne Ramsey, Pasini, Viemon, Joseph John, Bierstadt, McCord, Rehn, Bricher, and others. Some of these paintings have much merit, and will commend themselves to art students, while others are of little value. The exhibition is to continue a week.

MODERN BOOK-MAKING.

There are many ways of making books, but that employed by the well-known Allen Pinkerton is somewhat peculiar. Authorship is not his forte, and probably he could not write a reward handbill grammatically. But he is turning an honest penny and amusing his declining years in making books, and this is the way he does it. He lets the work of authorship out at so much a week, and the "so much" doesn't represent a very large sum either. The work is done by three persons—Mr. Pinkerton, a short-hand writer, and the "author." The detective closets himself with the short-hand writer from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and details to him incidents and anecdotes concerning the capture of some bank robber, counterfeiter or murderer. The story is written out and given to the third person, the "author," generally some young Bohemian who has worked on the daily press in the capacity of reporter, and he works the matter up in as good shape as possible. This is then sent over to Pinkerton, who orders alterations or emendations, and the copy is sent to the printer. Pinkerton makes a pretty good thing on the sales, as they are pushed extensively, particularly by the news-fiends of railway trains.

THE MAYOR'S PREDICAMENT.

THE MANHATTAN CLUB TO BE ARRAYED AGAINST TAMMANY.

Mayor Wickham is known to be very indignant at the treatment he has received at the hands of Tammany. The attacks made upon him by Park Commissioner O'Donohue and the hisses with which his name was received at the hall, together with the result of the election, have given him special cause for anger. Every friend of John Kelly openly asserts that the Mayor, when he deliberately reduced the wages of the laborers to $1 60 a day, although their votes helped to elect him *to* an office worth $1,000 a month, (with an odd allowance of carriage hire,) he sounded the death-knell of their party. Naturally irritated at being blamed and denounced in this manner, the Mayor, it is said, has resolved to retaliate. Rumor has it that he intends to use the "Swallow-tails" with whom he has affiliated to some purpose. He has suffered in their cause, and he now expects to rally them once more against the "Short-hairs." The nucleus of his little army is to be found among the Democrats of the Manhattan Club, who are positively hostile to the Tammany chief and to Tammany itself. The Mayor confidently counts upon their support, and also upon the support of five out of the twelve Sachems of the Tammany Society. There is therefore likely to be a rupture between the Manhattan Club and Tammany in the interest of the Mayor.

It was rumored yesterday that the Mayor and Gov. Tilden had a conference at the house of the latter in this City on Thursday last. What was said upon the occasion has not been made known, but the hostile relations said to exist between the Mayor and Mr. Tilden seem to indicate that if he attempted to disavow all responsibility of Tammany's defeat at the recent election the latter would not give much credence to his story. Thus surrounded with opposition from the Governor, from John Kelly and Tammany, the Mayor finds that he can only call to his assistance the members of the Manhattan Club, who never sympathized with the "Short-hairs," and also some of his personal friends to whom he gave offices without consulting Kelly. The fight does not promise to be a very profitable one for Tammany, because the Mayor has yet a very potent voice in the disposition of patronage He may, as in the past, give New-Jersey men a preference.

AN AUTUMN DAY IN THE PARK.

CHILDREN EVERYWHERE—THE DRIVES FILLED WITH HANDSOME TURN-OUTS—NATURE IN HER FALL DRESS.

Yesterday was a day so bright, so sunshiny, so genial, and so beautiful, that every one must have remarked it with surprise. The thirty children of November are seldom very alluring, and are popularly believed, on the contrary, to be exceedingly grim of aspect. But yesterday was like a direct gift from heaven to those feeble ones in whom life flutters rather than pulsates, and at the same time the strong enjoyed it with the full sweep of vigorous natures. The sun shone brightly, and the upper air was of that intense blue which is thought to betoken extreme cold. But below, reaching from the horizon upward half way to the zenith, there was a broad belt of soft shimmering haze, through which in the nether sky one could faintly discover long streaks of golden cloud. Through the veil of silvery haze distant objects glimmered with an added charm of mysterious color and semi-defined form that was entrancing to artistic eyes. The swarms of children in the Central Park were uproariously happy, though they did not know anything of these esthetic mysteries, but they felt that the air was warm as a caress and that there was no wind, and they saw that the sun was shining brightly overhead, casting longer shadows than in the Summer time. Yet never, even in the Summer time, was the Park more crowded than it was yesterday. It was as if all the mammas, all the nurses, and all the kindly papas and gentle aunties had said, "This is the last fine day of the year. Let us take the children to the Central Park." For the children were everywhere, like a flood tide of sweet, delicious, human innocence. They swarmed around the grand fountain where the angel with insufficient wings vainly balances herself on one leg, as if desirous, but unable, to hop into the water. They ran races on the mall; they rode on the gentle ponies that will only trot if vehemently urged by the attendant gnomes of boys; they drove the civilized but plaintive goats who trotted fast and emitted loud cries of anguish as they went; they occupied the swings; they took possession of merry-go-rounds; they played tag around the sacred statue of Shakespeare, and enjoyed themselves to the very top of their bent. Some were the children of wealthy parents and were gorgeously arrayed in velvet suits, with alarmingly bright-colored hats, and striped stockings of the most conspicuous hues and patterns. Others were plainly, warmly clad, without any remarkable display of color or of costume, and seemed to be the children of the lower middle class. With these, but also not with them, were a few ragged, barefooted ones, who looked on, but did not mingle in the sports. They sat upon the grass or upon the benches, and eyed the happier children at their games, and when some good-natured-looking man or woman passed by, they would step up and beg for a few cents. They were professional beggars, the children of the squatters in the neighborhood, who had no heart for their sorry trade on such a glorious day, and had not been able to resist the temptation of strolling into the park and looking at the other children, who lived perhaps not far from the rocks on which the squatters' hovels are picturesquely perched. They were miserably clad, but their limbs were full and rounded, their cheeks glowing with health, their eyes bright with intelligence. They were evidently not suffering, and only begged because they had been instructed so to do. Yet the sight of the other children, and the influence of the air, the glorious sun, and the green grass, and perhaps some natural instinct of honor tugging at their young hearts, made them ashamed of their business, and they begged in a faint-hearted way, only asking once and going back immediately to their seats when refused.

The grass still remains intensely green, although hardly any vestige of the Summer or even of the Fall is left. The trees, almost without exception, are bare, and the white birches look more lady-like and droop more gracefully than ever, now that the last faint tinge of foliage has dropped to earth. Some of the maples still show some superb yellow tints, but as a general thing the trees are either masses of dull brown, the hue of absolutely dead and shriveled leaves, or are sheer skeletons. The view from the bridge overlooking the fountain, the lake, and the wooded land in front of the Belvidere was, therefore, hardly so fine as it had been some weeks before, when the masses of trees rising up from the lake shore afforded the most brilliant and gem-like tones of ruby and hyacinth, topaz, and pale gold. But the grass actually appears more green than it did then, and, what is still more strange, the vines are just as full of life. The Wistarias and Madeira vines are as green and leafy as in the flushest Summer, and even the Virginia creeper has preserved some vitality. The same fact is noticeable with many of the shrubs which still wear green cloaks, although, truth to tell, they are somewhat ragged. Some of them, however, are magnificent with their bright scarlet berries, and seem to defy the coming Winter and to promise to be beautiful all through its rigor, even though they have lost their leaves. These latter, and those that have fallen from the trees, are being painfully and laboriously swept from the shrubberies and piled into wagons drawn by patient horses that follow the sweepers without any guiding save an occasional "woah," uttered in exceedingly gruff accents. Groups of children followed also, talking to the horses in their delicious *argot* of the nursery, and evidently longed to rush in upon the piles of leaves before they were hoisted into the vehicles, and have a grand game of throwing these wrecks of the Fall over each other. But the Park authorities are sober and strait-laced, and the children were not allowed to play any such pranks, although their mouths watered and their little tongues curled out of their rosy mouths at the prospect of such exquisite mischief.

The grown-up folks enjoyed the Park, also, in their usual way. Some walked briskly and constitutionally up and down, evidently bent upon doing a good turn to their biliary systems and rousing up their torpid livers, but with no thought of the beautiful day and no sympathy for the poor, stripped trees, whose toilets had fallen from them and were being carted away. Lovers mooned together comfortably, or sat on the iron seats inwardly anathematizing the absurd genius of the maker, who had divided them into compartments, and so prevented Angelina and Edwin from sitting as close as was desirable. An artist here, a dreamer there, wandered aimlessly about, questioning earth, air, and sky for their secrets of color and of enjoyment, for the weather was in itself a downright luxury.

But the chief concourse was to be found in the drives, where all the carriages, to use a pardonable exaggeration, of all the notables were careering joyously. The bright *jeunesse dorée* that delights in tandems was on hand yesterday in strong force, and there were several nondescript carriages on four wheels drawn by four horses and most admirably driven. The lovers of the Jehuistic art make a point, it would seem, of driving from the beginning of the mall along the drive to the end of the Park and back again, and then repeating, so as to give themselves as many turns as possible. Turning in the least possible space with a tandem team or a four-in-hand is really a most artistic thing, and it was quite a pleasure to see this done yesterday by Mr. Neilson, Mr. Purdy, and the unknown whips who were driving the four-in-hand nondescripts. There was quite a gathering at the head of the mall to see them, especially of ladies, who greatly admire fine driving, and it must be noted that many of the sex are themselves excellent performers down the road. Then there were broughams and barouches filled with sluggish folks taking a drive like the valetudinarians, for their livers, not for themselves; uncomfortable Victorias filled with ladies who desired to display their toilets; dashing park phaetons, T carts, cracker-boxes on wheels, and every other kind of vehicle known to the present age. It was a brilliant spectacle, well befitting the magnificent weather, and very well calculated to make one forget that this is the month of November. It is to be feared that another such a day will not come very soon.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED CHECK SWINDLER.

Bernard M. Partridge, of No. 12 East Sixteenth street, was arrested last evening by Officer Leary, of the Fourth District Police Court, charged with obtaining money by false pretenses. The complaint against him is made by E. E. Sterns, Superintendent of the Lexington Avenue Baths, who was induced on the 10th of July last to cash a check for $15, drawn on the Corry Savings Bank, of Corry, Penn., which was subsequently returned as worthless, as Partridge had no funds on deposit in the bank. It is asserted that Partridge has been operating extensively with bogus checks, ex-Assemblyman Manley, of Cattaraugus County, being one of his victims, having been swindled out of $90 by the accused. He will be arraigned at the court to-day, when a number of complaints will be made against him.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

FALL OF A WALL.

FOUR THOUSAND BUSHELS OF LOOSE GRAIN STORED ON THE TOP FLOOR OF A BREWERY—INMATES OF A TENEMENT-HOUSE RUDELY AWAKENED.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning a portion of the side wall of the six-story brick building No. 619 Sixth street fell into the yard of the tenement-house No. 617 Sixth street with a loud crash, rousing the inmates of the tenement-house from their slumbers and creating a great deal of excitement. Fortunately no person was injured. The accident was due to the immense weight of grain stored on the upper floor of the building, which is occupied as a brewery and malt-house by David Jones. It is stated that over four thousand bushels of loose grain were stored on the top floor of the building, and the great weight started some of the floor beams on the west end. The falling of this floor forced out a large section of the west wall of the building, and it fell into the yard of the adjoining tenement-house, the débris completely filling it. Bricks, stones, loose grain, and barrels were mixed up in almost inextricable confusion. Owing to the hour at which the accident occurred there was nobody in the yard at the time, and to this fact is due the fortunate circumstance that no person was injured. The tenants of the house, who were asleep at the time, were rudely awakened by the shock of the falling wall, and, ignorant of what had happened, rushed out into the street, many of them in their night clothes and almost beside themselves with terror. Information of the accident was immediately transmitted to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, and Capt. Cherry, with a large force of Police, was promptly on hand. When it was ascertained that no person was injured the excitement among the large crowd who had gathered about the brewery quickly subsided, but it was deemed prudent by the Police not to allow the tenants to re-enter the house, as the rest of the wall seemed in danger of falling, and they were accommodated in the neighboring tenements. At daylight the Department of Buildings was notified, and a number of men were set at work shoring up the walls under the direction of the inspector of the district. The loss on building and stock is estimated at $5,000. About six months ago the building was repaired by the owner, Mr. Jones, and after the repairs had been completed the building was examined by the Building Department and pronounced safe, and the accident was no doubt caused by overloading the upper floors.

RAPID-TRANSIT ORGANIZATION.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS FOR THE MANHATTAN COMPANY ON MONDAY—GENERAL PLANS IN CONTEMPLATION.

Next Monday afternoon the stockholders in the Manhattan Rapid-transit Railway Company will meet for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. Their charter requires them to elect nine Directors, from whose number will be selected a President, Treasurer, and other officers of the company. The Board of Commissioners of Rapid Transit will be present at this meeting. When they satisfy themselves as to the regularity of the proceeding, it will become their duty to transfer all the books and papers in their possession to the officers of the Manhattan Company. Of the $100,000 paid in of the capital stock, they will retain the amount of their claim against the City for salaries, clerk hire, printing, &c.; the balance will be handed over to the Treasurer elect. This will end their official existence. It has been reported that Mr. Milton Courtright will be elected President of the Manhattan Company. It is thought, however, that this prediction will not come true. Mr. Courtright is now President of the New-York Elevated Railway Company, which, with the Gilbert Company, own a majority of the stock of the Manhattan Company. While his duties are such as not to prevent him from filling a dual position, the policy of the company is to place some other person at the head of the new concern. Being owners of a majority of the stock, this can easily be done. While it is a fact that the New-York, the Gilbert, and the Manhattan Companies are controlled by the same stockholders, there may arise occasions when a conference of the Presidents will be necessary. Hence the reason for having a gentleman other than Mr. Courtright elected President of the new company.

The New-York Company—better known as the Greenwich route—and the Gilbert Company claim a right to construct an elevated railway over the same routes as those assigned by the Rapid-transit Commissioners to the Manhattan Company. They will not, therefore, avail themselves of the charter privileges granted the Manhattan Company until after they fail in their present and contemplated efforts to construct a railroad for the benefit of the public. Already they have canvassed the property-owners, only to find a strong feeling against their plans in existence; this opposition is met with on Third avenue, the Bowery, in Pearl street, in fact along the entire eastern route. This throws them upon the alternative of applying to the courts for permission to build a road, the property-owners to the contrary notwithstanding. The people living in the streets mentioned are not opposed to rapid transit, but they want to stipulate the kind of road which shall be built, and just where the supporting columns shall be placed. The companies refuse to agree to anything of the kind. Instead, having obtained the consent of the courts, they will build the best road they can, complying as far as possible with the wishes of property-owners.

The New-York Company has extended its Greenwich Road to Forty-second street, and trains now run through from the Battery in about twenty-five minutes. Trains leave about every half hour. The time from Warren to Forty-second street is about eighteen minutes. When the switches at Thirty-fourth and West Eleventh streets are completed, trains will be run promptly every eighteen minutes each way.

LAST RACE OF THE LITTLE YACHTS.

THE SEASON AT PROSPECT PARK ENDED—THE VESSELS LAUNCHED DURING THE SUMMER.

The closing race of the miniature yachts for this season at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, took place yesterday afternoon. The day was an exceptionally fine one for the time of year, the only drawback being the lack of sufficient wind for a fair sailing breeze. There were only a few boats on the lake, however, notwithstanding the fact that the day was bright, warm, and pleasant. There had been a race announced for a prize to be offered by Mr. George Dayton, open to all boats, on proper time allowance, but that gentleman did not appear and the regatta was not sailed. There were two races, however, during the afternoon, which, though sailed under unfavorable circumstances, so far as the wind was concerned, were nevertheless very pretty contests. The first race was between Mr. Willet Smith's Wonder, 56 inches long, Mr. Frederick Grant's Adirondack, 63 inches, and Mr. Garret Braisted's Little Gat, 63 inches. The wind was west and the boats sailed from the shelter-house at the dam to the black path on the west shore. The three went off together on the port tack at 3:18, the Little Gat having the windward position, the Adirondack second, and the Wonder third. As they began to draw away from one another on the first tack, the Wonder was seen ahead of them all, the Adirondack second, and the Little Gat third. The Adirondack ran well down along the lee shore, tacking across the Wonder's stern, the Little Gat meantime standing well down on the starboard tack. Catching a favorable breeze from the south, she gained considerably on both her competitors, but not enough to enable her to pass to windward of the Wonder, though she succeeded in weathering the Adirondack. On the next stretch the Wonder stood becalmed for half a minute, and the Little Gat sailed past them all, going well away on the starboard tack, the Adirondack passing as far on the port tack, and the Wonder keeping a middle course. When they all tacked for the home point, they held a fair wind, though the Wonder found herself in the most favorable position, and outsailed the other two, coming in winner in twenty-three minutes, the Little Gat second, one minute and fifteen seconds later; the Adirondack not timed.

In the second race, Capt. Stephenson's Vision, 48 inches, was added to the list of starters, and the wind having hauled round to the south-west, the starting point was changed to Breeze Point, and the finishing line was drawn across the point of the island west of South Buoy. The wind had freshened somewhat, and the race was made in a little less time, but with nearly the same result, the Wonder coming in first, the Adirondack second, the Little Gat third, and the Vision fourth. The races were both very pretty ones, the Adirondack appearing with maintopsail and flying-jib, the Wanderer with main and foretopsail, the Little Gat with fore and aft gafftopsails, and the Vision with maintopsail. The next race will be sailed on the first Saturday in April, 1876.

Taken as a whole, the season which closed yesterday has been one of the most successful which the miniature yachtsmen have ever had here. There have been ten new first-class boats launched on the lake during the season, as follows: The Adirondack, 63 inches long, Mr. Grant; the Mattie, 63 inches, Mr. Peto; the Henrietta, 63 inches, Mr. Kershaw; the Tudie, 66 inches, Mr. Peto; the Maria, 66 inches, Mr. Peto; the John Cole, 66 inches, Mr. Pease; the Millie, 66 inches, Mr. Northrup; the Mischief, 68 inches, Mr. Wood; the Wing and Wing, 63 inches, and the Wonder, 63 inches. According to the published results of the races sailed during the season the Wonder has been the most successful yacht on the lake.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

Patrick McCristal, of No. 106 Broadway, Eastern District, Brooklyn, while drinking in Rogers' saloon on Saturday night two weeks ago, had a row with one of his companions. The men left the saloon together, and McCristal was not seen until yesterday, when he was found drowned in the Erie Basin, with a large wound over his nose, which presented the appearance of having been inflicted with some blunt instrument. Coroner Nolan knows the names of the men with whom McCristal had been drinking, and has issued orders for their arrest.

THE BROOKLYN REVIVAL.

A MEETING ESPECIALLY FOR DISSATISFIED CHRISTIANS—PASTORS REQUESTING PRAYER FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR CHURCHES.

There was a large attendance at the prayer-meeting at the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday morning, which Mr. Moody had announced on the day before would be for dissatisfied Christians. A large number of requests for prayers had been received, but four only were read. They were from Pastors of churches, asking that they personally and their churches might be quickened and revived. The services were begun with singing the eighty-seventh hymn, "Even me," and Rev. Mr. Morton then led in prayer. He was followed by a gentleman in the gallery, and the eighty-fifth hymn, "Jesus, lover of my soul," was sung.

Mr. Moody then read a few passages from the twenty-eighth chapter of Acts, wherein is narrated the shipwreck of the Apostle Paul and the miracle of the viper fastening upon his arm. Mr. Moody's remarks upon the passages read were brief. He said it was useless for Paul to preach to the barbarians around him at that time until he had shaken off the venomous reptile, and they saw that no harm came to him. When first they saw the viper on his arm they thought he was a murderer who had escaped the perils of the sea, but whom justice would not allow to escape on land. But when they saw that no harm came to him they changed their minds and thought he was a god. Was it not so with the Church? The vipers of pride and coyetousness and other sins had fastened themselves upon their hearts and the world had no faith in them. The reason why more was not accomplished in this work was that Christians stood in the way. The Lord hates pride, and Christians must get rid of it. They must get down in the dust before Him, and be willing to serve Him and be used as He thought best. They must have more charity, more love for the sinners around them, and the speaker quoted the passage from the Epistle to the Corinthians, where the Apostle says, "Unless I have charity I am as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." If Christians had more love in their hearts, they would work harder and with more earnestness for the salvation of those around them. They must hunger and thirst after God, and they would be filled with His spirit. Is there one here, said the speaker, who is satisfied with his condition? I for one am not, I find that in working for others one's own soul gets lean and hungry and needs to be filled. Let us not ask for drops when we can have floods. Let us pray. Mr. Moody then led in prayer, the burden of his petition being that they might be filled with the spirit of Christ. A season of silent prayer followed, and then Mr. Needham, Rev. Dr. Fulton, and others, led in prayer. Dr. Cuyler quoted a passage from the Bible narrative of the Pentecostal season. The passage was: "And great fear fell on all the church." He also led in prayer. A clergyman in the audience asked Christians not to patronize the stores and shops that are open on Sunday, nor to use the horse-cars. A season of silent prayer followed; and the services closed with singing the hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," and the benediction by Rev. Mr. Davis.

After the meeting the clergymen held a consultation as to the future methods of carrying on the revival work.

DR. HAYES AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE ICELANDIC MILLENNIAL—A REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF PEOPLE.

The first in this season's course of free lectures for the people at Cooper Institute was delivered last evening by Dr. Isaac I. Hayes. The attendance was very large, the great hall being crowded in every part. Dr. Hayes' name has been brought into prominence of late by his election to the Assembly from the Seventh District, and undoubtedly there was almost as much curiosity in his auditors to see the lecturer as to hear the lecture. He has an easy colloquial style of delivery, makes few pretensions to eloquence, but there is frequently a quaint and quiet humor in his descriptions, which found a hearty response in his auditors. It required but a few minutes talk to place both him and them entirely at ease, and he talked much as he might to a circle of personal friends. Dr. Hayes did not get any nearer to the polar regions in his discourse than Iceland; but in this little island he found matter enough to make out a very pleasant evening's talk. With the aid of some excellent stereopticon views he carried his audience through the scenes and incidents of the Millennial celebration of Iceland in which he participated, and made this event the vehicle for conveying much information about the history of the island, and the early settlement of Greenland by the old Norsemen, under Eric the Red. The celebration referred to had the effect of bringing to this remote little spot in the North Sea a really remarkable collection of people. There was the King of Denmark, with a large retinue of Denmark's chief men; there were statesmen, men of science, high military and naval officers, travelers and explorers, tourists, literary men, and newspaper correspondents from all parts of the world. One of the best little pieces in Dr. Hayes' discourse was his description of a breakfast he took with Mr. Gladstone in an Icelandic farm-house, wherein the two sat on opposite sides of a big wash-basin filled with a white and horribly sour substance called "skea," and each took alternate dips at it with horn spoons. Mr. Gladstone did not seem to relish it much, and held back till he saw how rapidly it was disappearing on the other side, when he went in and did manfully. The Geysers were next described by the lecturer, and some good views of them shown, as also a view of the Geysers of the Yellowstone region, which are similar to the Icelandic springs. Dr. Hayes was not favored with a sight of the explosion of the Great Geyser, which only occurs at long intervals; but an energetic American gentleman, who was one of the visiting party, contrived an immense exploder for the Strokr, and caused an eruption which threw up a magnificent column of boiling water 250 feet high. From Iceland Dr. Hayes crossed the Northern Ocean with the old Norsemen, gave a picture of one of the piratical craft which for long years were the terror of all the northern coasts of the European continent, and brought his auditors to the quaint little settlements in Greenland, their mixed Danish and Esquimaux inhabitants, with the sights and occurrences incidental to voyages in the northern seas. From here he came down by the coast of Labrador and Newfoundland. He concluded his lecture with a view of the "old mill" at Newport, supposed by some to be a defensive structure of the ancient Norse discoverers of the New-England coast.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES ADOPTED AGAINST THE SPREAD OF SMALL-POX—PREVALENCE OF DIPHTHERIA.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health held yesterday resolutions were adopted ordering the immediate closing of all stores and places of business in buildings where cases of small-pox exist, and also ordering the display of signals upon the same buildings to denote the presence of the disease. These signals are to consist of yellow flags. Up to noon yesterday the number of deaths from small-pox reported for the week amounted to thirty-seven. Within the last few days the deaths have not been so numerous, but this fact the physicians say, cannot be taken as a sure sign of the abatement of the disease. On Monday the physicians in the Board of Health will commence the work of vaccinating the children in the public schools. This action is regarded as necessary, for the reason that one or two cases of small-pox in a crowded school would be likely to cause a panic.

According to reports received yesterday by the Board of Health, diphtheria is almost as prevalent in the city as small-pox. The death rate from this disease alone has been very high during the past month. For the week ending Oct. 2 there were 26 deaths; 27 for the week ending the 9th of October, 15 for the week ending the 16th of October, and 20 for the week ending the 23d. The deaths for the week ending Oct. 30 were correspondingly large.

VICTORIOUS CANDIDATES SERENADED.

Hon. Francis M. Bixby, Senator elect; Hon. Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Anti-Tammany Executive Committee, and Mr. J. D. Coughlin, Secretary of the committee, were serenaded last evening at their residences by the Democratic County Committee. A torch-light procession, consisting of the Jefferson Club, of the Twentieth Ward; the Democratic German Association of the Nineteenth Assembly District, and the Lawrence McCormack Association, formed in line at the corner of Forty-second street and Third avenue, at 8 o'clock. Headed by a band of music and a phalanx of men, wearing red shirts and silk hats, armed with new brooms, the procession first visited the residences of Messrs. Mierson, Coughlin, and Hart, each of whom acknowledged, in appropriate terms, the compliment paid them. When the house of Senator Bixby was reached, and that gentleman made his appearance, he was greeted with prolonged cheering. He thanked the processionists for the honor conferred upon him, and congratulated the people on their victory over Tammany Hall in the recent elections. Renewed cheering greeted the close of his remarks, after which the processionists marched to their various head-quarters.

It was a clean sweep yesterday at the corner of Canal street and Broadway. It is estimated that over three thousand people selected clothing there. The throng was simply immense, and the sales unequaled. Baldwin the Clothier is imitated, and that is all. There is only one Baldwin.—*Exchange*.

NOTHING BUT ITSELF CAN BE ITS PARALLEL.—This has been often said of the diamond, the most beautiful and valuable of precious stones, but it can no longer be said truthfully, for the purest gems ever dug from the bowels of the earth are equaled in all respects externally by the beautiful PARISIAN DIAMOND, the result of a valuable discovery, made by a French chemist, by which crystals are coated with a pure diamond surface, which cannot be scratched, marred, blurred, or tarnished by wear, while they are as bright and beautiful as the genuine, and defy detection by daylight or gaslight. A large assortment of them has just arrived, and may be seen and purchased at less than one-twentieth of the cost of the genuine at the sole agency. RICHARD HUMPHREY'S Jewelry Store, No. 779 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.—*Communicated. Advertisement.*

IRISH WHISKIES.—Kinahan's L. L., Jamison's, (very old,) Bagot's, Wise's, Mehan's Dunville, imported in wood or glass; also, fine Scotch Whiskies ditto, including some imported in 1853 and 1857. H. B. KIRK & Co., No. 69 Fulton st. and No. 709 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Don't pay $8 for an inferior "ELASTIC TRUSS" when the best is sold for $4 at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

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Tariff from New-York to Great Britain and Ireland,
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Sole agents for the United States.

Consumption, Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, General Debility, and Weakness of every description promptly cured by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists. *It is a famous remedy.*

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For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, ask your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is reliable. For pimples on the face, blackheads, or flesh worms, use Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy, the great skin medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The Empire Dyeing and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

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Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a pleasant and efficacious remedy for Coughs, Sore Throat, &c. 50c. and $1.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
Ask your dentist about them.

Magic Cure Sold at all drug stores.

MARRIED.

CORSY—HOOKER.—On Wednesday, 3d November, in Grace Church, Cleveland, Ohio, by Rev. A. H. Washburn, FRANCIS WAITE CORSY, of Chicago, and CARO CHRISTINE, eldest daughter of the late William F. Hooker, of New-York.

FULTON—WATTS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 3, at St. Ann's Church, 18th st., near 5th av., by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, HENRY FULTON, of Brooklyn, to ALICE IZARD, daughter of the late Robert Watts, M. D., of this City.

POGUE—CRAWFORD.—At the residence of the bride's parents, The Narrows, near Fort Hamilton, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 4, 1875, by Rev. D. S. Sutphen, HENRY POGUE, of Cincinnati, to MARY ISABELLA, daughter of John Crawford, Esq.

ST. JOHN—SEYMOUR.—On Thursday, Nov. 4, at Orange, N. J., by Rev. J. L. Danner, MILTON H. ST. JOHN and MARY A., daughter of Samuel E. Seymour, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

BLODGETT.—Thursday, Nov. 4, WILLIAM TILDEN BLODGETT, in the 52d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, Monday morning, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HARRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 5, 1875, JOHN HARRIS, formerly of New-York, aged 69 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of Thos. K. Stillman, No. 95 Joralemon st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 12:30 P. M.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, Saturday morning, Nov. 6, E. HOWARD LEWIS, son of Elijah and Mary B. S. Lewis.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Nov. 8, at 11 A. M., from No. 124 Montague st.

MORGAN.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 6, of consumption, ESTELLE NORRIS, wife of Henry A. Morgan, Jr., and daughter of Joseph C. Barlow, Esq.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No. 261 West 43d st. on Monday, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

MOUNT.—On Friday, Nov. 5, 1875, Mrs. LAURA JOANNA MOUNT, widow of James Roosevelt Mount.

Funeral from Church of the Ascension, 5th av. and 10th st., on Monday, Nov. 8, at 1 P. M.

POWERS.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 6, JOSEPH D. POWERS.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

REYNOLDS.—In Jersey City Heights, Nov. 6, CHARLES EDWIN, son of William D. and Ann J. Reynolds, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Nov. 8, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, William st., Jersey City Heights.

REEVE.—Thursday, Nov. 4, at New-Castle, N. Y., A. H. REEVE, only son of the late Jeremiah Reeve, of this City.

Funeral on Sunday, 7th inst., at Mattituck, Long Island.

VAN DEUSEN.—On Thursday, Nov. 4, Mr. JOSEPH B. VAN DEUSEN, at his residence, No. 159 Wilson st., Williamsburg, in his 43d year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, corner of 4th and South 5th sts., Williamsburg, on Sunday at 2 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,
(Protestant Episcopal,)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH,
Corner 5th av. and 35th st.
Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, 10:30.
Evening Prayer, 7:30.
Sermons Morning and Evening by Dr. Thompson.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
Sunday morning at 11, All-Souls' Sunday, service in commemoration of the departed.
Evening at 7:45, "Lessons from Memory."

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SIXTH EDITION.

THE BEECHER CASE—WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

The SIXTH edition of the REVIEW of the EVIDENCE in the BEECHER TRIAL, which originally appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of July 3. The facts in the celebrated case are for the first time presented in a brief yet exhaustive form. The evidence of Mr. BEECHER'S own letters and sworn statements has been carefully analyzed, and references are given to "Abbott's Official Report" of the trial, so far as that work has yet appeared. The quotations from the evidence and letters have been thoroughly verified, some corrections have been made, and an important comparison between the letters of Mr. BEECHER, Mrs. TILTON, and Mrs. MORSE has been added. Every reference to documents or testimony has been carefully compared with the official copies.

The pamphlet may be had at the offices of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, No. 41 Park row and No. 1,257 Broadway; of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square, and of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau st.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A MISSIONARY MEETING WILL BE held in the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th st., near 5th av., on Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses, with reference to the missionary work of the Church in Orange, Ulster, and Sullivan Counties, will be made by the Dean and Secretary of the Western Convocation of the Diocese of New-York and others, Bishop Potter presiding.

A.—THE DOCTRINES OF THE NEW Church revealed through Emmanuel Swedenborg, expound the Holy Scriptures by the light of the heavenly science of correspondences and reconcile them with reason, natural science, and modern research. Services by Rev. Chauncey Giles, Pastor of the New-York Society, on Sundays at 11 A. M. in the church on East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CLINTON ST., corner Carroll, Brooklyn, Right Rev. Bishop Neely, of Maine, will officiate at morning service, (10:30,) and Rev. Dr. Hall, of Holy Trinity, will officiate at evening service, (7:30.) Choir of men and boys. Strangers invited and made welcome.

AT PLIMPTON HALL, 9TH ST., NEAR 3d av., before "Fifth Universalist Society." Preaching at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Brevoort Hall, 54th st., near 3d av.—Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Evening services at 7:45. Seats free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach; morning at 11 and evening at 7:45. Evening service, seats free. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Holy Communion at morning service. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

A CONFERENCE OF THE SPIRITUALists of New-York is held at the Harvard Rooms, Reservoir square, every Sunday at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. The public generally invited.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church.—Rev. C. P. McCarthy will preach in the above church this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"Shall we Know Each other in a Future Life." A commemoration sermon. Evening subject—"The Sanctification of God's Great Name and its Application to Modern Revivals."

BEHOLD THE DAY!—THE PASTOR OF MOUNT Zion, S. S. Snow, will preach the Word of Prophecy in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Burning Day of God; Its Time and Manner." Mal. iv.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner of 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning, seventh sermon in course on "Corner Stones;" subject, "The Right Way to Read the Bible." Evening, "The Walls of Jericho Fell." Sunday-school at 3. Bible class at 4. General prayer service Friday evening.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, corner 5th av. and 45th st.—Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin will preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Vesper services and extemporaneous address by Dr. Chapin in the evening at 8 o'clock; Sunday-school and Bible class at 9:30 A. M. All are invited.

CHURCH OF MESSIAH, 34TH ST. AND Park av.—Rev. Wm. R. Alger will preach at 11 A. M. Subject—"Elements of the Mission of Christ." The fourth of Mr. Alger's course of lectures on the "Teachings of the Poets," at 7:30. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Morning prayer at 9:30; litany, address, and Holy Communion at 11 A. M.; evening prayer and sermon at 4 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Rev. James Byron Murray, D. D., will preach on Sunday, Nov. 7, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited to attend.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday at 7:30 P. M. Preaching on "The Resurrection of the Dead and the Translation of the Living."

CHURCH OF SAINT MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th st., near Broadway.—Sundays: 10, Morning Prayer; 10:45, Litany, Sermon, High Celebration. 4, Vespers. Daily: 7 A. M., Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 50TH ST., east of 3d av., Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector.—Services 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; Sunday-school 2:30 P. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 28TH ST., NEAR Broadway.—Preaching Sunday morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. D. R. Van Buskirk. You are cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and 4th av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. Sunday-school meeting, 7:30 evening; interesting addresses and singing. Cordial invitation to all the services.

MR. CHARLES HOLT, INSPIRATIONAL speaker, lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway, 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach at Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject: "A Plea for Worldliness."

PROSPECT HILL REFORMED CHURCH, 85th St., Between 2d and 3d Avs.—Rev. D. M. L. Quackenbush, D. D., will, by special request, repeat a sermon preached by him last Summer in his church, this (Sunday) evening, Nov. 7. Subject, "The Folly of Trusting to Our Own Devices to Save Us;" text, I. Samuel, iv., 3—"Let us fetch the ark, that when it cometh among us it may save us." Services at 7:45 o'clock.

PEW IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH for sale, in body of church; desirable location. Address Baker, Box No. 130 New-York *Times* Office.

RIGHT REV. JAMES THEODORE HOLLY, D. D., Bishop of Hayti, will preach the sixth anniversary sermon of the House of Rest for Consumptives in the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison av. and 35th st., on Sunday evening, Nov. 7. Service at 7:30 P. M.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av. All welcome.

REV. C. W. ADAMS WILL PREACH TO young men Sunday evening, the 7th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at Association Hall.

REV. N. L. ROWELL, FROM MAINE, WILL preach morning and evening at Grace Baptist Church, West 29th st., third door west of 9th av.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, MOTT HAVEN, (Alexander av., near 142d st.,) Rev. C. S. Stephenson, Rector.—Services on Sunday, Nov. 7, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Sermon in the evening by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, 127th st. and 4th av., Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Singing school, 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Sermon by the Rector.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER of 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Services Sunday, Nov. 7: Morning prayer at 9 o'clock, Litany, sermon, and Holy Communion at 10:30. Afternoon service and sermon at 3:30.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH st., Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector, officiating.—Services at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock,
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.,
will preach.
The Gospel Hymns and Spiritual Songs by Mr. Sankey are used.
Other services at 10:30 A. M. Sermon by the Rector at 3:30 P. M.; sermon by Rev. J. W. Bonham, Head of the House of the Evangelists.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of New York will hold their next regular monthly meeting Monday evening, Nov. 8, at 8 P. M., in the Sunday-school room of Calvary Church, 4th av. and 21st st. Address by Rev. Brockholst Morgan, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, N. Y., on "The Necessity of Sunday-school Teachers Preparing for Their Work."
EDWARD H. COLMAN, Corresponding Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Love feast at 3 P. M. Sunday-school meeting, 7:30 P. M. Addresses by Hon. Judge Fancher and by Holmes Crawford, Esq., singing by the children, and other interesting services.

UNITY CHAPEL, HARLEM, 128TH ST. and 4th av.—Rev. W. T. Clarke will preach on "Revivals and Religion," this morning at 11 o'clock. The public cordially invited.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38th st.—Rev. John N. Galleher, D. D., Rector. Services 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

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MACY'S EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS GUARANTEED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

☞ Any article sold from this establishment not suiting, or not being what it is guaranteed, will be exchanged, or the money refunded, (as the customer may elect,) within one week after the purchase.

☞ We do not carry over from one season to another old styles and shapes; our seasonable goods are always FRESH AND NEW.

☞ OUR GOODS ARE ALL FIRST-CLASS.

☞ OUR GOODS ARE SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

☞ WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

☞ OUR FOREIGN GOODS are mostly of OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

☞ LATEST NOVELTIES received from our agents in Europe by every steamer.

☞ OUR ESTABLISHMENT is the LARGEST OF THE KIND IN AMERICA.

☞ Always a full assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, White Goods, Housekeeping and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, CHINA AND GLASS WARE, (THE LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA,) LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, Ladies' and Misses' FURS and FUR TRIMMINGS; Ladies', Misses', and Infants' Made-up Underclothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Small Wares, UMBRELLAS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, TOILET ARTICLES, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, and JEWELRY, Opera Glasses, Eye Glasses, and SPECTACLES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, WORSTEDS, and WORSTED PATTERNS, TOYS, DOLLS, Plated Ware, Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, a new pair given for all that rip and tear.

LAFORGE two-button KID GLOVES, 98 cents a pair, warranted, which means that we give a new pair for all that rip or tear in putting on.

☞ Catalogues sent free to any address.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with special care.

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14th st. and 6th av.,
NEW-YORK.

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SEAL-SKIN MUFFS.

MACY We will exhibit MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, MACY
MACY GENUINE SEAL MUFFS MACY
MACY much less than usual prices. MACY
MACY 100 at $7 99 each. MACY
MACY 100 at $8 99 each. MACY
MACY 100 at $9 99 each. MACY
MACY usual price $11, $13, and $16 each. MACY
MACY Also, 100 FRENCH SQUIRREL MACY
MACY CLOAK LININGS at $15 99, regular MACY
MACY price $20. MACY

MACY SHOPPERS who are sent here FROM MACY
MACY OTHER RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS MACY
MACY to get our low prices (to try and regu- MACY
MACY late their own by,) are requested to MACY
MACY look the above goods over as early as MACY
MACY convenient Monday morning, so as MACY
MACY to get out of the way and make room MACY
MACY for our regular customers. A special MACY
MACY person will be detailed to wait upon MACY
MACY these anxious ones, and relieve them MACY
MACY at once. MACY

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MACY WE ASK SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MACY
MACY OUR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOT MACY
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MACY SHOES MACY
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MACY IN NEW-YORK. MACY
MACY WE WARRANT EVERY PAIR. MACY
MACY GLOVE-FITTING SEAMLESS, $4 99, MACY
MACY ARE A SPECIALTY WITH US. MACY

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

LADIES

REQUIRING MOURNING OUTFITS, AND WISHING THEM STYLISH AND BECOMINGLY APPROPRIATE, AT REASONABLE PRICES, SHOULD GO TO

JACKSON'S

NO. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLEY PLACE.

LACE CURTAINS, &C.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,

NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV.,
ONE DOOR BELOW 13TH ST., NEW-YORK,
Will offer this week

$100,000

WORTH OF GOODS, PURCHASED AT THE LATE GREAT PREMPTORY AUCTION SALES, AT LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

1,000 yards Curtain Lace at 10c. per yard, worth $ 25
1,000 yards Curtain Lace at 20c. per yard, worth 37½
500 yards Curtain Lace at 30c. per yard, worth 45
1,000 yards Curtain Lace at 35c. per yard, worth 50
1,000 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains at 90c. per pair, worth 2 00
300 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains at $1 50 per pair, worth 3 00
400 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains at $1 50 per pair, worth 4 75
100 pairs Guipure Lace Curtains at $5 per pair, usually sold at 9 00
200 pairs Crochet Curtains (entirely new) at $3 per pair, worth 5 50
REAL LACE CURTAINS AND BED-SPREADS.
100 pairs Real Lace Curtains at $17 per pair, usually sold at $33 00
Real Lace Curtains, ranging from $20 to $50 per pair.
The largest assortment in the City.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

ALSO GIMPS, FRINGES, CORDS AND TASSELS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES,

CARPETS,

OIL-CLOTHS, &c,
500 rolls Tapestry at $1 per yard, worth $1 25.
Just out of bond, an extensive assortment of the most superb designs in Axminsters, Moquets, Velvets, Body Brussels, &c.
English and American Oil-cloths, all widths, from 40c. upward.
DRUGGETS of every description a specialty.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM.

THE BEST IN THE CITY.
Less than four quarts, 35c. per quart.
Four quarts or more, 30c. per quart.
Large quantities, 25c. per quart.
Charlotte Russe, 50c. per quart.
Small Charlotte Russe, 75c. per dozen.
Wine jelly, 50c. per quart.
Out-of-town orders promptly attended to.
J. FUSSELL & SONS,
No. 12 Bible House.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM,
made from pure Cream; known to be the best and always the cheapest. Parties, weddings, and other entertainments using five gallons, 25 Cents per Quart.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious, 75c. per dozen.
DEPOTS, NOS. 305 4TH AV., AND 1,984 BROADWAY.

FINE ARTS.

WORKS OF ART,
SYPHER & CO.,
NO. 593 BROADWAY.
MARBLE STATUARY,
OIL PAINTINGS,
SEVRES AND DRESDEN CHINA,
FRENCH AND JAPANESE BRONZES,
ITALIAN CABINETS,
inlaid with marbles,
GOBELIN TAPESTRIES, &c.
Branch Nos. 1,494 and 1,496 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
IN
Bottle Green, Seal Brown, and Navy Blue
COLORED SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
"CACHEMIRE SUBLIME DE NOVI,"
WARRANTED TO WEAR.

AS WE ARE THE SOLE IMPORTERS OF THIS BEAUTIFUL FABRIC, WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY CAUTION THE PUBLIC AND OUR CUSTOMERS AGAINST IMITATIONS. SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE "WIDOW JOUVIN KID GLOVES." ALL THE NEW FALL AND WINTER SHADES.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
ARE NOW OFFERING THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
Merino Underwear
TO BE FOUND IN THIS CITY.
Also, Ladies' and Gents' Silk Underwear, IN GREAT VARIETY.
LADIES' AND MISSES' FANCY WOOL AND CASHMERE HOSE OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS, BOTH FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

SPECIALTIES.

THE CELEBRATED SEGOVIA WOOL HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.
ALSO, LADIES' SILK HOSE IN EVERY SHADE.
SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE
WIDOW JOUVIN KID GLOVE,
ALL THE NEW FALL AND WINTER SHADES.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th st.,
ARE NOW OFFERING A NEW AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS CLOAKS,
Together with a large assortment of
LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS,
OF OUR OWN WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURE. Also, NEW STYLES IN
WALKING SUITS,
In all the new and fashionable fabrics of the season
Dinner and Evening Dresses, Infants' Outfits, Ladies' and Children's Undergarments,
In great variety and at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
WILL ADD
On MONDAY, NOV. 8,
TO THEIR
Dress Goods Departments,
NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMERS IN CAMEL'S HAIR, NEIGE DU SPELZBURG, FUR CLOTH, SERGE, KNICKERBOCKER, DIAGONAL MOUCHELLE, TARTAN PLAIDS, &c. ALSO, THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH CASHMERES
EVER OFFERED, FROM 40 TO 48 INCHES IN WIDTH, AND OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
FRENCH MERINOES
IN GREAT VARIETY, FROM 62½ CENTS TO $1 25 PER YARD. GREAT BARGAINS IN OUR
PRINT DEPARTMENT.
TYCOON REPS, NEW DESIGNS, REDUCED TO 20 CENTS.
GOOD PRINTS, FAST COLORS, 6 CTS.
BEST STANDARD MAKES, 8 CTS.
4-4 PRINTS, 10 CTS., WORTH 15 CTS.
BEST PRINTED DELAINES, 15 CTS.
SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WIDOW JOUVIN KID GLOVE. ALL THE NEW FALL AND WINTER SHADES.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
OFFER THE FINEST
California Blankets,
40 PER CENT.
UNDER MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
WOOL BLANKETS FROM $2 50 TO $3 UPWARD.
WHITE AND COLORED COUNTERPANES, FROM $1 50 UP TO THE FINEST QUALITY MANUFACTURED.
ALSO A COMPLETE STOCK OF
WHITE AND COLORED FLANNELS,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

LATEST NOVELTIES

IN
FEATHER AND MARABOUT TRIMMINGS,
TITAN AND MOHAIR BRAIDS, FRINGES, &c.,
DUCHESSE AND RUSSIA TIES, RIBBONS, &c.,
INFANTS' CAPS IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

FURNITURE.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE OF ANTIQUES.
SYPHER & CO.,
NO. 593 BROADWAY,
have just received a very fine assortment of
DUTCH INLAID FURNITURE,
Musical and Automaton Hall Clocks
FRENCH MARQUETRIE AND BUHL FURNITURE.
Also,
A beautiful collection of Sevres and Dresden Chinaware, Bronzes, from France and Japan, Venetian Chandelier and Glass-ware, &c., &c.
Branch, Nos. 1,494 and 1,496 Broadway.

MODERN FURNITURE.
SYPHER & CO.,
NO. 593 BROADWAY.
A large stock of Modern Furniture by best City makers, consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suits; also, Side-boards, Etageres, Tables, Chairs, &c., &c. Branch, Nos. 1,494 and 1,496 Broadway.

DANCING.

Allen Dodworth's
Dancing School.
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

BROOKE'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 361 BROOME ST.—All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons, PRIVATE INSTRUCTIONS at all hours. A NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY.
The first lesson can be taken privately, and no extra charge from class prices.

HLASKO'S SELECT CLASSES IN DANCING, for ladies and gentlemen, and particularly children, at No. 1,464 Broadway. Correct instruction, best music, and finest hall in New-York. Circulars there and at all principal music stores.

DE GARMO'S
DANCING CLASSES,
No. 55 West 33d st.

AT MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square. Pupils can BEGIN and ATTEND at their convenience. RECEPTIONS DANSANTE every Friday evening.

MANUEL'S CLASSES FOR DANCING.
No. 543 5th av., near 45th st.
Circulars may be obtained at the academy.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1875.
FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, has been declared this day, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer books will be closed until Nov. 11.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.
THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
E. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1875.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after Nov. 10. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF A LEADING IMPORTER'S STOCK OF
Black Cashmere Silks,
WILL OFFER, ON AND AFTER NOV. 8,
300 PIECES AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
GOOD QUALITIES AT 87 1-2c. AND $1.
ALSO
COLORED SILKS AT $1 AND $1 25,
Broadway and 20th St.,
Grand and Chrystie Sts.

POPULAR SALE

OF
Ladies' Suits and Overdresses.

A LARGE LOT OF OVERDRESSES IN ALL THE LEADING POPULAR MATERIALS AT $8, $9 50, $10, $11 50, $13, $14, $15, $18, $19 50.
FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN WALKING JACKETS AT $9, $10, $11, $12, $14, $16, $20.
ALSO
FUR-LINED AND FUR-TRIMMED CLOAKS.

SEAL SACQUES AT $100 & $110

BLACK SILK SUITS AT $50, $60, AND $70.
BLACK SILK DRESS, WITH CAMEL'S HAIR OVERDRESS, $65 FOR THE SUIT.
SAME, WITH BLACK CASHMERE OVERDRESS, $55 FOR THE SUIT.
CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS, complete, and BLACK CASHMERE SUITS, at $30.
ALL TRIMMED IN THE NEWEST STYLES.
ALSO
MISSES' and BOY'S SUITS, from two years old upward, at equally low prices.

LORD & TAYLOR

Broadway and 20th St.

Elegant and Immense Stock

OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FINE UNDERWEAR,
AT COST, AND LESS THAN COST.

LORD & TAYLOR

Broadway and 20th St.

BARGAINS

IN

FURNITURE.

OUR WHOLE STOCK OF
RICH CABINET FURNITURE
WILL BE POSITIVELY CLOSED OUT
AT ONCE,
AT AND UNDER COST, TO MAKE ROOM FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Broadway, Corner 20th st.

WILSON & GREIG,

No. 771 Broadway, corner of 9th St.,
will offer on MONDAY all their elegant FRENCH Pattern Costumes, which will be sold at an enormous reduction.
WILSON & GREIG. UNHEARD OF BARGAINS.

100 Berlin Costumes, Choice for $10.

WILSON & GREIG. Extraordinary purchase of unmade PARIS EMBROIDERED DOUBLE CASHMERE POLONAISES, JACKETS, and SKIRTS, SHAWLS, TABLIERS, CUIRASSES, &c., $10 to $25. These goods will be found the greatest bargains ever sold in the City.
WILSON & GREIG have an elegant stock of CLOTH CLOAKS, OPERA CLOAKS, CARRIAGE CLOAKS, VELVET and FUR LINED CLOAKS.
WILSON & GREIG, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, would like to give estimate to ladies before purchasing of
LADIES' TROUSEAUX AND INFANTS' WARDROBES.
WILSON & GREIG. In the following departments will be found the best and most reliable goods in the City as regards quality and price.

MOURNING GOODS AND BLACK SILKS.

Cloths and Cloakings.

64 WOOLEN MATERIALS FOR COSTUMES.
BLACK TRIMMINGS FOR CLOAKS AND DRESSES, GOLD AND SILVER BRAIDS, ELEGANT PARIS FRINGES, GIMPS, ORNAMENTS, &c.

FURS OF ALL KINDS

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

WILSON & GREIG,

No. 771 Broadway, corner of 9th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

WONDERFUL PHYSICAL MEDIUMS.—The May Sisters will give a seance this evening, Nov. 7, and Wednesday, 10th, at 8 o'clock, for materialization of spirit hands and faces, when the dead appear and speak to the visitors. No. 109 4th av.

A—$1,000 REWARD; NO IMPOSITION.—Greatest business Clairvoyant is Mrs. FOSTER; names in full; numbers; satisfaction or no pay; 50c. to $1. No. 54 Lexington av., near 25th st.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

REDUCTIONS

AT

EHRICHS',

287 AND 289 EIGHTH AVENUE.

3 CASES PLAIDS at 12½c., reduced from 20c.
2 CASES CAMEL'S HAIR at 15c., reduced from 23c.
4 CASES SUITING CLOTH at 20c., reduced from 30c.
1 CASE ENGLISH CLOTH at 29c., reduced from 50c.
10 CASES BLACK CASHMERE at 48c., reduced from 75c.
5 CASES BLACK CASHMERE at 68c., reduced from 80c.
2 CASES BLACK CASHMERE at 75c., reduced from $1.
3 CASES BLACK CASHMERE at $1, reduced from $1 35.

CLOAKS REDUCED.

Fur-trimmed Beaver Cloaks at $5, reduced from $7 50.
Rich Beaver Cloaks at $7 50, reduced from $10.
Fine Beaver Cloaks at $9, reduced from $12.
Elegant Beaver Cloaks at $12, reduced from $15.
Our line of cloaks will be found the best fitting and cheapest in the City. We make four sizes so as to give every lady a perfect fit.

SUITS.

150 LADIES' SUITS at $3 50, reduced from $7 50.
100 LADIES' SUITS at $5, reduced from $9.
200 LADIES' SUITS at $3, reduced from $12 50.
175 LADIES' SUITS at $2 50, reduced from $15.
125 SUITS left of our great lot at $12 50, cost from $25 to $40 to manufacture.
25 LADIES' SUITS at $15, reduced from $25.
BLACK CASHMERE SUITS, silk trimmed, at $25, reduced from $40.
50 BLACK SILK SUITS at $50, reduced from $85.
IMPORTED SILK SUITS at $75, $100, $125, $150, &c., LESS THAN HALF THEIR COST IN GOLD.
GREAT REDUCTIONS IN FELT SKIRTS, WRAPPERS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, LINENS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c. 1,000 SHAWLS AT 15c., REDUCED FROM 30c.
800 LADIES' FULL SIZE STRIPED SHAWLS AT 48c., REDUCED FROM $1.

Trimmings Reduced to Half Cost.

1,000 pieces of BRAID FRINGES, now so fashionable for Cardinal Capes, at 6c., 10c., and 15c. yard, reduced from 40c. and 50c.
400 pieces of BRAID FRINGE at 25c., reduced from 60c. Great reduction in Worsted Fringes, Real Guipure Lace, Real Yak Lace, and all other Trimmings.
Fine Beaded and Crochet Buttons at 10c.; reduced from 40c.

Fur Trimmings at Reduced Prices.

OUR FUR TRIMMINGS WILL BE FOUND MUCH MORE EVEN AND PERFECT THAN FOUND AT ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT. WE HAVE MARKED DOWN PRICES OF DESIRABLE GOODS. EVERYTHING IN SILVER FOX, CHINCHILLA, BLUE FOX, DYED BEAVER, SILVER BEAVER, LYNX, ALASKA SABLE, SILVER CONEY, BLUE CONEY, BLACK AND BROWN CONEY, WHITE CONEY, RACCOON, GREY FOX, STONE MARTEN, &c., &c.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN
MERINO UNDERWEAR
WORSTED GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
AT

EHRICHS',

287 AND 289 8TH AVENUE,
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.
☞ BEWARE! MAKE NO MISTAKE—OUR NUMBERS ARE ONLY 287 AND 289.

DRY GOODS.

EHRICHS',

BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

LONG, BLACK, SINGLE QUILL OSTRICH PLUMES at $1, reduced from $1 85.
SINGLE QUILL, LONG, NATURAL OSTRICH PLUMES at 50c., reduced from $1 25.
FANCY WINGS at 25c., reduced from 75c.
PRETTY BIRDS at 25c. and 50c., reduced from $1.
BIRDS at 50c. and 60c., fully worth $1 50.
REAL FRENCH FELT HATS, warranted, at 73c., reduced from $1 25.
AMERICAN FELT HATS at 29c., reduced from 60c.

BLACK SILK VELVETS MARKED DOWN.
BLACK SILK VELVETS at $1 50, reduced from $2.
BLACK SILK VELVETS at $1 75, reduced from $2 25.
BLACK SILK VELVETS at $2, reduced from $2 50.

REAL OSTRICH FEATHER TRIMMINGS at 50c., 62c., 75c., and $1 per yard, all reduced.

FURS.

IN THIS DEPARTMENT WE ARE SECOND TO NONE. WE SELL ONLY THE BEST CLASS OF GOODS. EVERY ARTICLE, EVEN THE CHEAPEST, IS GOOD QUALITY, AND WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION. WE MANUFACTURE OUR FURS, AND ARE ABLE TO SELL DESIRABLE GOODS AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
REAL SEAL SETS, muff and long boa, with elegant trimmings, at $15, $18, $20, $25, $30, $35, $40, and upward.
REAL MINK SETS, four-stripe muffs and full four-skin boa, extra quality, warranted prime, at $18, $20, $25, $28, $30, $33, $35, $40, $50, and upward.
Beautiful REAL HUDSON BAY BEAVER SETS from $10 upward.
Fre nch SEAL SETS, muffs, with real seal cuffs, long boa, at $5.
BLACK FRENCH LYNX sets, extra quality, at $6 for muff and boa.
GREAT ASSORTMENT OF REAL LYNX, RUSSIA AND HUDSON BAY SABLE, SEA OTTER, &c.
WE EXECUTE THE MOST DELICATE WORK IN FINE FURS, AND MAKE OUR PRICES VERY LOW. FUR REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS, IN THE MOST WORKMANLIKE MANNER, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
REAL SEAL SACQUES, extra length, at $50, $75, $85, $90, $100, $125 and upward.

Specialties in Fancy Trimmed Sacques.

REAL SQUIRREL PLATE LININGS for SACQUES, SICILIENNES, TALMAS, &c., at $9, $11, $12, $16 50, FULL 25 PER CENT. UNDER BROADWAY PRICES.

Fur Sacques and Sets for Children.

WE OFFER an endless assortment of CHILDREN'S FURS at reasonable prices.
WE CORDIALLY INVITE LADIES TO EXAMINE OUR FURS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN
DOMESTIC AND FRENCH UNDERWEAR.
LINEN BOSOM CHEMISE, with insertion of embroidery, reduced to 71c.
NINE-TUCK SKIRTS, Auburn Muslin, reduced to 41c.
HAND-EMBROIDERED, HAND-SEWED CHEMISE, reduced to $1 85.
Specialties in INFANTS' WEAR, MERINO CLOAKS, COATS, and CAPES, &c., &c.

AT

EHRICHS',

287 AND 289 8TH AVENUE,
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.
☞ BEWARE! MAKE NO MISTAKE. OUR NUMBERS ARE ONLY 287 AND 289.

GREAT SALE FOR THIRTY DAYS, OF
KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.

THE KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY DESIRE TO place their goods prominently before the people. FOR THIRTY DAYS THEIR SHIRTS WILL BE OFFERED AT PRICES
NEVER BEFORE KNOWN IN THIS CITY.
MEN'S, 6 FOR $6.
BOYS, 6 FOR $4 80.
These Shirts are only made from the CELEBRATED WAMSUTTA MUSLIN AND BEST IRISH LINEN.
Warranted to fit perfectly.
Equal in every respect to the best shirts ever manufactured.
The material to make one of these shirts, cannot be bought in this City for less than $1 30.

COST OF MATERIAL.

3 yards Wamsutta muslin, 15c. a yard ..... $ 45
1 linen bosom, 60c. to 70c., say 60
1 pair linen cuffs, 25c. to 35c., say 25
$1 30

Keep's shirts, same material, elegantly made, only $1. This sale will positively not continue for longer than thirty days.
KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
RETAIL STORE, NO. 371 BROADWAY.
Factory, Nos. 165 and 167 Mercer st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)
Steamships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 2d.... 10:00 A. M.	Monday, 1st.... 8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 4th.. 10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 3d. 9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 6th.. 12:30 P. M.	Friday, 5th..... 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th.... 3:00 P. M.	Monday, 8th..... 1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 11th. 2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 10th. 2:00 P. M.
Friday, 12th..... 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 12th..... 7:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE BY PEOPLE'S Line Steam-boats to Albany. State-rooms warmed by steam-pipes. Passage only $1; berth, 50 cents. Deck passage, 50 cents. Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal st.
FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.
FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

DENTISTRY.

SOMETHING NEW, CHEAP, AND BEAUTIFUL.—My Rose Pearl Plates, (indicating color and substance,) for artificial teeth, excel everything heretofore offered for beauty, strength and lightness; need only to be seen to be appreciated; made in one day, and only $15 per set. Call and examine. Also, best rubber sets, from $10 to $15; gold and platina, $25 to $40; extracting under gas. Dr. T. G. WAIT, No. 45 East 23d st., near Madison av.

DRY GOODS.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
FULTON, TILLARY, AND WASHINGTON STS.,
BROOKLYN.

TRADE L MARK.

"Hard Times" and depreciation of values mean increased business with us.
We are daily purchasing, "for cash," the most desirable goods, at about half their actual value, and give the advantage thereof to our patrons, being satisfied with a very small profit, selling our goods quickly and for cash only.
Throughout our immense establishment we are now showing unprecedented bargains at prices lower than before the war.
On MONDAY MORNING, the 8th inst., we will open
50 pieces BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, of the popular cachemire sublime brand, which we can confidently recommend for elegance in appearance and durability in wear, at the exceedingly low price of $2 per yard, the regular price being $2 50. A kind inspection of this lot is solicited.
100 pieces of GUIPURE LACES, 2 inches wide, 45c. per yard. GUIPURE LACES, 2½ inches wide, 50c. per yard. GUIPURE LACES, 3 inches wide, 70c. per yard. Goods fully worth double.
APPLIQUE LACES, 3 inches wide, $1 50 per yard. POINT and DUCHESSE LACES at half their value. POINT, APPLIQUE, and THREAD BARBES very low. POINT and APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS at half price.
SILK VELVETS, in all the new shades of Cardinal Red, Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Prune, Heliotrope, Myrtle, &c., &c., at $2 50, $3 25, $3 50, $4 and up to the finest qualities imported at $8 per yard.
BLACK SILK VELVETS at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, and upward.
PLAIN TAFFETA SILKS, MILLINERY SILKS, SATINS, &c., lower than any other house in the trade.
FUR TRIMMINGS of every description.
FEATHER BANDS in large assortment.
FELT HATS at 75c. and 95c., comprising all the new shapes and colors.
We will also open our own importation of English KNIT JACKETS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
FRENCH LEGGINS for ladies and children, and many other novelties in hand-made worsted goods.
A personal inspection of our establishment is solicited, as it is the largest, most convenient, and best regulated fancy dry-goods house in this country.
We never allow our goods to be misrepresented by our clerks.
We import all foreign goods ourselves, and sell them direct to the consumers with a small profit.
We exchange all goods purchased of us when returned promptly and in good condition, or refund the money for the same.
FREDERICK LOESER & CO., Brooklyn.
NOTICE.—All Fulton street cars pass our doors.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Sterling.
ASSETS IN UNITED STATES,
$1,264,965.
OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING,
Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, New-York.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS AT RETAIL.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

WILL EXHIBIT AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF PARIS AND NEW-YORK READY-MADE
DRESSES,
REGANTLY AND STYLISHLY TRIMMED.
POPLINS at $10, $12, $14, and upward.
BLACK SILK, RICH AND HANDSOME, $40, $45, $50, and upward.
CASHMERE AND VELVET TRIMMED COLORED SILKS, $40, $50, $75, and upward.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PARIS AND BERLIN MADE CLOTH AND VELVET SACQUES, CLOAKS, POLONAISES, &c., &c.,
THE LATEST AND CHOICEST STYLES.
They will also offer a very large invoice of
PARIS AND NEW-YORK TRIMMED LADIES' HATS,
WHICH WILL BE DISPLAYED ON SEPARATE TABLES.
PRICES, $5, $10, $15, and $20 each, ONE-THIRD LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.
MISSES' SUITS, VERY HANDSOME, $3 each and upward.
BOY'S CLOTHING, STYLISHLY MADE, $6 each and upward.
OFFERING UNEQUALED INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.
BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SILKS AND VELVETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 8, 1875, 1,000 PIECES MORE OF THOSE EXTRAORDINARILY CHEAP
BLACK CASHMERE SILKS.
WARRANTED NOT TO SLIP. PRICES FROM 95 CENTS TO $5 PER YARD, FULLY ONE-THIRD BELOW PRICES OF LAST YEAR.
500 pieces COLORED FAILLE and POULT DE SOIE SILKS, in all the choice colors, viz.: DARK GREEN, DARK BLUE, DARK WINE, and many BEAUTIFUL SHADES OF LIGHT COLORS FOR DINNER AND PARTY DRESSES,
FANCY VELVETS AND MATELASSE SILKS.
CHAMBERY GAUZES, VERY BEAUTIFUL. THEY WILL LARGELY REPLENISH THEIR STOCK OF HIGH COST
PARIS AND LYONS FANCY CAMEL'S HAIR DRESS GOODS, MERINOES, CASHMERES, AND MOURNING GOODS,
OFFERING AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO CUSTOMERS TO SUPPLY THEIR WANTS.
BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
2 BALES SMYRNA CARPETS AND RUGS
IN VARIOUS SIZES,
THE HANDSOMEST IN DESIGNS AND COLORINGS YET IMPORTED.
ALSO, A LARGE INVOICE OF
CROSSLEY'S VELVET AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS,
QUITE NEW PATTERNS.
A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES, AND
FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.
BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

KINZEY'S

CLEARING SALE
TO MAKE ROOM
FOR OUR
HOLIDAY GOODS.

GLOVES.

Great Bargains in Kid, Castor, and Cloth Gloves.
Two Button Kid Gloves, 25c., 50c., 69c., 75c., 97c., up.
Fine Cloth Gloves, 25c. up.
Castor Gloves, 38c., 50c., up.
Dog Skin Gloves, 50c., 75c., $1.
Real Kid seamless, 75c.
Real Reynier Dog Skin Two Buttons, 75c. pair.

HOSIERY.

Great Bargains in Ladies', Misses', and Gents' Hose.
Misses' striped Merino, 25c. pair.
Extra all-wool ribbed, 39c.
Merino Underwear, 40c., up.
Gents' merino do., 69c., up.

Millinery,

Our French Bonnets closing At your own price.
Felt and Velvet Hats.
Bargains in Black and Colored Silk Velvets, $1 yard up.
Trimming and Bonnet Silks, 25c. up.
Velveteens and Plushes low.
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

TRIMMINGS,

Thousand of yards of Silk and Beaded Fringes and Gimps reduced from $1 to 25c.
Beaded Gimps, 5c. to 20c. yard.
Fur Trimmings very low.

RIBBONS.

The cheapest lot of Ribbons ever offered.
Seven inch, all Silk Sash Ribbons reduced to 25c. yard.
Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 7 Cord Edge, All Silk Ribbons, 3c. yard

HOUSEKEEPER'S COLUMN.

FAMILY DINNERS.

There are very few families which have not had more or less discontent introduced into their midst through badly-chosen or badly-cooked dinners. Man is a dining animal, and needs not only his daily supply of food, but also requires it to be well cooked, and sufficiently varied to be tempting. Yet, even in well-regulated households, what poverty of thought and invention characterizes the dinner table! Three or four articles of diet seem to be all that the manager has ever heard of. These are made to do duty in one shape or other all the year round. Or again, *one* thing is selected for dinner—say a joint—and the appetite has to be surfeited rather than gently satisfied. It does not cost so much to have "three courses" as one. For instance, a fish, a couple of cutlets, and a bird of some sort, with a few vegetables—all well cooked—make a dinner fit for the greatest epicure, and the three courses would cost less than a large joint of beef or mutton. Even vegetables may be turned to far greater account than is common now. Under the belief that some advice on these points will be useful to many readers of the household column, we shall from time to time give little *ménus* of small private family dinners. The dishes can, of course, be increased according to the number of the family or of the guests, but as they stand we believe they will be found at once simple and inexpensive.

To-day we shall simply give a few hints in reference to the proper treatment of that fruitful source of bickering in the household—cold mutton. The receipts which we give below have been well tried, and may be thoroughly trusted. They are collected from the best sources, and if they are strictly followed, cold mutton will henceforth be an object of at least moderate respect in the family, instead of being generally reviled, scoffed at, and denounced.

We give the first receipt from that good homely housewife, Mrs. "Tabitha Tickletooth," whose book is now out of print.

"Put half a pound of shin of beef, scored as I have before explained, into a stew-pan with half a pint of cold water, and any cold gravy that may be left from the first cooking; simmer gently two hours, then lightly brown in the frying-pan a moderate sized onion, a small carrot, and half a turnip cut in thin slices. While the beef is stewing, cut the mutton from the bone in neat slices, about four inches square, and a quarter of an inch thick, (taking care to trim off the gristle, burned skin, and sinews;) if it be underdone, so much the better, as it will have more natural juice; should, however, the joint have been boiled, you must lightly fry the slices with a little butter.

About an hour before you want to serve your dinner, strain the gravy from the beef and vegetables, and put it in the stew-pan, to which add the slices of mutton. Here, let me say, is a correction of one of the greatest errors in hashing—the usual method is to put the mutton into the pan about five minutes before dishing! thereby just giving it time to warm; the consequence is, by being merely scalded with the poor broth which has been obtained by stewing the bone with an onion and a large quantity of water, it is sodden, tough, and totally flavorless!

By my plan, the meat is gradually saturated with the good and strong gravy formed by the fresh beef and vegetables, imbibing their flavor of course, and rendered tender at the same time from the stewing.

When just ready to serve, carefully skim off all the fat, mix a teaspoonful of flour with a tablespoonful of the gravy, which you must put aside and save for the purpose at the time you strain it from the beef, and add them to the hash; put a teaspoonful of mushroom catsup, and (if possible) two teaspoonfuls of port wine into the dish; sprinkle lightly the whole surface with cayenne pepper; garnish with thin triangular sippets of toasted bread; and there you have your hashed mutton, which I can confidently say, particularly if it be eaten with currant jelly, is equal, if not superior, both in flavor and nourishment, to the general run of venison."

We have tried this receipt and can vouch for its excellence. A small dish of this hashed mutton can be made even by a bachelor in a chafing dish—and by the by, if men knew a little more about cooking practically, it would do them no harm. As to the merits and utility of the chafing dish in the family, we shall have more to say on another occasion.

Here is a dish of a more ambitious kind, but which may safely be tried even by an amateur cook. It is called a "Chartreuse of mutton:"

"Butter the inside of a straight-sided tin mold. Take some cold boiled vegetables of different kinds, and cut them into small slices of various shapes—squares, circles, triangles, &c.—then arrange them in a mosaic pattern on the inside of the mold, to which the butter will make them adhere. The vegetables may be carrots, turnips, beet-root, Jerusalem artichokes, and Brussels sprouts in the Winter, and in Summer carrots, turnips, asparagus points, French beans, and peas. The great thing is to contrast the colors well, and make a really pretty mosaic. Then, in order to keep the vegetables in their places, spread over them a layer of cold mashed potatoes about one and a half inches thick. Now make a thick white sauce as follows: Put two ounces of butter into a stew-pan, and thicken it slowly with sifted flour, (taking care not to color the flour;) then add some strong stock flavored with mushrooms or vegetables, and the cold mutton cut into small slices about half an inch thick and two inches square. Stew gently for half an hour. In the meantime let the mold be put in the oven until the vegetables and mashed potatoes are heated through; then pour into it the sauce and meat, and, placing a dish on the top of the mold, turn out the chartreuse. This is a very pretty dish; but care must be taken not to break the shape in turning it out of the mold, and, also, a great deal depends on the taste with which the vegetables are arranged."

There are about a hundred and fifty ways of turning your cold mutton to good account—but we have given enough receipts for one day. Any of our readers who wish for further information on the subject, or who desire to communicate to us the results of their experiments, will be good enough to address a note to the editor of the "Household Column," TIMES Office.

FURNISHING A HOUSE.

A newly-married young couple, just about taking and furnishing a house, anticipate a great deal of pleasure in the choice and selection of their furniture, carpets, paper-hangings, &c. Both being persons of good taste, they never for one moment imagine that anything but the most complete success will crown their choice; but it very often happens that the carpet which looked very handsome in the shop is of much too large a pattern for a small room, and the paper which seemed very bright when exposed to view in the rear room, lighted from the top of the paper-hanger's store, has a dark, not to say a dingy, appearance when placed upon the walls. So with the furniture-coverings. So with almost every article of furniture. It requires a person with a very experienced eye to imagine the difference between the look of things in a shop and their appearance when put in a house.

It has become the fashion lately to adopt uncovered oak floors, and they are very nice in sitting-rooms if they are kept thoroughly polished; and if there are several handsome mats and rugs about there need be no regular carpet put down in Summer. A carpet in Winter is warmer and more snug, but a margin might be left all round the edges of the room of polished oak.

A dining-room is very handsome papered with a dark crimson or green flock, with rep curtains to match, with a Grecian border in red or green and gold silk. A Turkey carpet is always nicest, but any carpet of rich dark hues and a quiet pattern is suitable. The prettiest wall-papers for drawing-rooms are those with very pale gray or buff grounds, with gold stars or fleur de lys on them. For bedroom papers none can be prettier than French gray or neutral-tinted grounds, with elegant trails or sprays of flowers and groups of many-colored birds all over them. Curtains of cretonne to match look best, though some prefer a contrast. Carpets for bedrooms should always be of a small pattern, and there should never be a lack of comfortable easy chairs and sofas.

THE HEALTH OF CHILDREN—A SEASONABLE WARNING.

The following letter has been addressed to us by a lady:

Already I see with sorrow that diphtheria, that insidious and fatal disease, has taken some young children. There have been several sudden changes in temperature during the past month, and again some very mild and bright days. The Winter has not "set in." But is not such variable weather more dangerous than the steady cold? This is the time to watch carefully those tender little children; to notice if the temperature be mild or cool before sending them from a heated house into the street, to clothe them comfortably, to cover the little legs, not only with stockings and gaiters, but with skirts which will hang as near to the ground as may be without impeding the little feet.

Whence came and what retains the fashion of leaving unclad or half-clad the lower limbs of delicate human beings? Adults are well covered, so there is no use in habituating children to be otherwise. Our men do not wear Scotch kilts. Why should young boys have their knees exposed to cold, which, if it do not produce prominent local disease, weakens the joints and impairs symmetry and strength in after life? Do parents consider how damp and chilly the ground becomes at this season, and how undesirable it is for the tiny feet to stand long in the park and squares, not circulating their blood by exercise, but only inhaling the somewhat frosty air, and receiving chill from the ground as they stand or sit by the benches on which their respective nurses congregate? Little ones need a short airing in the sunshine at this season. It is better to take two a day than one protracted lounge; and it should not be too much trouble for a mother to notice which will be the least windy direction for the walk. A sensible unfashionable costume may save children suffering and parents sorrow. But who can expect care for the children's limbs, when women take none of their own heads? Who has a bonnet for the Winter that shields more than the crown of the head? Ask any physician what nerves are exposed to the keen air, on the temples, unshaded even by the hair; behind the ears, unprotected by a ribbon string; on the brow and top of the head, whence the hat is set far back. Men's hats are more protection than these scraps of millinery, and even their short hair more covering to the temples and throat than is allowed by the present style of head-dressing. But our girls are brave, and will bear neuralgia, ear-aches, throat disease, even paralysis of the brain, rather than clothe any precious organ which is decreed by fashion to be uncovered. Mothers and children will mourn the end, which they will not use the means to avert, and may find that a pound of cure does not compensate for an ounce of prevention.

DESSERT FOR CHILDREN AND OTHERS.

Here is a good receipt for preparing pears for dessert: Take finest pears just ripe, just cover with water, simmer till tender, but not in the least broken; lift them out into cold water. Now measure the water you have simmered them in; to each half pint put one pound of sugar; boil up the syrup, then simmer the pears for five minutes; repeat this for three days, but allow ten minutes' simmering the last day; keep the pears in the syrup; the day before they are wanted remove from it and dry in a very cool oven.

The following directions for making apple jelly come from a Scotch housewife, and will be found excellent in all respects. Any kind of juicy apple will answer the purpose: "Wipe and core the fruit very quickly, so that the color does not spoil, leaving on the skin. Cut each apple into about eight pieces, put them in the preserving pan, with sufficient water to cover them; simmer them until the pieces are quite soft, but take them from the fire before they boil into a mash: strain the juice through a muslin bag; return it to the pan, allow fourteen ounces of loaf sugar to every pint of juice, boil twenty minutes. If the flavor of lemons is liked, allow the juice and thin rind of one lemon to every six pounds of apples."

[Any original and well-tried receipts which our lady readers may forward to us will be accepted with thanks. We shall also be glad to receive suggestions on any subjects connected with household affairs, and to answer any questions which may be addressed to us. All letters relating to this column should be marked "Household."]

THE CENSUS OF BRITISH INDIA.

THE NUMBERS, RELIGION, NATIONALITY, AND OCCUPATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S EASTERN SUBJECTS.

From the London *Times*' summary of the late report on the census of British India we extract the following:

The total of the population of India under British administration, as ascertained by this census, amounts to 190,563,048. The area in square miles is 904,049. The average number of persons per square mile is 211; of houses per square mile, 41; and of persons per house, 5.14. In India, including the feudatory States, the total area is in square miles 1,450,744, and the total population 238,830,958. The population per square mile of England is 422; of England and Wales, 390; and of Great Britain and Ireland, 265. But owing to the vast tracts of waste and forest, the average population of the inhabited parts of India is much denser than that given above, the average for Bengal being 397, for the North-western Provinces, 430, and for Oude 468 to the square mile. Among the towns foremost in India, and second only to London in the British Empire, is Calcutta, with a population of 795,000; while Howrah, the Southwark of Calcutta, contains nearly 100,000 more. Bombay contains 644,000, or about 150,000 more than Liverpool; and Madras 398,000. Among English cities, Manchester and Birmingham have each about 350,000; Leeds and Sheffield, 250,000 inhabitants; between these in size comes the fourth city of India, Lucknow, with 285,000. Classified according to religion, the population of British India is divided into 140,500,000 of Hindoos (including Sikhs,) 40,750,000 of Mohammedans, and 9,250,000 of others, including Buddhists and Jains, Christians, Jews, Parsees, Brahmins, and Hill Men, of whose religion no accurate description can be given. Thus nineteen in every twenty persons in India are of either the Hindoo or the Mohammedan religion, and there are seven of the former to two of the latter. The Christians in India number not quite 900,000, or less than one in 200, and of these some 250,000 are Europeans or of European extraction. Three-fifths of the Christians in India are in Madras, where they number one and three-fourths per cent. of the inhabitants. In Bombay they form three-fourths per cent.; in Bengal, one-seventh per cent.; in Burmah, not quite two per cent.; in the North-west Provinces, one-fourteenth per cent.; and in the Punjab, one-eighth per cent. of the population. There are many people, we believe, who still imagine that the natives of India are of one allied race, similar in manners, customs, and speech. It may surprise such persons to learn that this report enumerates no less than twenty-three distinct languages spoken throughout the peninsula, exclusive of the innumerable dialects of the aborigines and various hill tribes, while there are still greater varieties in Burmah. The diversities of nationalities, however, is as nothing compared with the variety of castes. In the North-west Provinces 307 distinctive appellations of Hindoos are specified, and in Bengal Mr. Beverley estimates the number of castes at not less than a thousand.

With regard to occupations we find that 1,236,000 persons are employed in the Government service of one kind or other; 629,000 are engaged in religious or charitable occupations, including 849 Christian ministers and preachers; 30,000 devotees and religious mendicants; 10,000 astrologers; five wizards and 465 devil-drivers; 189,000 persons are engaged in education, literature, and science, of whom 518 are poets. It will probably not greatly detract from the pleasure which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will derive from his tour should he learn that among the 190,000,000 of her Majesty's subjects, who will welcome him with greater or less enthusiasm, there is to be found only one "speech-maker." Thirty-three thousand persons are engaged in law, and 75,000 in medicine, while 218,000 are recorded as devoting themselves to the "Fine Arts," though the claim of all these to be artists is very doubtful, as under this head are included votaries of music in every form, descending even to the cognate professions of acrobats, wrestlers, snake-charmers, and monkey-dancers. Thirty-seven and a half millions, or three-fifths of the entire population, are engaged in agriculture, and 950,000 are concerned with elephants, camels, horses, cattle, &c., or gain their living as hunters, trappers, or fowlers. The commercial classes are estimated at 3,441,000, and the artisans at 8,747,000. The non-productive classes comprise 2,265,000, some of whose professions appear to be very singular—22 have returned themselves as gamblers, 5 as pigeon-fliers, and 49 as spies, 361 are professional thieves, and 30 are budmashes—*Anglice*, rogues and vagabonds; but whether they have so described themselves, or have been so classified by their friends, we are not informed. There would appear, however, to be some improvement in this respect since the last census was taken, for Mr. Plowden, who drew up the report for the North-west Provinces, remarks that "there are no 'flatterers for gain' or 'sturdy beggars' recorded on this occasion, and the 'vagabond' who announced his calling as such in the Agra District has disappeared." Whether the "flatterers for gain" have entirely disappeared may, however, be doubted, for we find 103,000 persons whose occupation is described as "guests." If these are the representatives of the parasites who figure so conspicuously in early comedy, the definition would certainly apply to them.

JAPANESE NEATNESS.

The Yokohama correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta* writes as follows about some interesting peculiarities of the Mongol in domestic life: "I am an early riser. Here, in the East, it is a custom for one's 'boy' to bring one a cup of tea or coffee at daybreak. In China I was up very early one morning, and looking from my balcony I saw crossing the court-yard the 'boy' of a friend of mine with a tray, on which was a cup of coffee and plate of bread and butter. This boy had been chastised the day before for some fault. When he got close to the door he took a long breath and spat in the cup. That was his revenge. I hurried down stairs to my friend's house, and was just in time to prevent him drinking the coffee and to assist in the summary and well-earned thrashing the boy got for his nastiness. That was a Chinese boy, and his conduct was a very fair index of his nature, and that of many of his countrymen. The Japanese boys are not quite so bad, perhaps; but they are very dirty in some respects. For instance, I sometimes get a glimpse from my back window into my neighbor's kitchen. The other day I saw his boy serving up a platter of fried bacon. After rubbing his fingers around the edge of the plate, he put them in his mouth, and then passed them over the edge of the rashers so as to arrange them deftly. This cook serves up nice pats of butter; he moistens the palm of his hand with spittle, and then gently works the butter into shapes of such surprising beauty that if they could only last they would be a joy forever. I have seen this nice cook bathe in the well, and wash his feet—to say nothing of his hands and face—in the same water as he washes vegetables in for his master's table. The same cook brings bread home from the baker's in his bosom, between his shirt and his skin, thereby subjecting it to a second baking, and he trails beefsteaks along at the end of a string, so that his dog can lick them. 'Why don't I tell my neighbor what I see?' Not much! his fowls destroy my cabbage garden, and perhaps my cook acts as his does, and he doesn't tell me."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Second Lieut. George Hamann, of Battery K, Artillery, First Division, has resigned.

First Lieut. John M. Otto, of Company A, Thirty-second Regiment, has resigned.

The Twelfth Regiment will hold a social reunion at its armory, corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth street, on Thursday evening, the 8th inst.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. Austen, commanding, will attend divine service at St Paul's Episcopal Church, in that city, this evening.

The Washington Grey Troop Cavalry, Capt. L. T. Baker commanding, mustered thirty-eight men present, seventeen absent, total fifty-five, at its recent inspection.

A special session of the Board of Examination of the First Brigade will be held at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment to-morrow evening. Col. Vose will preside.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George. D. Scott commanding, will drill by companies during the present month, on Wednesdays, the 10th and 17th inst. The monthly meeting of the Board of Officers will be held to-morrow night.

At the meeting of the First Brigade Examining Board on last Monday night Sergt. Michael O'Donehy, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, proved his qualifications for holding office by correctly answering four-fifths of the questions propounded to him.

Gen. Kilburn Knox, Chief of Ordnance, has issued a circular to the commanding officers of the several regiments, troops, and batteries in the First Division requesting them to notify him on what evenings they will require the State Arsenal this Winter.

Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. A. L. Webber commanding, will visit Glendrake Rifle Range on Thanksgiving Day. The company will be formally received by Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment at the depot at Pelham, and escorted to the range.

The Separate Troop Cavalry Rifle Club, Capt. Karl Klein, President, postponed its competition for the subscription badge from last Wednesday to Wednesday, the 10th inst. The previous day had been selected without taking into consideration its proximity to election day.

Sergt. Thomas H. Knight, of Company D, Ninth Regiment, who has been on an extended tour in Europe, returned on the occasion of the recent inspection of his command, and took his accustomed place in the ranks in time to increase the muster roll of the company by one.

At a stated meeting of the military order, Loyal Legion, United States, last Wednesday evening, the following candidates were elected comrades: First Lieut. Eben G. Scott, of Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Col. Edwin Hutchinson, Utica, N. Y., and Col. Alvanus W. Sheldon, of this City.

Sergt. A. H. Weston, whose appointment on the non-commissioned staff of Col. McLeer, Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, was published in this column last Sunday, has requested us to state that he was not born in England, although reared there. His birthplace was in West Forty-eighth street in this City.

Last Friday evening, the members of the Seventy-ninth Regiment Rifle Club assembled at the residence of Capt. Joseph Ross, Captain of the regimental team in the late tournament at Creedmoor, and presented him a handsome silver snuff-box as a token of their esteem and appreciation of his services during the late Fall meeting.

At the First Division Head-quarters the acceptance of the resignation of First Lieut. John C. Moehring, of Company C, Fifty-fifth Regiment, has been received. Commissions have been received for Capt. John Von Gerichten, First Lieut. Isadore Lizard, Second Lieut. Simon Sulton, and Second Lieut. George Gustave, of the same command.

The social event in military circles this week will be the full-dress reception and promenade concert of the Twenty-second Regiment at its armory to-morrow night. Gilmore's splendid band will provide the music, for which a special programme has been prepared. The armory and company rooms have been tastefully decorated and will present a festive appearance for the occasion.

The regular rifle competitions at J. S. Conlin's gallery, No. 930 Broadway, for the present month, will be as follows: *Turf, Field and Farm* cups on Thursdays, the 11th and 25th inst., and the *Forest and Stream* badge on Thursday, the 18th inst. The latter was contested last Thursday evening and won by Robert Faber by the score of forty-one. The matches will commence on each occasion at 4 P. M.

Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, Capt. I. J. Wardell commanding, will give a promenade concert and *soirée dansante* at the armory in Calver street, Greenpoint, next Thursday evening. This is the first of a series which will be given at intervals during the season, the proceeds to be appropriated to the refurnishing the company room, also to provide a fund to defray the expenses of the company at Philadelphia next year.

The principal rifle-matches at Creedmoor for the present month will take place as follows: *Turf, Field and Farm* Challenge Badge, at 200 yards distance, on Saturday, Nov. 13, and the "Luther" Badge, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards distance, on Saturday, the 20th inst. Should the weather continue to be favorable it is probable that a trophy, to be presented by Mr. L. L. Hepburn, of Ilion, N. Y., will be contested at long range on the 27th inst.

The Zouave Cadets of Albany have accepted an invitation extended to them by Company D, First Regiment Pennsylvania National Guard, to visit Philadelphia during the Centennial Celebration next year. Doring's band, of Troy, has been engaged for the occasion, and a dashing uniform has been ordered in this City. The coats will be made of dark blue material, trimmed with buff cord, and the pants will be of azaline blue cloth, with a wide buff stripe running down the outside of each leg. One cross belt and a body belt of bright buff leather will be worn. The style of hat has not yet been adopted.

Col. Robert S. Oliver, commanding the Tenth Regiment, Albany, has issued an order in which certain rewards are offered by the regimental field and staff to stimulate recruiting, as follows: For the best drilled soldier in the "School of the Soldier," Upton's Tactics, from paragraph No. 1 to No. 20, inclusive, an appropriate medal, and for the best drilled company in the same tactics, from paragraph No. 174 to No. 278, inclusive, a handsome silk guidon. The trophies will be awarded at competitive drills, for the first prize in the armory during the month of March, 1876, and the second in the field on a fine day next Spring.

Company drills in the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, will be suspended during this month, and supplemented by division drills, under the supervision of Lieut. Col. Chaddock and Major McAlpine. The several companies will assemble at the armory as follows: A and D, to-morrow night; B and H, on Tuesday; F and K, on Wednesday; I and E, on Friday. Capt. A. L. Webber, commanding Company G, has tendered the vacant position of First Lieutenant in his command to ex-Adjt. David Graham. The latter, having decided not to re-enter the National Guard at present, declined the honor.

As the Crown Prince of Prussia has determined to visit the United States next Spring, the Germans with one accord have expressed their intention to extend to him a reception which shall reflect credit upon the German element of this country. It has been decided that the Second Brigade shall form a military escort to the Prince on his arrival, and accompany him to Philadelphia. The members of Gen. Vilmar's staff have subscribed $5,000 toward that object, and an effort will be made to raise the sum of $50,000 from the wealthy German citizens in order to receive the Prince in a hospitable manner.

The National Guard is now fairly represented in the political field, thanks to the exertions of its members last Tuesday. The great fight in this City was to elect Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve Judge of the Court of General Sessions, and the result was an overwhelming majority of over twenty thousand in his favor. Casper A. Baaden, the Senator elect from the Sixth District, holds the office of Second Lieutenant in the Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding. Col. James Cavanagh, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, is probably elected Senator from the Third District, Brooklyn. A majority of about one hundred stands in his favor at the present time, but it is believed that the official returns from the country district will increase his majority. Jacob Hess, who was Assemblyman last Winter, will represent the City next year as Alderman at large. Mr. Hess, as is well known, was formerly a member of the Seventy-first Regiment. Col. Rodney C. Ward, of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has been returned as Supervisor of the First Ward of that city. Col. Ward has not hitherto taken an active part in politics, but will certainly do credit to his new position.

It appears that the commander of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, had excellent reasons for causing his inspection to be conducted with closed doors. When the inspector, Capt. Maxwell, had nearly completed the work of mustering the command, he arrived at a roll which contained the names of several highly-respected and honorable members who have long since completed their terms of service and received their discharges, but a sufficient length of time has not yet elapsed for the second generation bearing their names to have taken their places. Prominent among this little band of "repeaters" was a First Lieutenant of one of the other companies, whose name, out of charity, we withhold. Upon being asked if he had not already been mustered in a preceding company, he replied in the affirmative, but innocently conceded his right to muster again, as he was temporarily in command of that company. Casting his eyes over the company, the Inspector discerned several other men who were attempting to muster a second time, whereupon he declined to muster the company at all, and the quiet manner in which the officers took this refusal was sufficient evidence of its being a fraudulent company. An attempt was also made to include a band of music upon the muster-roll, although among the absent, but this was also refused by the Inspector, and the report of the muster dwindled down to 283 present. We are informed, however, that there were only 246 present by actual count. It is singular that the officers of a regiment like the Thirteenth should be guilty of such a piece of business. The command is composed of good, solid men, and although its ranks may have become depleted by expiration of terms of service during the past year, the new armory, and the approaching Centennial celebration at Philadelphia, will undoubtedly have the effect of increasing its number without rendering necessary a false display on paper.

THE SPANISH ARMY.

THE FORCE COMMANDED BY ALFONSE—INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The Spanish correspondent of the *London Standard*, writing from Santander, says much exaggeration has been going on of late as regards the numbers of the Spanish Army, and it may be of some interest to military men out of Spain to know the real figures of the forces actually employed in this civil war. The Spanish armies at the present moment in front of the Carlists comprise every one of the forty regiments of the line and the twenty-five battalions of Cazadores, which form the permanent force of the realm. The forty regiments of the line have each two battalions and ten companies per battalion. A royal order in council has authorized the War Minister to raise the strength of the eighty line and twenty-five Cazadore battalions to 1,900 men out of the new levies and depots. Next to the line the Spanish Army has forty battalions of reserve, chiefly composed of the last conscription, and most of these corps are also in front on the Ebro or in the Basque provinces. The Spanish cavalry includes 19,200 sabres in regiments of hussars, lancers, and mounted rifles or Cazadores. The artillery has 16,750 men, divided into mounted artillery, horse, garrison, and field regiments. The strength of a mounted battery is generally over two hundred men, four officers, and seventy mules for the six 8-inch Krupp howitzers and their ammunition. A mounted battery of 10-inch Krupps or 8-inch long brass guns has 180 men, 4 officers, and 96 mules. Nothing can be finer than the appearance of one of these batteries when they dash past at the trot of the splendid mules which draw guns and carriages with perfect ease, over very hard ground sometimes. Spanish artillery officers are all men who have passed through military colleges, and are a superior class of men to the infantry officers. The cavalry regiments are generally well mounted, and the men are fine fellows, but the squadrons are seldom kept up to more than seventy-five troopers. The mounted rifles are, on the contrary, kept up to 120 sabres, because they operate separately in Central Spain and Catalonia. They are not formed into regiments. As a matter of course cavalry is of little use in the mountainous districts of Navarre and the Basque provinces. The Carlists have a most salutary dread of the cavalry, and their raids in the Ebro Valley or Alava have been stayed by the mere presence of some six or seven regiments in that neighborhood.

The infantry of the line, Cazadores, and foot regiments, is said, according to official statistics, to comprise 101,794 men. To these must be added the reserve battalions and the provincial corps, amounting to 84,793. The reserves are forty battalions of the last conscription, and they have all seen active service. The provinciales were the proceeds of the great levy of Marshal Serrano, when 425,000 men, between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five were called out on the express condition that they would be formed into battalions only for the defense of their own provinces. Many of these corps having attained a good state of training are used in the garrisons of the north, and some I have seen actually take a share in the war. They have been transferred from their provinces to the seat of war. I have seen them in Pamplona, in Vittoria, in Miranda, and in Bilbao. Still the men do their work cheerfully, and almost seem to have forgotten that they were promised to be left in their provinces. Outside these forces, which are the fighting men of Spain, there are about 5,000 men in the transport service, hospital corps, veterans, commissariat. The Royal Engineers, in five regiments, have 4,758 men. The Government has also taken into its pay 10,500 mobilized volunteers in the provinces where the Carlists are in arms, and there are nearly 10,700 guardias civiles, or gendarmes, scattered over the districts near the seat of war to guard roads, railways, and districts half subdued. Summing up the different branches of the service, we find that Spain has, including the guardia civile, 256,722 men under arms at the present day. What the expense of such a force may be can be imagined when we recollect that only a few months back it was officially stated that were the Army estimates and contracts punctually paid, the whole of the Spanish Exchequer would barely cover it, leaving *nil* for the other items of public expenditure annually.

Now, in the above brief sketch of the numbers of the Spanish Army, I have not included the last conscription which was decreed by King Alfonso. The conscripts were only drawn in the first days of October, and nothing certain is yet known as to the results of the call. One hundred thousand were called for, but, as usual, Government will be content if seventy are obtained. Besides, it is expected that fully twelve thousand will redeem themselves, as the decree has allowed them to do so, for 8,000 reals, or £80 sterling. The War Minister expects to be able to hand over to his colleague of the Exchequer about a million sterling in this way, and it is not every month that the forlorn treasury is gladdened with such a sum. The conscription is likely to give better results than previous ones, because several provinces have been wrested from the Carlists in central and eastern Spain. The young soldiers are to join the depots and begin their instructions this month. They generally get pretty quick through the drill and preparatory instructions, so that by the middle of December we can expect to see them sent into garrisons and fortresses. The intention of the Government is to draught them into the line as soon as such a thing can prudently be attempted. This is the last effort which Spain is making to grapple with Carlism, and it is a hard trial for the rural districts. The conscripts are mere lads of eighteen, and will be poor stuff to face the hardships of a Winter in the snow-clad mountains of Navarre. Spanish statesmen and economists do not seem to reflect upon the deplorable effects of these repeated levies, which slowly and surely drain the country of the flower of its youth, while the agricultural classes are deprived of men whom they can but little spare. If we glance over the last few years, since the reign of King Amadeus, in 1873, we find the following calls made upon the nation: A short time before the abdication an ordinary conscription of 100,000 men, followed in the same year by the extraordinary levy of another hundred thousand, which was decreed by the Federal Republic of Señor Castelar. In the short reign of Marshal Serrano, the year 1874, we hear of one ordinary conscription early in the Winter, and in August the 125,000 men between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five were called out. Finally, King Alfonso has summoned from their homes two classes of conscripts. It is difficult to understand how these soldiers have vanished when we see that the Army does not exceed 250,000; but it must be taken into consideration that when the Government calls out 100,000 conscripts barely fifty per cent. ever reach the ranks of the Army. Now sickness and war casualties have thinned the battalions, and many of these very youthful soldiers get invalided in the first few weeks of their campaign. It would be necessary to know the exact figures of the Carlist levies and losses all over Spain to form a conception of what this terrible civil war has cost the country in human sacrifices alone. That part of the statistics will be difficult to reach, because on the Carlist side, if there has been much of compulsory service there has been also almost as much of voluntary and self-imposed sacrifice. Anyhow, at the present day Alfonsist statesmen and Generals ought to look to the future hopefully when they have 250,000 soldiers in the field, 60,000 conscripts in reserve, to invade and conquer five provinces defended by barely 5,000 men as regards Catalonia, and 25,000 in the Basque-Navarre districts. Nothing but apathy or utter incapacity ought now to prolong the struggle in the north of Spain on the Alfonsist side.

COUNCIL OF THE SIX NATIONS.

The Syracuse *Standard* of Nov. 2 says: "The Indian Council of the Six Nations, which has been held for three days past at the Tonawanda Reservation, closed Sunday night about midnight. There were representatives present from four of the six nations—the Onondagas, Oneidas, Senecas, and Tuscaroras, the Cayugas and Mohawks not appearing. The council was presided over by Abraham Hill, an Oneida chief. The business transacted consisted in the election of a principal chief and eight warrior chiefs of the Senecas, and a principal chief and one warrior chief of the Onondagas. Abbott Jones, principal chief of the Onondagas, and John Johnson, a warrior chief were deposed for misconduct and malfeasance in office. In place of Abbott Jones, Albert Cusick was chosen principal chief of the Onondagas, and in place of John Johnson, James Thomas was elected. The choice of these two was made by the Onondagas before they went to the general council, the latter of which merely ratified it. Albert Cusick was once chief of the entire Six Nations, but was deposed because he became a Christian. At this election his religious qualifications were not called in question, and he was elected without opposition. About sixty-five Onondagas and five Oneidas attended the council from the reservation."

THOSE OLD VOTERS.

The Ogdensburg *Journal* says: "David Keys, of Gouverneur, aged ninety-four years, walked to the polls on election day and deposited a full Republican ticket. William Harbison, of this city, also ninety-four years of age, would have done the same thing had not a working Republican received from him twelve years ago this injunction 'While I live never leave me at home on election day.' He had strength enough to walk to the polls and is likely to have for years yet; but it is an honor to ride in a carriage with such a Republican."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$26,000 Un. Pac. S.F. 84½	800 Lake Shore...... 61⅜
5,000 do........ 84⅞	2000 do........ 61¼
5,000 H. & C.Mo.1st. 75½	500 do......s3. 61⅛
14,000 N. J. Cen. con.105½	700 do........ 61¼
100 At. & Pacific Te.l. 19⅛	100 do......s3. 61¼
50 do........ 19	600 do......b3. 61⅜
100 Erie Railway.... 17⅛	400 do......c. 61⅜
600 do........ 17¼	200 do........ 61⅜
800 West'n Un..... 76⅝	500 do........ 61¼
600 do........ 76¾	400 do......s3. 61⅛
500 do......s3. 76⅝	100 do......s3. 61
200 do........ 76⅝	300 do........ 61
2200 do......s3. 76½	200 do......c. 61
600 do........ 76⅝	100 Pac. R. of Mo..b3. 11
5 N. Y. C. & H.....104½	100 do........ 10½
55 do........104⅛	200 do........ 11
55 do........104¼	100 do........ 11¼
100 Michigan Cen.... 63	200 Ohio & Miss..... 16⅝
400 Pacific Mail.... 39	100 do......s3. 16⅝
300 do........ 38⅞	100 do......c. 16⅝
1000 do........ 39	100 do......c. 16½
700 do........ 39⅛	100 do........ 16⅝
200 do........ 39¼	200 Union Pacific...c. 65½
300 do........ 39⅛	300 do........ 65⅝
1000 do........ 39	100 do......c. 65¾
600 do......s3. 38⅞	900 do........ 65¾
400 do........ 38⅞	100 do........ 65⅝
700 do........ 39	700 do........ 65¾
200 do......c. 39	200 do........ 66
100 do........ 39⅛	200 do........ 66
1400 do........ 39¼	100 do......c. 66
500 do......c. 39¼	100 do......b3. 66
700 do........ 39⅜	100 do........ 65⅞
800 do........ 39¼	200 do........ 66
900 do........ 39⅛	100 do......b3. 65¾
500 do........ 39	100 do........ 65⅞
900 do......s3. 38⅞	100 St. Paul Pref...c. 63¼
800 do........ 38¾	100 do......s3. 63¼
300 North-west'n..b3. 37⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo.b3. 20
900 do........ 37⅜	200 do........ 19⅞
200 St. Paul........ 34¾	100 At. & Pacific Pf.. 4⅜
	100 do........ 4¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.......12.120⅞	$1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........121
3,000 do........121	2,000 do.......b. c.121
40,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64, N..b. c.115	30,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.......b. c.116
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N..b. c.119	2,000 U.S.5s,'81,C...116
30,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......12.120⅞	6,000 do.......b. c.116

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Missouri 6s, F. '94-5.......101⅝	50 U. S. Express.... 45
3,000 Mo.6s, L.B'ds.102	500 Erie Railway.b.c. 17¼
1,000 N.Y.S. B. L.,R.107	200 do........ 17⅜
5,000 Va. 6s, old..... 39	1200 do......s3. 17¼
3,000 Va.6s, Con. ex-mat. Coup... 65	500 do......b3. 17⅜
4,000 C.& N.W. Con. 95½	350 Michigan Cen..... 63⅜
5,000 C. & N.W. Con. Gold bonds. 87	200 do........ 63¾
500 do........ 87¾	100 do......b.c. 63¼
1,000 Mor.& Es. 1st.114	300 do........ 63¾
3,000 M.&E. 1st Con.107	400 do........ 64
2,000 Mich. So. 2d..100½	200 do........ 63½
1,000 L.S.1st Con. R.101¾	100 do......b3. 63½
2,000 L.S.2d Con.cp. 96¼	100 do......s3. 63⅜
2,000 L. S. Div. bds..100	100 do......b3. 63½
4,000 Har.1st 7s,cp.110½	100 do........ 63⅝
1,000 do........110¼	100 do........ 63¾
5,000 O. & M. C. S.F. 89	100 do......s3. 63¾
2,000 O. & M. Con.. 88¼	10 Clev.& P.G'd..b.c. 90⅛
2,030 Ohio&Miss.2d. 66	50 Chi, Bur. & Q....112⅛
3,000 C.P.1st,San Jo. Branch.... 87¼	272 Del., Lack. & W..118¼
20,000 U. Pac. 1st....102	200 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 61⅛
1,000 U. Pac. S. F'd. 85	400 do........ 61¼
10,000 do........ 85¼	500 do........ 61⅜
1,000 do........ 85½	1500 do......b3. 61½
1,000 do........ 85⅝	500 do......s3. 61⅜
2,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 48	200 do........ 61½
1,000 St.L.& I.M.1st. 91	300 do........ 61⅜
4,000 D.& H. R.b.'84.110	1300 do........ 61¼
2,000 D.&H.C.7s,'94.107¼	400 do........ 61⅜
7,000 W.U.T.C.1900. 98	100 do......c. 61⅜
5,000 T.& W.1st, St. Louis Div... 57½	600 do........ 61½
6,000 N.J.C.Con..b.c.106	600 do........ 61½
5000 B.,H.&E.1st.b.c. 20	300 do......s3. 61½
15 Am. Ex. Bank....115	1400 do........ 61⅝
200 Canton Co....b.c. 38	500 do......st. 61⅝
100 do........ 37	1900 do........ 61½
2000 W. U. T...b.c.s3. 76¼	105 Cen. of N. J...b.c.105¾
500 do........ 76¼	100 do........105½
1400 do........ 76⅜	10 P.,Ft.W. & C. G'd. 97¾
900 do......b3. 76½	100 H.& St. Jo. Pref.. 23
1300 do........ 76½	300 Chi. & N. W...b.c. 37½
700 do........ 76⅜	200 do......s3. 37¾
300 do........ 76½	200 do........ 37⅞
500 Pac. M. S.Co...b.c. 38¼	200 do........ 37⅞
200 do......b3. 38⅞	600 do........ 38
300 do........ 38¾	500 do........ 38⅛
600 do........ 48⅜	600 do........ 38⅛
1300 do........ 38⅜	200 C., M. & St. P...b.c. 34¾
100 do......s3. 38⅜	500 do......b3. 34⅞
100 do......b10. 38¼	200 do........ 35
200 do........ 38⅜	700 do........ 35
1500 do........ 38¾	500 do........ 35⅛
1400 do......b3. 38⅞	5 N.Y.,N.H.& H.b.c.145½
300 do......s3. 38⅞	43 N.Jersey..b.c.c.132½
600 do......b3. 39	200 Pac. of Mo....b.c. 11¼
500 do........ 39	400 do........ 11⅛
400 do........ 38⅞	100 do........ 11¼
200 do........ 39	100 do........ 11¼
1400 do........ 39⅛	100 do........ 11¼
	30 do........ 11¼
	200 C.,C.& I.C.b.c.,b3. 5
	200 Union Pac....b.c. 65⅞
	100 do........ 66
	100 do......c. 65¾
	200 Spring M'n Coal.. 65

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 U.S.C.5s,'81.c.116	500 Lake Shore...s3. 61½
5,000 Dist.Col.3.65s. 69¼	200 do........ 61½
5,000 do........ 69⅛	3300 do........ 61⅝
7,000 Un. Pac. 1st..103	500 do......b3. 61¾
3,000 Un. Pac. S.F.c. 85⅛	500 do......b3. 61½
5,000 Cen.Pac.G. bs.102⅞	100 North-west'n..b3. 38
5,000 do........103	100 do......b3. 38
5,000 do........103⅛	400 do........ 38⅛
100 West'n Union.b3. 76½	1000 do........ 38⅛
100 do........ 76⅝	200 do......b3. 38
200 do........ 76½	200 do......s3. 37⅞
1000 Pacific Mail.. 39	200 St. Paul........ 35
300 Union Pacific.. 65¾	100 do......b3. 35⅛
400 do........ 65½	100 do........ 35⅛
26 Illinois Central.. 91¼	100 St. Paul Pref.... 63⅜
50 Michigan Cen.... 63¾	100 Del., Lack. & W..118⅜
50 do......b3. 63⅞	100 Ohio & Miss..... 16⅝
100 Rock Island....103¾	300 Pac. R. of Mo.... 11
100 do........103⅞	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,700 Cons. C.bs.b.c.114⅞	900 Pac.M.S.S.Co..b.c. 39⅛
7,000 C.Pa G.bs..b.c.103⅛	500 do........ 39
5,000 do........103⅜	200 do......s3. 38⅞
6,000 Ch. & N. W. C. G'd bs.b.c. 87⅛	200 do........ 38⅞
7,000 Un.Pa.S.F..b.c. 86	100 Un. Pacific...b. c. 65¼
10,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, conv....b. c. 77½	100 do........ 65⅛
900 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 76⅝	100 do........ 65⅛
200 do......b3. 76¾	100 do........ 65¼
100 do........ 76⅝	300 Ch. & N. W...b. c. 37⅞
200 do........ 76½	200 do........ 37¾
400 do......s3. 76¾	300 do........ 37⅞
25 Adams Express..101⅛	300 do......b3. 37¾
200 U. S. Exp....b.c. 44¾	16 Ch.& N.W.Pf..b.c. 52¾
16 N.Y.C. & H. R..b.c.104⅜	50 Illinois Central.. 91
100 Michigan Cen.... 64	100 C. R.,N.J..b.c.s60.104
300 L. S. & M. So..b.c. 61⅜	100 C., M. & St. P..b. c. 35⅛
100 do......s3. 61⅝	100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 16⅝
1800 do........ 61⅝	10 C.,C.,C. & Ind.b.c. 54½
500 do........ 61⅝	100 do........ 55
1200 do........ 61½	100 do........ 55¼
500 do........ 61⅝	100 do........ 55½
	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 23
	100 Pac. R. of Mo..b.c. 10⅞

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 U.S.R.5s,'81.116	300 Mich. Central.... 63½
9,000 Dis. of C.3-65s. 69	400 Lake Shore....s3. 61½
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st..102⅝	200 do......s3. 61⅝
6,000 Un. Pac. S. Fd. 86	700 do........ 61⅜
10,000 do........ 85¼	5 do........ 61⅜
2,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st. 48	300 do........ 61⅜
15,000 M. & E. 7s,'71.104⅞	1400 do......s3. 61⅜
5,000 N.W.C.C. G.bs.'87	500 do........ 61¼
7,000 C. Pac. G. bs..103	100 Un. Pacific........ 65⅛
20,000 Harlem 1st C.110¼	100 North-western.... 37⅝
13 Imp. & Trad. Bk.199½	200 do........ 37¾
200 Canton........ 36	200 do........ 37⅞
50 Consol. Coal.... 47¼	500 do........ 37¾
100 Mar. a. p.... 8	100 Illinois Central.... 91¼
300 West. Union...s3. 76⅝	6 N. J. Central.....104¾
800 do........ 76⅝	500 Rock Island...b3.103⅞
20 N. Y. C. & Hud...104	500 do......b60.103⅞
1100 Erie Railway... 17¼	400 St. Paul........ 35⅛
200 do........ 17⅛	100 do......s15. 35
200 do......s30. 17	100 St. Paul Pref.... 63⅜
700 Pacific Mail........ 38¾	800 do........ 63½
500 do......s3. 38⅝	100 do........ 63⅜
800 do........ 38½	100 do......s3. 63¼
300 do........ 38⅝	50 Ft. Wayne.... 97½
400 do........ 38⅝	50 Alton & T. Haute.. 5
100 do......s3. 38⅝	100 do........ 5⅛
200 do........ 38½	25 Morris & Essex..103½
1000 do........ 38⅝	100 Ohio & Miss...b3. 16⅝
400 do......s3. 38⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 20
1100 do........ 38½	100 do........ 20⅛
200 do......s3. 38⅝	100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 10¾
1100 do........ 38⅜	100 do........ 10⅞

SATURDAY, Nov. 6—P. M.

The bank statement is favorable, showing a gain in net reserve of $969,950. The banks now hold $9,077,200 in excess of lawful requirements, against $8,107,250 last week. The principal changes are an increase of $3,324,600, and a falling off in the legal tender item of $2,140,900.

The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week, compared with the last:

	Oct. 30.	Nov. 6.	Differences.
Loans	$275,914,900	$276,575,800	Inc. $660,900
Specie	9,920,900	13,245,500	Inc. 3,324,600
Legal tenders	53,455,400	51,314,500	Dec. 2,140,900
Deposits	221,076,200	221,931,200	Inc. 855,000
Circulation	17,997,700	18,039 400	Inc. 41,700

The speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was moderately active, the transactions reaching 112,000 shares, with Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Western Union, and the North-western and St. Paul shares as the leading features. During the early portion of the day the market was firm and prices advanced in the entire list, but later a decline took place under realizations. The Union Pacific stock and bonds exhibited considerable strength, and exerted a favorable influence on the general market. Union Pacific advanced to 66½, Michigan Central to 64, Lake Shore to 61¾, Chicago and North-western to 38⅛, St. Paul to 35⅛, Pacific Mail to 39⅜, Western Union to 76¾, and Missouri Pacific to 11⅝. During the afternoon Union Pacific fell off to 65, and the other shares declined ¼@¾ ₱ cent., the market leaving off quiet and steady.

The money market was easy, the highest rate paid for call loans being 4 ₱ cent. Toward the close there were offerings at 2@2½ ₱ cent., but the demand was light. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $500,000, making a total for the week of $2,333,000.

The foreign advices reported European securities depressed in the London market owing to rumors of Eastern complications and reports of financial embarrassments. Consols declined ⅛ ₱ cent., closing at 94 for money and 94@94⅛ for the account. United States bonds were also lower, and closed at 103¼@103½ for old 1865s, 107⅞@108⅛ for 1867s, 104½@104⅝ for 10-40s, and 103⅜@103⅝ for New 5s. The Bank of England lost £7,000 bullion, withdrawn on balance, to-day. The sterling exchange market was dull. The nominal rates remained at $4 80 for long, and $4 86 for short, business having been at $4 97½ and $4 85@$4 85½. Gold was weak at the opening at 114⅞@115, but later advanced to 115½. The price afterward fell off to 115⅛, and finally closed at 115⅛. On gold loans the rates were 1 ₱ cent. for carrying, and 1½ ₱ cent ₱ annum, and 1-64 for use until Monday. The Treasury to-day directed the transfer of $300,000 gold to San Francisco.

Government bonds were dull, and the market presented no important feature. In railroad bonds there was a further advance in the Pacific issues. Centrals advanced to 103⅜, Union firsts to 103, and sinking funds to 86. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds sold at 87@87⅛. The market was generally firm. State bonds were steady. District of Columbia 3.65s advanced to 69¼, and closed at 69.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1875. }

Gold receipts	$537,400 00
Gold payments	1,066,544 23
Gold balance	41,762,600 39
Currency receipts	1,989,625 76
Currency payments	841,758 10
Currency balance	53,859,578 46
Customs	224,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 6.

	Friday.	Saturday.
American Gold	115¼	115⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coup	116	116
United States 5-20s, 1862, coup	115	115
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	121	121
Bills on London	$4 79½	$4 79½
New-York Central	104¼	104¼
Rock Island	103½	103⅞
Pacific Mail	39	38⅜
St. Paul	34¾	35⅛
St. Paul Pref	63¼	63¼
Western Union	76½	76⅜
Union Pacific	65	65⅛
Lake Shore	61⅜	61¼
Wabash	6	6
North-western	37⅝	37¾
North-western Pref	51	51¼
Del., Lack. and Western	118¼	118⅜
New-Jersey Central	106	105½
Panama	137	137
Erie	17½	17¼
Ohio and Mississippi	16⅝	16½
C., C. and I. C.	5⅛	5
Harlem	132	132

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104¼	104¼	135
Erie	17⅜	17⅛	4,600
Lake Shore	61¾	61⅛	31,000
North-Western	38⅛	37¼	8,200
Rock Island	103⅞	103¾	1,200
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35⅛	34¾	3,200
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	63½	63¼	1,400
Del., Lack. & Western	118⅜	118¼	372
New-Jersey Central	105¾	105½	300
Michigan Central	64	63¼	2,650
Illinois Central	91¼	91¼	150
Union Pacific	66½	65	5,300
C., C., C., & I.	55½	55	350
C., C. & Ind. Central	5	5	200
Hannibal & St. Joseph	20⅛	19⅞	525
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pfd.	23	24	100
Ohio & Miss.	16⅝	16½	800
Missouri Pacific	11⅝	10½	2,150
Atlantic & Pacific Prd.	4⅜	4¼	200
Western Union	76¾	76¼	18,100
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	19⅛	19	150
Pacific Mail	39⅜	38⅜	30,000
Canton	38	36	550
Spring Mountain	65	65	250
Mariposa	8	8	100
Total sales			111,912

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	123½	124
United States 6s, 1881, registered	120⅞	121
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	122½	123
United States 5-20s, 1862, registered	114⅞	115¼
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	114⅞	115¼
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered	114⅞	115¼
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupon	114⅞	115¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	116⅛	116½
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupon	116¼	116⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coupon	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	120¾	121
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121	121⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	121¼	121½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	121¼	121½
United States 10-40s, registered	116	116¼
United States 10-40s, coupon	117⅛	117⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered	115⅞	116⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	115⅞	116⅛

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $334,000 for interest, and $179,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$36,468,000
Gold balances	1,167,705
Currency balances	1,787,121

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$82,603,387
Currency balances	3,692,787
Gold exchanges	3,788,807
Gold balances	473,015

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$478,100,493
Currency balances	23,665,862
Gold exchanges	32,987,750
Gold balances	5,317,374

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83...... 30	Han.&St.Jo.,due '86.101
Alabama 5s, '86...... 30	Han.&St.Jo., due '87.101¼
Alabama 8s, '86...... 30	N.Y. Reg. B'ty L'n..106½
Ark. 6s, Funded...... 35	N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n.106½
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 10	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 16
Ark. 7s, Mem.&L.R. 10	N. C. 6s.April & Oct. 16½
Ark.7s,L.R.P.B.&NO 10	N. C.'N. C. R. J.& J. 45
Ark7s,MissO&R.Riv 10	N.C.N.C. R.A.&Oct. 45
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R 10	N.C.N.C.R.c.offJ.&J. 35
California 7s........ 115	N.C.N.C.R.c.offA.&O 35
Cal. 7s, Large bds....115	N. C. F'g act, '66.... 8½
Connecticut 6s........107	N. C. F'g act, '68.... 8½
Georgia 6s........ 91	N. C. new bs., J.& J. 8
Ga. 7s, new bonds...101	N. C. new bs., A.& O. 8
Ga. 7s, indorsed...... 98½	N. C. S. T., class 1.. 3¼
Indiana 5s........102½	N. C. S. T., class 2.. 3¼
Ill. Coupon 6s, '77...102½	N. C. S. T., class 3.. 3¼
Ill. Coupon 6s, '79...102½	Ohio 6s, '75........102¼
Ill. War Loan........102½	Ohio 6s, '81........105
Kentucky 6s........103	Ohio 6s, '86........107
Louisiana 6s........ 36	Rhode Island 6s......109⅛
La. 6s, new bonds.... 36	South Carolina 6s.... 31
La. 6s,new FloatDbt 36	S. C., Jan. & July.. 30
La. 7s, Penitentiary.. 36	S. C., April & Oct.. 30
La. 6s, Levee bonds.. 36	S. C. Fund. act, '66.. 30
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 36	S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J. 30
Michigan 6s. '78-79..103	S. C. L. C.,'89, A.& O. 30
Michigan 6s, '83......103	S. C. 7s of '88........ 30½
Michigan 7s, '90......106	S. C. non-Fund. bs.. 4¾
Mo. 6s, due in '75....101⅞	Tennessee 6s, old.. 48
Mo. 6s, due in '76....101⅞	Tenn. 6s, new bs.... 46
Mo. 6s, due in '77....101¾	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s. 46½
Mo. 6s, due in '78....102	Texas 10s of '76....100
Mo. 6s, due in '79....102	Va. 6s, new bs., '66.. 40
Fund. Bds. due '94-5,101½	Va. 6s, new bs, '67.. 40
L.Bds.,due'81to '91m.101⅞	Va. 6s, Consol bs.... 69½
Asy. or Un'y. due 92101¼	Va. 6s, ex-m. coup.. 65
Han.&St.Jo.,due '75.101	Va. 6s, Def. bs...... 8¾
Han.&St.Jo.,due '76.101½	Dist.ofCol.3.65s,1924. 69⅝

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds...111	Mich.S.N.I.S.F.7.p.c.105
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..107¾	Cleve.& Tol. S. F...107
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.. 19½	Cleve.&Tol. new bs.102
B.,C.R. & M. 1st 7s,g. 37¾	Cleve.,P.&Ash.old b.103
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 30	Cleve.,P.&Ash.n.b..101
Chicago & Alton 1st.112½	Det.,Mon.&Tol. bds..101
Chic. & Alt. Income.105½	Buff.& Erie new bds.100
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s..107⅛	Buff.&State Line 7s.101
C. R. I. & P. 1st 7s..109	Kal.& W.Pigeon 1st. 87
C.,R.I.& PSF1.6s,'95. 99	Lake Shore Div.bs.. 99¾
C. R. of N.J.1st, new.111	L. Shore Cons.R. 1st101½
Cen. R. of N. J.,conv.105½	L. Shore Cons.C.2d.. 96¾
L'h. & W. B., con..g. 95¼	Mich.C.Cons.7s.1902.100½
M. & St. P.1st8s,P.D.111⅛	Mich.C.1st8s,'82,S.F.113
M.&S.P.2d 7 3-10,P.D. 92½	N.J. Southern 1st 7s. 25
M.&S.P.1st7s$G.R.D. 87	N. Y. Central 6s, '83.100½
M. & St.P. 1st La.C.D. 93¾	N. Y. Central 6s, '87.101¾
M. & St.P.1st I.& M.D. 91½	N. Y. C. 7s '76........102⅜
M. & St. P. 1st C.& M. 85¼	N. Y.&Hud.1st Reg.114
M. &St.P.,Con.S.F'd. 78	Hud.R 7s 2d S.F.,'85.112½
M. & St. P. 2d........ 85	Harlem 1st 7s, coup.110
Chic. & N. W. S. F...105	Harlem 1st 7s, reg...110
C. & N. W. Int. bds.. 99	Ohio&Mis.Cons. S.F. 89
C. & N. W. Con. bds. 93½	Ohio&Miss.Cons.... 88
C. & N. W. Ex. bds. 90	Ohio&Miss.2d Cons.. 65½
Chic. & N. W. 1st.... 99	Cen.Pac.StateAid bs.106
C. & N.W. C. G. bds. 87⅛	Cen. Pac. L. G. bs.. 92
Iowa Midland 1st 8s. 80	Western Pac. bds.... 96
Galena & Chic. Ex..104	Union Pacific 1st....101⅞
Peninsula 1st, Con.. 98	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.. 97⅛
Chicago & Mil. 1st.. 96½	Union Pacific S. F... 85⅝
Winona & St. P. 1st. 60	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.... 79¾
Winona & St. P. 2d.. 52	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.... 64
C.,C.,C.&I.1st7s,S.F.106	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo..102
C.,C.,C.& I. Con. bds. 98	Pitts., F. W.& C.1st.115
Del., L. & West. 2d..113	Pitts., F. W. & C.3d.100
Morris & Essex 1st..114	Clev. & Pitts. C.S.F.104
Morris & Essex 2d..108	Clev. & Pitts. 4th....101
M. & E. 1st Con.G'd.106¾	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.... 48
Erie 1st Extended...102	Col., C. & Ind. 2d.... 15
Erie 2d 7s, 1879......100⅝	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 90⅞
Erie 3d 7s, 1883...... 95	Alton & T. H. 1st....106
Long Dock bds......105	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. 85½
Buf.,N.Y.&E. 1st,'77. 85	Alton & T. H. 2d In. 66
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con. 77⅝	Tol., Peo. & W.E.D. 71
L. Bloom. & W. 1st. 27	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext. 78
L. Bloom. & W. 2d.. 8	Tol. & W.1st St. L.D. 57
M. So. 7 per cent. 2d.100½	Tol. & Wab. C. C.... 29

And the following for City Bank shares:

America........150	Imp. & Traders'....195
American Exchange.115	Irving........132
Chemical........1600	Mercantile........105
City........300	Merchants' Ex......103½
Commerce........123¼	New-York........131½
First National......200	N. Y. National Ex..101½
Fourth National.... 95¾	Ninth National...... 80
Fulton........150	Phenix........ 99½
Gallatin National....132	Union........140
Gold Exchange......122	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 4.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	108⅞	109
Camden and Amboy Railroad	132	132¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅝	*50¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55½	55⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅜	..
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	45	..
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅛	20¼
Northern Central Railroad	32⅜	32½
Lehigh Navigation	50¾	50⅞
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	102⅞	..

*Ex dividend.

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of specie from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

Nov. 4—Steamer Wieland, Hamburg—silver bars	$282,810 85
Nov. 6—Steamer Oder, London—silver bars	175,000 00
Nov. 6—Steamer City of Berlin, Liverpool—silver bars and bullion	80,800 00
Nov. 6—Steamer Adriatic, Liverpool—Mexican silver coin	65,540 00
Total	$604,150 85

The following is the Custom-house return of the imports of specie for the week:

Silver coin	$85,406
Gold coin	289,814
Total	$375,220

The following letter explains itself:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention is directed to a paragraph copied into your issue of to-day, to the effect that the Central Pacific Railroad Company is having recorded a mortgage to secure a new loan of $10,000,000 land bonds. The writer thereof has been misinformed, as no such bonds are contemplated, none are preparing, nor has any such mortgage lately been made or offered for record. The mistake probably arises from the company having recently obtained certified copies of a mortgage of similar description made more than five years ago, by which $10,000,000 of land bonds were secured upon their land grant of nearly 12,000,000 acres. Of the total amount issued, more than $500,000 have since been redeemed out of the proceeds of land sales.

Please do the company the justice to state, by way of correction, that it is not making nor offering any new bonds, and oblige, yours truly,

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President,
Central Pacific Railroad Company.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1875.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 6—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅛ ₱ cent., or ⅞ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. United States Bonds, 1867s, 108; New 5s, 103⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 15¼; do., Preferred, 31.

2 P. M.—Paris advices quote Rentes at 65f. 50c.

2:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 15-16 for money and 94 3-16 for the account.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £7,000.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 6. United States Bonds, new 5s, 98⅞.

PARIS, Nov. 6—Evening.—Exchange on London, 25f. 21c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d. Sales, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export; receipts, 19,000 bales, of which 2,100 were American. Cotton to arrive quiet and unchanged. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October and November, (per sail,) at 6¾d.; do., do., shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; do., do., November delivery, at 6¾d.; do., do., February and March delivery, at 6¾d.; do., do., shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6⅞d.; do., do., March and April delivery, at 6 13-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 2,800 bales were American. Provisions—Bacon, 60s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

LONDON, Nov. 6, 3:30 P. M.—Spirits of Petroleum, 9½d.@ 10d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 24s. 9d.@25s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 6.—Petroleum, 28½f. for fine pale American.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT SEA.

A BRUTAL CAPTAIN SHOOTS AN OLD SEAMAN—THE STORY OF THE CRIME.

Touching the charge against Capt. Ambrose Aarlsen, of the Norwegian bark Prinds Oscar, for shooting one of his crew, a witness named William told the following terrible story to the Commissioner at the Newry Police Station, Ireland:

"I shipped at Baltimore in the bark Prinds Oscar, bound for Newry, with a cargo of Indian corn, on the 9th of September; there were twelve of a crew, all told; we lost one, named Robert Fisher, at sea; the Captain shot him; this happened between 1 and 2 in the afternoon; this was during our watch; there were four of us pumping the ship—myself, the last witness, an old man outside, and Robert Fisher; when the pumping was over the Captain told Fitzmaurice, the old man, and me to go below, and said to Fisher, 'I want you aft;' then we three went forward, and Bob went aft with the Captain; we had hardly got forward when I heard the report of a revolver; I turned round and saw Bob fall forward, with his hands on his stomach; Bob reeled and caught hold of the companion, and then looked at the Captain and uttered a groan with a smile upon his face; he was smiling all the time; he tried to get up, and caught hold of a spar, but the ship was rolling heavily and he had not strength to rise; he did not die instantly; he died on the fore hatch about twenty minutes after; nothing was done for him when he was lying on the fore hatch; we asked the mate to get a little drop of wine, as the poor man's throat was parched and we knew he wanted something to drink; the mate came on deck, saying there was no wine, but he brought camphor, which we could not give him; after the shot was fired the Captain went round on the lee side of the deck; Fitzmaurice and I were standing forward on the lee side; the Captain presented his revolver at us, and said, 'Come on, any of you;' Fitzmaurice and I got a piece of old canvas, in which we sewed Fisher up just as he was, with all his clothes and boots on; we asked for water to wash him before we buried him, but we got none; the body lay under the forecastle on deck all night, and next morning at 6 o'clock Fitzmaurice, Reed, and I buried him; the Captain was not on deck; there was no funeral service or any kind of ceremony; he was just picked up, thrown over, and buried like a dog; after the shot was fired I noticed that the Captain's eye was black; the Captain went about the deck afterward with a piece of sticking plaster under his eye, but it never was cut; I saw a few drops of blood on the front of the Captain's checked shirt; next day after Bob was shot I was at the wheel, and the Captain spoke to me, and asked me did the Captain of the last ship I was in kill a man; I replied, 'No, not in the last ship, but in the ship I was in before that a man was killed, not by the Captain, but by his officers, and they were tried at Baltimore;' up to the 29th of September the Captain and his crew were on good terms with each other; I think we were about mid-Atlantic when Bob was shot."

The Magistrates, having held a brief conversation, were of opinion that it was advisable not to proceed further till they had ascertained the law whether it devolved on them to hear the evidence fully or hand the accused over to the Norwegian authorities. If it were necessary, the Magistrates would go through the case thoroughly; but in the meantime they must wait till that was ascertained. The inquiry was then adjourned.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE SUFFOCATED.

The Manchester *Examiner* says: "A discovery of a very painful nature was made at Nuttal lane, near Ramsbottom, on Sunday afternoon. In one of the back-to-back cottages known as Brick row, there lived Michael O'Donnell and his wife Nancy. Both of them turned sixty years of age. They were observed to be stirring about the house between 10 and 11 o'clock on Saturday night, and nothing further was seen of them alive. As is usual in cottages of that description, the front door forms the only ordinary means of ingress and egress, and it was noticed by the neighbors on Sunday that the door was never opened, and that nobody appeared to be astir within. Eventually the door was tried and found to be fastened, and it being feared that some ill had befallen the occupants, one of the neighbors gave an alarm to the village constables, who visited the cottage about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and forced open the door. Immediately the door was thrown ajar the presence of gas asserted itself with stifling effect. Nothing was to be seen of O'Donnell and his wife down stairs, and the constables made search above. In the small back bedroom they found the unfortunate couple lying dead. There was every indication that they had died without a struggle. Dr. Wilson was in attendance shortly afterward, and found all the evidences of death from asphyxia caused by gas, which filled every part of the house. A kitten was found in the house, but none the worse. On the Police constables making an examination, they soon arrived at the secret of the calamity. Beneath the staircase in the kitchen there had stood a gas-meter, but it had been detached some time ago, (O'Donnell not using gas,) and the supply-pipe, which was over half an inch in diameter in that part, had been stopped with a plug. It was found that the plug had come out and the gas was escaping, and thus it was that the rooms above had been filled with the noxious fumes."

WAS IT A METEOR?

Georgia seems rather proud of the earthquake which it claims to have experienced on the evening of the 1st inst. The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* of the 4th adds the following: "Last Monday night, about 10 o'clock, as a well-known citizen of Augusta was riding along the Columbia Road, near Bedford, a bright light suddenly illuminated the roadway in front of him for a few moments. The moon was not shining at the time, and almost complete darkness prevailed immediately before the light appeared. The gentleman at first thought that some one had struck a match and lighted a torch, but could see no one in the vicinity. On reaching his destination, he was told that the house had been shaken by an earthquake, and at once concluded that the light he had noticed was an electrical phenomenon connected with the shock. Early the same evening a very large and brilliant meteor passed over the plantation from north to south. Its nucleus was as large as a bushel basket, and it left a long, shining path behind it. The electrical light was also seen in Greene and Lincoln Counties."

THE HOUSE BUILDERS.

AN EXTINCT RACE OF ABORIGINES.

THE STONE HOUSES OF SOUTH-WESTERN COLORADO—ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY—SITUATION OF THE HOUSES—WHAT RACE BUILT THEM AND WHERE HAVE THEY GONE?

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Colorado, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1875.

It is told of Ruskin, I believe, that he refuses to visit the United States because it is a country which has no ruins. He supposes everything in it of human handiwork to be distressingly new. This is a mistake. There are ruins in what would commonly be called the "newest" of this "new" country, which are fully as interesting as Stonehenge and almost as mysterious in their origin. A race which has passed away—and so far as any researches have yet ascertained, without having a line of written memorial—built the stone houses which now lie in ruins along the edges of the cañons and bluffs of South-western Colorado, New-Mexico, and Arizona. Of those which lie in the two Territories last named many have been thoroughly examined this year by two divisions of the Hayden Survey Expedition, and the accounts given of these curious habitations show them to be among the best preserved of all that remain in this country. I shall speak in this letter only of those which I had the pleasure of examining personally in company with some gentlemen, also of the Hayden Expedition. A topographical map of Colorado would show a large portion of its western slope to be a country of high plateaus, seamed by innumerable cañons, the course of rivers and streams which once were but now are not. Sand and sage-brush plains for miles upon miles—interminable, vast, arid, and desolate, with a cloudless sky and a scorching sun above, and an atmosphere pure and dry almost beyond conception, are the characteristics of this really remarkable section of the Pacific slope. It is almost without inhabitants, for the Indians who traverse it live on the slopes of the distant mountains, where the sweetest grass and purest of streams abound. Unpromising as this country appears for an agricultural people, it was here that the builders of the stone houses chose their residence, and not the least curious thing about them is the fact that they did choose it. For what reason did they come here, and live under conditions which were plainly those of constant defense against some powerful and dreaded enemy? The first ruins our party came across were near the southern line of the Territory. We were looking for water, and reaching the edge of a vast cañon which from its appearance promised pools at the bottom, began searching for some way to reach them. A cross cañon running into the main cañon at right angles looked favorable for this, and in making the descent a complete village of stone houses was discovered at the point of intersection of the two cañons. The place was admirably chosen for defense, which seemed to be the principal object of the builders. The houses were built under the brow of the cliff and into its face, while several are perched about on huge bowlders which lay on the slope below. The remains of a wall inclosed the area over which the houses were scattered, and formed a complete breastwork. This wall ran around the top of the cliff, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that the cliff itself formed the wall, all the broken parts of its edge being filled with solid masonry, so that the half-circle it described was perfect. The natural advantages of the position had been very skillfully improved. The fissures in the cliff had been scooped out and connected so as to form passages, and loose stones were piled at various places in them to form steps. The chambers dug into the rock were connected with each other in series, each series having a narrow and tortuous entrance. Some of the rooms were neatly plastered with a hard, smooth plaster, and in several of them were the ashes of former fires. Fragments of coal were found among the heaps of rubbish, corn-cobs, and pieces of cedar-wood, of which material the door jambs and joists were formed. One curious thing about these beams was that they were much larger than the trunks of the cedar-trees which are now found in this Territory. In addition to what were obviously dwelling places, there were numerous small holes in the cliff which had been partially closed up by masonry, leaving a space inside large enough for a man to crouch in. From the position of these, it seemed probable that they were used as look-out stations. Other holes similarly protected were partially filled with broken corn-cobs and other rubbish, and it was conjectured that they had been used for storing provisions in. The houses, which were perched on the bowlders, were interesting mainly from their extraordinary situation. They were necessarily very small, so small, indeed, that it seemed impossible they could have been used as residences; yet the care and elaboration of their construction, as was still evident in their ruins, would scarcely have been expended on structures intended for any other purpose. The masonry showed much skill, all the joints being broken, and the stone well dressed. The apertures, which had formerly been doors and windows, still retained enough of their original shape to show that they had been made with great care. The stone used was simply the common sandstone of the cliff, the masons having selected such pieces as suited them, and roughly squared them with some implements of hard stone. No mark of an iron instrument could anywhere be discerned, and no metal implements have been found in these ruins. The builder had a double object in using the stone near at hand. He had no further to go for his material than the site of the intended house, and when it was finished it was not easy to distinguish the structure from the rocks which surrounded it. In point of comfort these miniature houses' could scarcely have been as agreeable as the lodge of a nomad Indian; and from the fact that almost the only conditions considered in their building were those of concealment and defense, it seems fair to infer that the builders were not a warlike people. Immense quantities of broken pottery are found scattered around these villages and over the adjacent country, and it was suggested by one of the exploring party that the house builders stored water in these earthen vessels, in preparation for a siege—not an infrequent contingency, apparently, of their situation. This pottery is mostly glazed and rudely ornamented. The Ute Indians say the pots are the same as they make, but this is true only of the more rudely made and unglazed variety. No existing tribes of Indians, so far as I can learn, have the secret of making glazed pottery. The questions naturally suggest themselves—where did this house-building race come from, and where have they gone? Possibly they came from the South—the frontiersmen of that race which have left so many interesting monuments of their architectural skill in Mexico. More mysterious still is their departure! Were they exterminated by the nomad tribes, at present inhabiting this section? This has been suggested. The Utes say that they know nothing about the matter; that the ruined houses were there when their fathers came. We found a tree about fourteen inches through the trunk growing in the wall surrounding this village. Some idea of its age might have been obtained by a count of the annual rings, but unluckily our axes had gone with the other baggage to the Indians of the Sierra Abajo; and under the circumstances our conjectures as to the age of the ruins were no more likely to be correct than other people's.

About a hundred miles south-east of where this village was discovered we came upon another, in which some of the dwellings were in good preservation. It was not a great distance from the Mancus River, and in one of the most horribly barren stretches of country which could be found out of the great Sahara. The bare white adobe earth produced nothing but a few stunted tufts of sage-brush; and water was so scarce that our party rejoiced as if a great treasure had been found when a pool of white alkaline mud, swarming with insect life, was discovered under the hollow face of a bluff. It is incredible that these house builders had no other water than such as this was; indeed, even of this miserable stuff there was not enough to keep one family for a week. They must have had cisterns somewhere; but of these and of the farms which they cultivated no trace could be found. As soon as they were swept from the face of the country their works followed them. Twenty-five years would be sufficient to obliterate all traces of their agriculture in this soil, which during the Winter rains must work up to the consistency of plaster of Paris. The houses of this village were ranged along the edge of a long low ridge of rock which overlooked a level plain, bounded on the south by a range of barren hills. This plain probably was the site of the village farms. One of the houses here was remarkable for its large size and excellent preservation. It was circular in form, and portions of the wall some six or eight feet in height still remained. Across one small window the cross-bars of cedar still remained, mortised into the stones. The masonry of this house was specially distinguished by its neat and skillful workmanship. The ground plan of the several chambers could be readily made out. They surrounded a central and circular hall; and two extensions were thrown out from the body of the building in such a way as to flank the main entrance. Other houses were found in this village which were almost as well preserved as the more solidly-built circular structure; but they were smaller, square in form, and not nearly so elaborate in construction. Whatever purpose this large building served, it is evident that it was the principal house of the community—either a temple, the house of the chief, or possibly the citadel of the town.

Much interesting information concerning these house builders and their work will undoubtedly be given in the next general report of the Hayden Survey Expedition. Two divisions of the survey, in addition to our own, spent much time and labor exploring the ruins along the River Mancus, which are reported to be more complete than those we saw. Whole vessels of earthenware were found there, while we never found anything but small fragments; stone axes, hammers, and arrow heads were also found; and very thorough excavations were made and photographs of the ruins taken. As yet, however, the field of exploration has only been scratched over, and several years' patient and persistent work will be required, before it can be ascertained with any degree of certainty who and what this strange race of house builders really were. That this will be done there can be no doubt. The attention of Western people has been attracted to these memorials of an extinct race, and their interest in the subject increases with every addition made to the stock of information already obtained.

"COMING THRO' THE RYE."

A FANCIFUL INTERPRETATION DISPOSED OF—LETTER FROM BURNS' BIOGRAPHER.

From the Boston Advertiser, Nov. 5.

Some time ago a member of the Bar in this city, interested in subtleties not altogether legal, undertook to verify the following bit of poetical exegesis which had been for some time going the rounds:

A New-York pictorial publishes an illustration of "Comin' thro' the Rye," and blunders into what we presume is the popular misconception of the ditty, giving a laddie and lassie meeting and kissing in a field of grain. The lines

" If a laddie meet a lassie
Comin' thro' the rye,"

and especially the other couplet:

" A' the lads they smile on me
When comin' thro' the rye,"

seemed to imply that traversing the rye was an habitual or common thing, but what in the name of the Royal Agricultural Society could be the object in tramping down a crop of grain in that style? The song perhaps suggests a harvest scene, where both sexes, as is the custom in Great Britain, are at work reaping, and where they would come and go through the field indeed, but not through the rye itself so as to meet and kiss in it. The truth is, the rye in this case is no more grain than Rye Beach is, it being the name of a small, shallow stream near Ayr, in Scotland, which, having neither bridge nor ferry, was forded by people going to and from the market, custom allowing a lad to steal a kiss from any lass of his acquaintance whom he met midstream. Our contemporary will see that this is the true explanation, if he will refer to Burns' original ballad, in which the first verse refers to the lass wetting her clothes in the stream:

" Jennie is a' wat, puir bodie;
Jenny's seldom dry;
She drag'lt a' her petticoatie,
Comin' thro' the rye."

—*Newburyport Herald.*

Our friend inclosed the slip, with his inquiries, to the Postmaster at Ayr, in Scotland, who submitted them to Rev. Dr. P. H. Waddell, of Glasgow, a high authority on the works of the poet Burns. Dr. Waddell very kindly took the trouble of going fully into the subject of controversy, and put his opinion in writing, which was duly forwarded to Boston. We have the pleasure of printing a copy of his letter:

ELMGROVE PLACE, GLASGOW, Oct. 22, 1875.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of yesterday was duly received, and in reply, for the satisfaction of your correspondent at Boston, I make the following memoranda, which you had better, perhaps, transmit to him by post as they stand:

1. I do not know, and never heard of any brook or burn in Ayrshire called the Rye; but, even if there were, the title of the song is an old title, to which the words were only adapted by Burns, and first printed, I believe, on a broad sheet.

2. If the words had referred to a river they would most probably have been "*o'er* the Rye," and not "thro' the Rye."

3. No woman in her senses, crossing a brook or stream, or water of any kind, would or could "draigle her petticoaties," as described in the song; but in passing through a field of rye, even on a foot-path, could not help doing it after rain or dew, for the heads of grass or corn would hang down over the foot-path.

4. It was very common long ago, and still is, to have small beaten foot-paths through corn-fields and grass-fields leading to other fields, or to wells, or to adjacent houses, &c., and on these foot-paths, when passengers met, it would be very difficult indeed to pass without jostling or else going aside into the growing crop. In the particular case supposed, a salutation was exchanged, without offense, and it may be presumed without impropriety. It could be hardly possible, indeed, to avoid it.

5. All doubt as to the true meaning of the word in question is set at rest by the typography. The word throughout the song, in Burns' own edition is printed invariably with a small r. If the word had been the name of a river it would have a capital undoubtedly; for Burns was addicted to the use of capitals, even where they were not required, and would never have omitted a given capital through an entire song in the same word, if the capital had been essential to the meaning of the word.

6. I am quite aware of the controversy alluded to by your correspondent; but the difficulty has originated in a total misapprehension of circumstances by the writers. The song does not refer to any rustic gallantries in the harvest-field at all, but to a very rare salutation where it could not be avoided. Jenny was probably some simple-minded, harmless creature, employed to go messages from one house or village to another, through the fields, and the whole burden of her complaint is that a very unexpected compliment on the way had been made a subject of ridicule in the neighborhood.

Hoping these explanations may be satisfactory to your correspondent, I remain, dear sir,

Yours faithfully, P. HATELY WADDELL,
Editor and Biographer of Robert Burns.

P. S.—I should remark that Burns' song consists only of two separate stanzas, with a chorus. The couplet containing the words quoted by the Newburyport *Herald*,

A' the lads they smile on me,

&c., does not belong to Burns' own edition.

P. H. W.

AN OLD BURYING-GROUND.

New-Hampshire papers say that an ancient graveyard on Green street in Portsmouth has at last given up its buried generations, as all that were buried there have been removed to Harmony Grove Cemetery. The first one buried there was in the year 1604. One of the handles of the coffin of President Cutts was found, and it is to be sent to the New-Hampshire Historical Society.

THE ALASKA MUMMY CAVES.

CURIOUS WAYS AND TRADITIONS.

MODE OF PRESERVING THE DEAD—DIFFERENT FORMS OF BURIAL—SUPERSTITIOUS BELIEFS—THE TRADITION OF KAGAMIL—MUMMY KLEPTOMANIA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Oct. 24, 1875.

The theory that the aborigines of this country are wanderers from the Orient would seem to have received additional proof of its correctness by the discovery that several tribes of the southern portion of Alaska preserve their dead according to the method used by the ancient Egyptians, the only difference between both processes being the material used.

No one suspected that such a custom was known among the red men of this continent, but the researches of Mons. Pinart and other lovers of ethnological lore have brought the fact to light, and have thus enriched the ethnographic literature of our land. During a visit that I made to the Aleutian Islands in the Summer of 1872, I was fortunate enough to get a couple of mummies from a Russian fisherman who took a deep interest in the manners of the red men, and many a pleasant hour did I spend in poring over their sooty faces and studying the mode in which they were preserved. The custom of preserving the dead must have existed among the natives of the Kodiac Archipelago and the Aleutian Islands for many centuries, but the fact that it was unknown on the mainland would go to prove that its origin was caused by the difficulty of securing burial places, and that it was, therefore, an invention of necessity rather than a borrowed or traditional habit, for the ground is rendered so hard and compact by the action of frost that the digging of a grave would be a difficult feat with the dull implements they possessed, and wood is so scarce as to have rendered cremation impossible. The only means, then, at their command for disposing of the deceased, did they not preserve them, would have been to expose them to the mercies of wild animals or throw them into the sea, and this latter method we do not find in existence among any race of people. On the peninsula, where wood is abundant, the dead are doubled up and packed in boxes, in order to economize space; the latter are then surmounted on a scaffolding, around which are placed poles bearing pennants of cloth, to scare away the prowling carnivorous animals. If the deceased is a poor person, he is simply covered with logs, which are secured with heavy stones, and neither pole nor pennant marks his last resting place.

The Yukon Indians place the dead in rude coffins packed with clay, and another tribe surround them with timber, secured like the staves of a barrel, and steady them in an erect posture. The latter present a quaint sight when a number are together, and forcibly recall the traditions of the Scythians. It is, therefore, evident that the mode of sepulture depends upon the facilities at command, and that the Aleuts and Kaniag tribes would not go to all the trouble they do to preserve their dead did they have any simpler means of disposing of them; for the process is a very tedious one, and must be exceedingly disagreeable. The usual manner of preparing the body is to make an opening in the pelvic region and extract the internal organs. The cavity is then filled with coarse, dry grass, and the body is placed in a brook, and in a short time all the adipose tissue is worn away, and nothing is left but the skin and muscles. The knees are next brought up to the chin, the arms are broken and pressed together, and the body is then bound with cords and dried, great care being taken that all exudations are washed off. When fully dried the bindings are untied, and the body is clothed in the skins of sea birds, with the feathers on, and finely embroidered. It is then wrapped in a matting of the elymus fibre, decorated with stripes and quaint designs; over this is placed a waterproof coat, made from the intestines of sea lions sewed together, and outside this is a fur wrapper, the whole being encased in seal-skins or matting, secured by cords so arranged as to be fit for suspension, the idea being, no doubt, to protect the body from the humidity of the earth. When the process is completed the mummy is placed in a cave with many others; but mothers quite frequently keep the body of a child in the house for a long time and guard it with jealous care. The wrapping placed about infants is usually made of the finest furs, and the outer case is generally shaped like a cradle and ornamented with native pigments made from clay. From the appearance of the face it would seem that children do not undergo so careful a process of preservation as adults. The mummy caves are quite numerous in the Shumagin Islands, Unga, Amaknac, Atka, and the mountains of Unalaska, and the best specimens are found in them. They present a ghostly appearance on first sight, for the skeletons grin in every cranny, and in cases where the wind blows strongly through the aperture, they swing slowly like the heavy pendulum of a gigantic clock.

A quaint tradition which exists about one of these grottos of the dead displays to good advantage the proverbial love of the Indians for their children. In the year 1760, as the story goes, a chief famous for his courage and hunting accomplishments, who resided at Kagamil, had an only son to whom he was much attached and to whose pleasure he devoted his life. When the latter was fifteen years of age his father made him a bidarka, or skin boat, and so pleased was the youth with it that he asked permission to test it. After much persuasion the request was granted on condition that he stayed near the shore, but he had scarcely entered the frail bark ere he became interested in trying to catch some bird, and in his enthusiasm he was carried far to sea by the tide ere he noticed his critical position. Not being able to see his own island, he made for the nearest shore, and on his way met a man who proved to be his brother-in-law, but the boy not recognizing him, and thinking him a foe, attempted to escape. The other shouted at him to stop, as he was a friend, but the fears of the lad could not be allayed, and he only increased his speed. The other then commenced throwing darts in order to terrify him, but one of them hitting his paddle the canoe was upset, and he being tied in the aperture was drowned. The grief of his kinsman was so great at the sad accident that he intended at first to leave him to the mercy of the waves, but on second consideration he towed the canoe to Kagamil, and tieing it to the large kelp so common in that region he returned hastily to his own land. The body of the lad was found the next morning by a servant and carried to his father's house, where it was carefully prepared for burial. When ready for sepulture all the people of the Four Mountain Islands assembled to take part in the sad ceremony of depositing the body in the family cave, as the chief was dearly loved. While en route to the vault they sang their death songs, beat the tamborines, and loudly expressed the sorrow which oppressed their hearts. The married sister of the boy, who was weeping bitterly, was so blinded by the tears that she could not see her way clearly, and meeting a large flat stone she stumbled against it, and falling, received injuries fatal to her and her unborn babe. The chief wept bitterly at this new calamity, and ordering the procession to return to the village, he gave way to uncontrollable grief. In order to prepare a family mausoleum he had a cave near his house cleared of its stores, and placed there the bodies of his children and surrounded them with the richest treasures he possessed. He next gave orders to his people to indulge in a feast while he wept for his loss, and to enable them to do it he provided them with an abundance of food. When the feast was over, his wigwam was visited and he was found cold in the arms of death. He was placed with his children admit much barbaric ceremony, and the next day his mighty tribe bade adieu to a region so identified with sorrow, and not one of them now visits it, except an occasional adventurous hunter devoid of superstitious fear.

The Captain of a trading vessel called at this place in 1873, and being guided to the caves by some natives he took away all the perfect mummies he could find and such implements of the war and the chase as were stored with them. The latter were confined to lance-heads made of flint, a proof of the primitive character of the people. A few ivory toys, made apparently from the tusks of the phocidæ family, and some work-baskets were the only vestiges of the handicraft of the race found in the caves. From these we can infer the condition of the Esquimaux tribes of the Pacific in the past, and deduce that they are non-progressive, for they have not improved upon their work since that time; nor have they attempted to better their physical life, as their abodes readily attest.

The Indians inhabiting the islands south of the Alaska Peninsula not only mummified the dead but also prepared them in natural attitudes and dressed them in the richest of apparel or incased them in armor or wooden masks. Hunters were represented in pursuit of the seal, women in the act of nursing or attending children, and old men in beating the rude tamborines used at festivals, this being the chief duty of the decrepit at all festivals, as the young devote their attention to the dance and the revel. Masks are supposed to protect the dead from the influence of evil spirits; hence their frequent use when the departed is of any special importance.

The natives of Kodiac, who devoted their special attention to hunting the whale, are considered unclean during the hunting season, and for this reason they are avoided so much by their kindred that they form a caste by themselves. Their prowess is, however, highly appreciated, and the bodies of successful Nimrods are preserved with scrupulous care, and kept in caves known only to their kindred or possessors, for a large amount of good luck is supposed to attend those who have them. This superstition led to a unique system of kleptomania, as one hunter would steal the mummy of another and secrete it in his own cave that he might obtain the good fortune supposed to attend it.

All classes believe that mummies have the power of averting the vengeance of that great bugbear of Indian happiness, evil spirits, so they pay them much attention and feed them occasionally that their love may not be withdrawn. They are usually taken out to enjoy the first berries of the season; and as the dish containing the fruit is empty on the return of the host the natural inference is that the skeleton devoured its contents; but had he kept close watch he would have found that some sly squirrels had enjoyed the dainty repast. One of these fossils set out to enjoy the warm rays of Spring, and a dinner of oil was "nabbed" by a United States Custom-house official and lodged in an outhouse, near his own residence. The natives discovered the theft, but instead of displaying anger they only grumbled at the official's penuriousness in not feeding the mummy, as it had been seen prowling about the village at night in search of food, and as it seemed very hungry they did not know what moment it might enter their tepees and steal from them more than they could afford to spare. They were told that such an event should not occur again, and they left perfectly satisfied.

Throughout the whole of the Northern Archipelago, fronting the Alaska coast, mummy caves are quite numerous, but they have thus far, with few exceptions, remained closed to the scientists who have visited the region, as the natives do not care to make strangers acquainted with their manners and customs through fear of being mocked at, and they have, besides, a deep reverence for their dead, and believe that if they are molested they will revenge themselves on the people for permitting their rest to be disturbed. Some Russian navigators, in their exploration of the region, discovered a few isolated mausoleums and carried their contents to St. Petersburg; but, with one or two exceptions, our officials have not troubled themselves about such matters.

The best specimens in the San Francisco Museum were found at Kagamil, near the cave of Cathay-a-cut-chak, the chief who grieved to death for his children; but as only one place was visited, it is safe to infer that thousands of perfect mummies can be found by a little research. It is somewhat curious that our scientists do not delve in the rich ethnological fields of that region, and reveal to us the past life of a race fast fading away, and one that is identified with the history of our country, and primitive humanity.

THOMAS A. JENCKES.

SOME OF THE PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RHODE ISLAND'S DEAD CITIZEN.

The Providence *Journal*, in a sketch of the late Thomas A. Jenckes, speaks of some of his habits and mental traits as follows:

"It is not easy to make such an estimate of Mr. Jenckes' character as would be understood by those who did not know him. His great ability and his acquirements in his profession and in wider fields were evident to all who came in contact with him, either personally or by his works. But the secret of his power was not plain to many who felt it, and his intellectual methods sometimes were not easily followed. He was grave, taciturn, almost saturnine, yet he could light up with a play of wit and fancy which made him the life of the social circle. At such time has conversation was delightful and instructive. He drew from his memory, or rather there came welling up from his memory, anecdote, illustration, history, poetry, romance, and philosophy. Whatever subject was started, he had read something upon it that was worth reading, and what he had read he did not forget. To verify a quotation or to fix a date, he was as good as a dictionary. He kept up to the last his familiarity with the Greek and Latin classics, and he devoured contemporaneous literature with an appetite that was ravenous. Upon a familiar subject, or one that did not require close study, he went through a book with a rapidity which seemed to catch the narrative as he turned the leaves. He was a great reader of newspapers, American and foreign, and kept constantly posted in current events. When he did not wish to speak, the inquirer might as well have questioned the Sphinx, and when he found it necessary to make an answer, where he did not choose to give information or to declare an opinion, the oracle of Delphi was more direct and satisfactory. The ingenuity with which he parried impertinent curiosity, and the provoking imperturbability with which he sometimes met inquiries that were entitled to be put, if not to be answered, furnished many amusing recollections, which will occur to those who were familiar with him. He was almost the only man of our acquaintance who, we think, could have withstood a professional interviewer.

Mr. Jenckes' lack of sociability at ordinary times, his want of enthusiasm, were the subject of many jokes and witticisms among those who knew how well he could assume those deficiencies when they suited his mood or were desirable for his purposes. To these hits he submitted with good sense, and often joined in them, and with retaliation. When he was a candidate for Congress the late William P. Blodget wrote a song which he sang with great effect at political meetings, the refrain of which was:

'We'll go for our own candidate,
The enthusiastic Jenckes.'

His opponents could take little advantage of a popular defect that his friends laughed at.

No man in public life ever had less of the character of a demagogue. Whatever distinction he attained was the result of his merit, not of his solicitation. He disdained to flatter the constituency whose admiration he challenged, and he relied upon public services, not upon personal blandishments, to commend him to the people. Like the late Senator Fessenden, he perhaps held public opinion in too light esteem; and like him, if he had tried he could not have exercised the arts of popularity. Mr. Fessenden used to state that when he first ran for Congress his friends rebuked him for his reticence and his seclusion, and told him that he must go into the street, shake hands with whomever he met, and affect an affability if he did not feel it. In obedience to their wishes he started in search of popularity, and the next day they told him to stop, that his demeanor was bad enough before, but that the improvement in it was quite intolerable.

A remarkable instance of Mr. Jenckes' adherence to his own judgment, in defiance of public opinion, was in the case of the bankrupt law, of which he was the author. The opinion of this State was decidedly opposed to the enactment, not for the reason on which the opposition to it was generally based, but because it interfered with the system of preferences that had always prevailed here, and to which system, however vicious, our whole business had become adapted, and under which we had greatly prospered. Debtors and creditors were alike opposed to the change which the bill contemplated, and even those who favored its reforming principles feared the immediate shock to commercial credit. Remonstrances poured in, but Mr. Jenckes, satisfied that the bill was based on sound principles, that it was a necessary part of a commercial system, and that it would vindicate itself in practice, was not moved in his judgment or in his purpose. Long afterward he had the satisfaction of receiving as earnest remonstrances from the same quarter against the propositions to repeal the law."

THE KEELY MOTOR.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* editorially says: "We have just visited and seen the Keely motor in operation. The secrets and the workings of this new engine, as well as the capacity of this new motive power or new force, have not been, and perhaps for some time will not be, fully described. One thing, however, is certain; the power used is cold vapor; it is generated without heat, without light, without the use of chemicals. And it may be stated, and it is stated absolutely, without fear of contradiction, that the force generated from a quart of water is sufficient of itself to propel an ocean steamer. Nor can it be limited except by the strength of the materials composing the engine in which the force is generated and applied."

WINTER FASHIONS.

OLD STYLES IN RENEWED FAVOR.

REVIVAL OF POLONAISES—NOVEL FORMS OF MANTLES—LATEST STYLES IN BELTS—THE USES OF GUIPURE.

Polonaises, which were considered entirely out of date, are now to be extensively worn. They will be slightly varied in cut. This style of garment requires a slender and stylish figure, and, to wear it, one must thoroughly understand the art of dressing, as it does not conceal the defects of the form like the small paletot at present in use. The polonaise, to be very elegant, requires either a deep band of fur trimming or rich passementerie. Garments will be made of double cachemire, embroidered and enriched with galloon; they are made in various shapes, sometimes forming at once the apron, waist, and the Venetian mantle. There is also the large signora mantle, in shawl shape, which is not much worn, though very useful, as it is not a youthful-looking garment for young ladies. There is also the small embroidered paletot, ornamented with passementerie and trimmed over all the seams. From the variety of shapes, it is evident that the Winter fashions allow the same independence of dress as has been accorded for some time past. Suits and bonnets which are planned by the wearer or the dress-maker, without regard to any given fashion, are perfectly allowable, and, when tastefully arranged, often meet with more success than those copied from models. It is rumored that sleeves differing from the waists are not to be as much in favor as they have been. Demi-train skirts will be worn in the street; this is much to be regretted, they possessing no possible advantage for street wear, and becoming very easily soiled. It is almost useless to add that for in-door wear long train skirts are the rule. Skirts differing in color from the aprons and tuniques will not be so much worn as formerly; the combinations of different materials and shades are, however, as popular, if not more so, than ever.

Aumonières will continue to be much worn this Winter, as the skirts tightly drawn over the hips cannot be made with pockets. Ornamental pockets are exceedingly useful, especially for ball dresses, in which case they are made of flowers.

Jeanne d'Arc belts have been adopted by American ladies. A dog's chain placed over a black necklace is much worn in France by English and American ladies, but Parisians do not favor it.

Small buttons, as before-mentioned, are firmly settled in the domain of fashion; no other kind is employed, and many elegant specimens are to be seen. These buttons are made of gold, silver, or steel, and a more elegant kind is of Rhine pebbles and garnet, these only serving for evening dresses made of very elegant materials. The more tinsel is worn the more necessary it is to exercise taste and tact in order to properly employ so showy and trying an article, and to avoid its abuse. Too much golden galloon, lace, or embroidery must have a tawdry appearance.

Fashion inclines more than ever toward the use of guipure. For ordinary purposes Irish, Russian, and Belgian guipures are most employed. The guipure d'art and guipure renaissance are often made by ladies themselves. Guipure lace is used for the upper part of waists and for entire sleeves. This novelty exacts an explanation. For instance, for a blue faille evening waist, the upper part of the front and back is either cut out square or in shawl shape, and the pieces which are taken out are carefully replaced by pieces of guipure of exactly the same size; over where the guipure is sewed to the waist is placed a golden or silver galloon. The guipure sleeves have wrist-pieces to match the waist. Bands of guipure lace or insertion can be placed flat on the borders of a velvet cuirass, and also make a suitable trimming for a tunique Juive, or a corslet Marguerite. The corselet is again in vogue, thanks to the tunique Juive. This form is very graceful, and likely to become very popular with young ladies. The corselet proper generally forms part of the polonaise, but if it is separated, the apron, second skirt, or a scarf must be made of the same material. The following will serve as an example of this style: The polonaise with corselet is of navy blue cachemire, and laces in the back; the borders of the corselet are cut out in large and rather hollow scollops, finished with black-braided galloon shot with threads of silver; the same trimming surrounds the lower part of the polonaise, which is very long in the back and forms two points, losely tied together.

Black velvet skirts are still much worn.

Black matelassé has again appeared this year. There are various kinds, such as matelassé cloth, woolen matelassé, a new tissue composed of silk and wool matelassé, and a handsome kind of silk matelassé. All these are in miscellaneous colors and shades.

There are also many styles of brochés which are even prettier than matelassé.

There are numerous forms of bonnets, and the variety is rendered still greater by the many different ways of trimming. Felt is at present more worn than any other material, and possesses the advantage that it serves equally well for Fall and for Winter wear. In addition to the felt hat with large brim, called Michel Ange, there is the capote shape. The first named, though very elegant, is a little exaggerated. The second is much more simple, and like that worn during the Summer, though rather flatter over the ears; the brim forms a small cape in the back. With this shaped bonnet, ribbon strings or mentonnières barbes are very suitable. Gold, silver, and steel are still used to adorn bonnets. Birds and wings and bronzed or velvet leaves also form part of the trimmings. Amazone feathers are used, but they are not curled as formerly, the feather droops underneath, and only the extreme end is slightly curled. Belgian sulphur-colored guipure is used with considerable success on velvet, and even felt; this is a novelty. Any kind of white lace is also suited to the same purpose, and the effect is quite pleasing.

A handsome style of bonnet is the Lesbie, capote shape, with a small cape; it is covered with black velvet and bordered with an edging of gold and silver intermixed. The side of the crown has a shell-shaped trimming of sulphur-colored guipure forming a cascade, and concealed in the back under a small black feather; above this feather is a bronze bird with outspread wings, and still above is another feather which extends over the top of the crown. On the other side is a black velvet bow placed high on the crown and ornamented with a golden buckle. A bandeau of shell-shaped guipure and velvet completes this bonnet.

A beautiful walking suit is made of bronze-colored velvet, and silk and woolen goods in the same shade. The velvet skirt is made with a deep-gathered flounce on the back surmounted by two puffs; in front is a plaited flounce. The tunique is of the silk and woolen goods bordered with braided galloon, with a diamond shaped figure traced in silver; below the border is a faille plaiting. The cuirass laces in the back. The apron is shirred up in the back and is fastened over a long piece made of the silk and woolen goods which falls below it as far down as the puffing on the underskirt; this piece is trimmed like the tunique. A silver chain falls on one side above the pocket. The bronze-colored faille sleeves are finished at the wrist with a faille plaiting placed a little up on the sleeve, and divided by a band of velvet, the upper part of the plaiting forming the heading. The Leah hat is of bronze-colored velvet. The crowd is surrounded by a band of feathers, and on the top is a bird's wing covered in front with a velvet knot. Under the upturned back are loops of ribbon and a profusion of flowers.

A visiting or indoor dress may be of brown faille and cachemire. The faille train skirt is trimmed with a shirred flounce, the lower part of which has a narrow knife plaiting, and the upper part four rows of shirring: a similar trimming is directly above. The second skirt is of brown cachemire des Indes, forming the tunique and apron; it is long in the back and raised on the sides, where it is fastened to the waist. The trimming consists of a black taffetas chicorée ruching, from which depends a silk fringe. A square flap of the same goods is added to the upper part of the tunique, over which it falls, and is trimmed to match. The front of the second skirt is not trimmed, and only raised on the sides. The cachemire Marguerite waist is trimmed with a taffetas ruching. The lower part of the sleeves is adorned with a flat cornet cuff turning upward and a plaited ruffle falling over the hand, separated by a ruching. The bonnet to match is of brown velvet. The brim and crown are flat; on the centre of the crown is a double black faille bow from under which comes a black feather, falling over the front. The back of the bonnet is trimmed with another smaller feather.

A robe de chambre watteau may be of sky-blue cachemire. It is cut in princess shape as far down as the middle of the back, where there is but one seam. The skirt forms two large hollow plaits, trimmed all the way down with a band of pink and silk matelassé. Over where the plaits are joined at the waist is a small ruched faille postillion of the same color. On one side of the waist is a matelassé aumonière depending from pink ribbon. The upper part of the aumonière is finished with a faille ruching, from which fall long loops, with ends extending far below the lower part of the bag. The front of the robe de chambre is trimmed with narrow bands of matelassé placed at regular intervals, and the ends are fastened down by loops of ribbon. The sleeves have matelassé cuffs, ornamented with small rosettes fastened down under a white button. The blue cachemire standing collar is open in front and lined with pink faille. The coiffure appropriate for wear with the robe de chambre has a crown piece of organdi, forming long barbes in the back. The borders are surrounded by ruched Bruges lace, which is raised on one side and fastened against the crown by a pink ribbon bow. The crown is surrounded by a pink ribbon forming a bow in the back.

AMERICAN HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

PROGRAMME OF THE ANNUAL MEETING AT BALTIMORE NEXT WEEK—AN IMPORTANT SERIES OF PAPERS TO BE READ.

The American Public Health Association will hold its annual meeting in the Academy of Music at Baltimore next week, beginning on Tuesday, Nov. 9. The noble service of this association to sanitary science is widely recognized, and the proceedings of the coming session promise to be of uncommon interest and importance. The session will be opened at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning by an address of welcome by Dr. James A. Stewart, Health Officer of Baltimore. Dr. Joseph M. Toner, President of the association, delivers the opening address, and then follow two papers, "Dwelling Houses in Their Relation to Health," by Ezra M. Hunt, of New-Jersey, and "Sanitary Principles in Home Architecture," by H. W. Dean, of Rochester. Dr. Elisha Harris, of this City, Secretary of the Association, will present a report on the information obtained concerning the public health and the progress of sanitary works in the cities of the country in the past year, which will be followed by a discussion of the questions presented therein, and in the President's address, chiefly in regard to the organization and service of boards of health. A paper on "Legislation on Sanitary Matters" will be ready by Prof. E. Lloyd Howard, Secretary of the Maryland Board of Health, and one on "Public Health Interests Concerned in the Preservation of Forests and the Cultivation of Trees." The evening session will be occupied by a discourse by President Gilman, of Hopkins University at Baltimore, upon "The Place of Modern Bilogical Sciences in the Universities and Colleges of the Present Day," and another, by Dorman B. Eaton, upon "The Essential Conditions of Good Sanitary Administration."

The programme of Wednesday's session, beginning at 10 A. M., is as follows:

Report of Committee on the Plan for a Systematic Sanitary Survey of the United States, with introductory remarks on medical topography, by John S. Billings, of Washington; statement by Jackson S. Schultz, of New-York, on the "Utilization of Animal and Vegetable Refuse Substances in our Large Cities;" preliminary report on the "Sanitary Condition of American Watering Places," by Prof. Henry Hartshorne, University of Pennsylvania; a paper on the "Necessity for and Selection of Summer Resorts for the Different Classes of People," by W. C. Van Bibber, Baltimore; a report on the "Drowned Lands of Orange County, N. Y., and Sussex County, N. J., and the Sanitary and Economic Importance of Drainage for Them," by Prof. George H. Cook, State Geologist of New-Jersey; a paper on "Hereditary Entailments in the Domestic Animals and in the Human Family," by Prof. James Law, Cornell University, New-York; "Report on the Eradication of Hereditary Defects," by J. R. Black, of Ohio, (supplementary to report commenced in 1874;) "Soil Drainage and Atmospheric Humidity, Considered with Reference to Their Influence upon Health and Disease," by Sanford B. Hunt, New-Jersey; paper on "Sewer-gas as a Cause of Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, and Typho-malarial Diseases," by Prof. H. R. Noel, Baltimore; a report on "Drainage, Sewerage, and Water Supplies of Cities," by Gen. Egbert L. Viele, New-York; "Moisture of Dwellings and Sick Rooms considered in connection with that of the Atmosphere," by Frederick Pettersen, Health Officer, San Antonio, Texas; a paper on "The Selection of Wells and Springs of Drinking Water, and the Sanitary Protection of them," by Prof. Edward Orton, President of the Agricultural College, Ohio; a paper on "Nervous Disease among School Children, with Suggestions for its Prevention," by Allan McLane Hamilton, New-York; a paper on "The Popularization of Sanitary Science in our Schools," by Prof. E. W. Claypole, Antioch College, Ohio; a paper on "School Hygiene," by D. F. Lincoln, Boston, Mass.; a paper on "School-room Stunting," by A. N. Bell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The exercises of Wednesday evening will consist of these discourses: "The Application of Sanitary Principles to the Limitation of Perilous Massing of Populations in our Cities," by Prof. Stephen Smith; "Sundry Disputed Points Regarding Sanitary Care and Physical Culture in our Universities, Colleges, and Large Schools," by President White, of Cornell University; "The Influence of City Life and Occupations in Developing Pulmonary Consumption," by Prof. F. Donaldson.

The following papers and reports will be presented on Thursday: Report on "Efficient House Connections with Sewers and the Protection of Houses Against Sewer Gases," by Frank Hambleton, Baltimore; a paper on "Grading, Paving, and Systematic Sewerage in Cities, and House Connections with Sewers," by Alexander R. Shepherd, Washington, D. C.; report on "Principles and Methods of Ventilation," by Carl Pfeiffer, New-York; a report on "Laws, Sanitary Provisions, and Methods for Securing the Benefits of General Vaccination Throughout the Country," by Elisha Harris, New-York; a paper on "Penny Wisdom and Pound Folly, or the Cost of a Great Epidemic to a Great City," by Benjamin Lee, Philadelphia; a paper on the "Organization and Service of Small-pox Hospitals, the Domestic Sanitary Seclusion and the Transportation of Small-pox Patients," by Edward H. Janes, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, New-York; "Sanitary and Economical Advantages of Small Hospitals or Village Infirmaries for Manufacturing and Mining Populations," by Thomas J. Dunott, Harrisburg, Penn.; a paper on the "Relations of the Excessive or Habitual Use of Alcoholic Drinks to Public Health and Public Welfare," by Homer O. Hitchcock, Michigan; a paper on "Sanitary Relations of Inebriety," by Prof. N. S. Davis, Chicago; a paper on "Alcohol in Relation to Life Insurance," by W. G. Harrison, Jr., Baltimore; a paper on "Water Filtration for Domestic Use," by Thaddeus M. Stevens, Indianapolis; a paper on "Yellow Fever on Pensacola Bay, Fla., in 1875," by Harvey E. Brown, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, Fort Barancas, Florida; a report on "Sanitary Results of the Excursions and Open Air Treatment of Sick and Feeble Children of Chicago, Ill., on Lake Michigan, in the Summer of 1875," by B. C. Miller, Sanitary Superintendent of Chicago; a paper on "Infant Mortality in the State of Michigan," by H. B. Baker, Michigan; "Facts Relating to Diseases Among the Indian Tribes of North America," by Josiah Curtis, Supervising Medical Officer to the Indian Bureau, Washington, D. C.; a paper on "Ozone and its Effects Upon Diseases of the Respiratory Organs," by Frederick Pettersen, Texas; report on the "Anthrax Epizootic and the Communication of its Infection to Man, in the Genesee Valley, N. Y., in 1875," by Prof. James Law, Cornell University.

Thursday evening will be occupied by an address by L. H. Steiner, a sanitary view of the question, "Am I my Brother's Keeper?" and another by Henry Coppée, President of Lehigh University, "Health Subjectively Considered," and an address by the President. On Friday there will be a conference upon resolutions and questions submitted for the action of the association.

DROWNING OF THIRTEEN PERSONS.

The Quebec *Mercury* of the 2d inst. has the following account of a sad drowning accident, which was briefly reported by telegraph: "While the ferry steamer Montmorenci was off St. Famille, landing her passengers as usual in a scow, late on Saturday evening, the storm, which raged furiously, drove the frail craft full of passengers, forty-five in number, and its load of freight, against the steamer, and the boat overturned, throwing all into the rolling billows. Capt. Bioulin leaped gallantly into the water and saved fourteen lives, and a young man named Louis Gione also acted boldly, saving many lives, but when the saved were called over thirteen passengers were discovered to be missing, including the following, all of St. Famille: Mme. Marquis, wife of Francois Marquis; Aug. Moreney, fils; Apollinaire Moreney, fils d'Eustache; Xavier Asselin; Francois Lecompte, fils; Basile Marceau, P. Gosselin, Olle Premont, J. B. Drouin, fils; Poulin, fils; J. Lapointe, fils, and two young men of St. Fereol, and two brothers named Fontane, on a visit to the Isle of Orleans. Several of the saved suffered seriously from their exposure in the water, and Mr. Bazile Marquis had a shoulder broken."

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of the 5th inst. says: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region during the past week was: By rail, 133,706 tons; by canal, 30,722 tons; total, 164,428 tons, against 164,852 tons for corresponding period of last year; decrease, 424 tons. The quantity so far this year is 3,778,449 tons, against 3,599,972 tons for same period last year; decrease, 178,477 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 635,658 tons, and 82,660 tons bituminous; total, 718,318 tons, against 568,373 tons anthracite and 75,280 tons bituminous; total, 643,653 tons, for the corresponding week of last year. Increase of anthracite, 67,285 tons; increase of bituminous, 7,380 tons; total increase, 74,665 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions so far this year is: Anthracite, 16,959,963 tons; bituminous, 3,293,149 tons; total, 20,253,112 tons, against 17,143,926 tons anthracite and 3,071,842 tons bituminous; total, 20,215,768 tons. Decrease of anthracite, 183,963 tons; increase of bituminous, 222,307 tons.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

Rev. Dr. F. H. De Hass, United States Consul to Jerusalem, sailed yesterday for his post.

Port Jervis is having a very successful revival. Thus far there have been 217 conversions.

The Western German Baptist Conference reports 59 churches, 156 baptisms, and 3,569 members.

Rev. Martin Hauser, a well-known Moravian minister, died in Indiana recently, aged seventy-seven.

It is said it is possible that Canon Liddon will be elected Bishop of Brechin, in place of the late Dr. Forbes.

The *Episcopal Recorder* gives a list of the ministers of the Reformed Episcopal Church which includes forty-five names.

The Presbyterian Board of Education during the Fall has received the large number of 276 candidates for the ministry.

The General Conference of the Evangelical Association has fixed the salaries of the Bishops of the denomination at $1,750 a year, including rent.

Bishop Schweinitz has appointed Sunday Nov. 21, as a day of prayer among the Moravians for their theological seminary at Bethlehem, Penn.

The General Conference of the Evangelical Association, after a session of nineteen days in Philadelphia, has adjourned to meet in Chicago in 1879.

The Old Catholic Synod of Berne has unanimously decided to abolish the wearing of the cassock, and that auricular confession and celibacy are to be optional.

The next Presbyterian General Assembly is asked to make a law that converts from Roman Catholicism shall be rebaptized on entering the Presbyterian Church.

The New-York Southern Baptist Association has recommended the Baptist churches to observe the week beginning to-day as a week of fervent prayer for a revival.

Rev. James Blackwell, one of the oldest ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, died in Indiana Oct. 27. He had labored in the ministry over fifty years.

Rev. W. R. Nicholson has announced his acceptance of the office of Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church to which he was elected by the Council of last May.

The Roman Catholics of Philadelphia have begun the celebration of the jubilee at the Church of the Holy Family. The exercises will be continued during the month.

Bishop Scott, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, passed his seventy-third birthday while presiding over the Erie Conference recently, and was presented with a beautiful tea set.

The tenth session of the Free Baptist General Conference of Nova Scotia has been held at Caledonia. The Conference has thirty-two churches sixteen ministers, and 3,500 communicants.

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, of Toronto, has been summoned to appear before his Presbytery to answer the charge of violating the Presbyterian standard by preaching the doctrine of universal restoration.

The Congregational Union of England has adopted resolutions advocating the closing of dissenting pulpits to the Anglican clergy until dissenters are admitted to preach in the national churches.

Rev. James William, or Fillamatubby, (jump around and kill him,) has for some years been a very efficient Baptist missionary among the Indians. He is a native Choctaw, and is said to be the best theologian in his tribe.

At the request of Bishop Stevens and other members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, Rev. J. I. Mombert, D. D., will preach a course of sermons on "Religion in Common Life" in the Church of the Epiphany of that city.

The Presbyterian Board of Missions of Canada is carrying on an important evangelical work among the French. It employs for this purpose eight French ministers, three licentiates, and three missionary teachers, and has several congregations and schools.

Rev. George Chute, who for twenty years has held the living of Market Drayton, has severed his connection with the Church of England for the reason that it has become apostate and is filling England with doctrines subversive of God's truth. He says the prayer-book is full of pegs to hang Popery on.

The Pope has decided to establish a Catholic Archbishopric at Athens for the supervision of the four Catholic Bishops in Greece. This proposition to set up a Latin metropolitan side by side with the orthodox Synod is not received with favor, and the Government is called on to forbid the installment of the new dignitary.

The corner-stone of the monument to be raised by the Presbyterians to Rev. Dr. Witherspoon will be laid in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Nov. 16. Dr. William Adams, of this City, will make the address, and Dr. Musgrave, of Philadelphia will lay the corner-stone. A large attendance of ministers and laymen is expected.

Some time ago the City Council of Petersburg, Va., at the solicitation of a Catholic priest, appropriated $1,000 in aid of a new Catholic school. An injunction was served on the Council, and at a subsequent meeting they revoked the gift. The priest, in a letter on the subject, says he will wait "until prejudice shall begin to give way to justice."

The Associated Executive Committee of the Friends on Indian Affairs have held their annual meeting in Indianapolis, Ind. The committee have charge of about twenty thousand Indians. Reports were presented showing that progress has been made every where in educating, civilizing, and Christianizing the Indians.

As early as June last Dr. Storrs was approached concerning the pastorate of the Brick Church on Fifth avenue, but on account of certain circumstances he declined to entertain a call at that time. The call, which is now tendered him, was made unanimously, and it was resolved to make his salary $12,000 a year and renovate the church both within and without.

A basis of union has been agreed upon by the Commissioners of the Methodist and Methodist Protestant Churches, and will be submitted to the General Conferences of the respective bodies for approval. The Commissioners recommend that a convention of both Churches be held in Baltimore, in May, 1877, to formally consummate the union.

Dr. Orestes A. Brownson, who has been successively a Presbyterian, a Universalist, a Unitarian and finally a Roman Catholic, has discontinued the publication of *Brownson's Catholic Review*, which he has conducted since 1844. Failing health is the cause of the discontinuance. He is engaged to furnish an article for a new *Catholic Quarterly Review* to be published in Philadelphia by Hardy & Mahony next January.

The Synod of the French Evangelical Church in Canada has decided to sever its connection with the French Canadian Missionary Society, and form an independent organization. Reports of missionary work among French Catholics have been made, showing that a number of conversions have taken place, and that in some of the towns the Catholics are showing an extraordinary interest in Protestant services.

At a meeting of the evangelical clergymen of Philadelphia, Thursday, it was resolved to observe Nov. 12, as appointed by Mr. Moody, as a day of fasting and prayer, and a number of meetings were appointed for that day. Extensive preparations are being made for the visit of Moody and Sankey Nov. 21. Three hundred ushers will be provided. The class of Christian workers will receive instruction Tuesday night from Drs. Newton, Breed, Hatfield, and Smith.

Attention is being directed to some remarks of Dr. Bright, editor of the *Examiner and Chronicle*, at the recent Baptist Convention at Saratoga. He said: "I utterly deny that it is good for the world that there should be any other Church than the Baptist in existence," and "there can be nothing permanently salutary in the existence of any other denomination than the Baptist." These views were earnestly combated.

At a meeting of the Dakota League (Episcopalian) in Boston recently Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, said it was but a short time since the Indians had been supplied with schools and favored with some of the comforts of civilization. There was far more justice and honesty to-day in the treatment of the Indians by the agents than ever before. The work performed among the Indians by the Protestant Episcopal mission had never been equaled, in the success achieved, by any other mission.

The Cumberland Presbyterian "Pacific Synod" has agreed upon a basis of union with the Presbyterian "Synod of the Pacific," under the name of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. The basis prescribes that the doctrine of the united Synod shall be in conformity with the confession of faith of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and the government shall be that of the Presbyterian Church.

Father O'Keefe has withdrawn from his contest against his Catholic ecclesiastical superiors in Ireland and submitted himself to their clemency. In his letter to Cardinal Cullen announcing the fact, he says: "This declares that, no longer able to procure even the necessaries of life, Father O'Keefe is ready to accept any terms which his ecclesiastical superiors may accord, protesting, however, to the last his innocence of any offense against mankind." His house was almost demolished by a mob recently, and his life was guarded by a special Police force.

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IN ADDITION TO OUR LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK, WE SHALL OFFER ON MONDAY NEXT

DRESS GOODS.

1,250 PIECES, FULL twenty-eight inches wide, PLAIDS, at 15c. per yard. A VERY FINE HEAVY FABRIC, AND ALL WOOL EFFECTS.
300 PIECES PLAIN COLORED DRESS GOODS, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES, at 20c. per yard.

SILKS.

OUR SILK DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN REPLENISHED WITH FASHIONABLE SHADES OF SILKS at $1, $1 25, and $1 50 per yard.
HEAVY GROS-GRAIN BLACK SILKS at $1 per yard.
STRIPED SILKS at 60c. per yard.

SHAWLS.

30 CASES OF HANDSOME STRIPED SHAWLS at 75c., worth $1.
RICH BROCHE SHAWLS, CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, THIBET SHAWLS, FROM AUCTION, AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

Mourning Goods.

ALL THE LEADING MAKES OF BLACK GOODS FOR SECOND AND FULL MOURNING AT REDUCED PRICES.
150 PIECES BLACK CASHMERES at 37½c. per yard—YARD WIDE.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Cloths and Cassimeres

ON THE EAST SIDE.
350 PIECES OF ALL WOOL BEAVER CLOAKING AT $2 per yard.
200 PIECES OF WATERPROOF CLOTHS AT 75c. per yard, worth $1.

SKIRTS.

50 CASES FELT BALMORAL SKIRTS at 50c., worth 75c.
BEAUTIFUL TRIMMED BALMORAL SKIRTS at $1.

OUR HOSIERY AND FANCY GOODS

DEPARTMENT is one of the MOST SELECT that can be found in the City, and COMPRISES ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON, SUCH AS TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, SCARFS, LACES, CORSETS, GLOVES, SKIRTS, BUSTLES, BELTS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, &c.
IN ADDITION WE SHALL OFFER
500 Doz. CORSETS, FIFTY BONES, at 50c. per pair; worth $1.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WORSTED GOODS, HAND AND MACHINE MADE, IN GREAT VARIETY.
500 LADIES' JACKETS from 50c. upward.
GENTLEMEN'S CARDIGAN JACKETS at 75c. and upward.

2,500 dozen Kid Gloves, all shades and sizes, Warranted Perfect, at 25c. per pair.

Domestic Goods.

125 BALES OF BLUE, RED, GRAY, AND WHITE FLANNELS, FROM THE GREAT AUCTION SALE OF LAST WEEK, at 25c., 30c., and 35c. per yard.
200 BALES OF UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, VERY HEAVY AT 8c., YARD WIDE.
1,500 DOZ. NAPKINS from 75c. to $1 50; HALF PRICE.
TABLE LINEN, TICKING, AND OTHER HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

BLANKETS.

5,000 PAIR OF REAL CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, FROM AUCTION, at $6 per pair; worth $10.
ALSO COMFORTERS, QUILTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

On MONDAY, Nov. 8, OPENING DAY OF CLOAKS AND SUITS.

GRAND DISPLAY OF CLOAKS AND SUITS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE AND IMPORTATION. ANY LADY who wishes to SEE, in REALITY, FASHIONABLE GARMENTS, should not fail to go to this GREAT OPENING.
5,000 CLOAKS AND SUITS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION WILL BE ON EXHIBITION, AT POPULAR PRICES.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

FURS! FURS!!

HAVING PURCHASED FROM ONE OF THE LEADING FUR MANUFACTURERS IN THE CITY CHEAP, FOR CASH, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH FURS OF ALL KINDS, WE ARE ENABLED TO SELL THEM MUCH BELOW THE REGULAR PRICES.
SPLENDID SEAL SACQUES, from $65 up.
REAL MINK SETS, $1 and upward.
FUR TRIMMING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
FURS ALTERED AND CLEANED.

VELVETS.

50 PIECES ALL SILK LYONS VELVET AT $7 per yard.
MOHAIR BACK VELVETS AT $3 50, TWENTY-EIGHT INCHES WIDE.

We Invite Special Attention.

Doyle & Adolphi,

NOS. 267 AND 269 GRAND ST., CORNER FORSYTH ST., NEW-YORK.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF WINTER-BLOOMING PLANTS, SUITABLE FOR THE GREENHOUSE OR PARLOR.—Youngs & Elliott will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, 1875, at No. 12 Cortlandt st., at 11 o'clock, a very rare and select assortment of flowering and ornamental plants. The collection is one of the finest on Long Island. The most of the specimens we will offer for sale have been admired by thousands when exhibited at the New-York and Brooklyn Horticultural Exhibitions, where they invariably carried off the first prize. We will also sell on the same day 5,000 imported roses, standard and dwarfs, suitable for Winter blooming.
W. ELLIOTT, Auctioneer, No. 12 Cortlandt st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D STREET

WILL CONTINUE THEIR GREAT SALE IN THEIR

Ladies' Furnishing Departments

WITH NUMEROUS ADDITIONAL AND SPECIAL BARGAINS NOT HERETOFORE OFFERED.

A splendid lot
LADIES' CHEMISE, Embroidered edging around band and sleeves, with three rows embroidery and tucks, on bosom, at $1 00.
One lot of
LADIES' CHEMISE, With linen bosom, nicely trimmed with insertions, edgings, and tucks, at $1 00.
Another lot of
LADIES' DRAWERS, tucks and ruffles, at 50c. and 60c.
Another lot of
LADIES' NIGHTGOWNS, Yoke trimmed with Hamburg insertion and edgings, at $1 00.
Another lot of
LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS, Finest muslin, at 53c.
Ladies who were disappointed in not getting any of the above the latter part of the past week will find large lots on hand Monday morning.

With our entire stock

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

UNDERGARMENTS,

Which is, without exception, the largest in the City,

AT A DECIDED REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS,
Of cashmere, serge, satteen, Flannel, and Tycoon reps, including one lot of
PLAID FLANNEL WRAPPERS, IN ALL COLORS, $6 00.
FELT SKIRTS, WIRE AND CLOTH PANIERS.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Unusual inducements in

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

MONDAY MORNING,
1,300 DOZEN
HUCK TOWELS, EXTRA SIZE AND QUALITY, AT 25 CENTS APIECE.
Former price 38 cents.

GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED.

10-4, 11-4, 12-4 BLANKETS,
TABLE DAMASKS, AND LINENS,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS.

MONDAY MORNING, in our

RIBBON DEPARTMENTS.

7 INCH ALL SILK GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBONS, in marine, cardinal, and browns, at 50 cents a yard.
NO. 12 GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS, in all colors, at 20 cents a yard.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

FELT HATS,

IN ALL THE DESIRABLE SHAPES AND COLORS, GREATLY BELOW COST.

MONDAY MORNING, in our

Lace and Embroidery Departments,

another lot of finest quality
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTION,
AT 5c., 8c., 9c., 10c., 12c., AND 15c. A YARD.
POSITIVELY THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENTS.

SILVER FOX, SILVER CONEY, ALASKA, MARTEN, AND CHINCHILLA FUR TRIMMINGS.
FEATHER TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND FRINGES.
TITAN BRAIDS,
UNUSUALLY CHEAP.

AN INSPECTION OF OUR NUMEROUS DEPARTMENTS WILL REPAY LADIES, AS WE ARE IN POSITION TO OFFER IN EVERY ONE GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH AVE. AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

BOARDERS WANTED.—GOOD OPPORTUNITY near station of elevated railroad: one or two families, consisting of ten or twelve persons, desiring a home to themselves with every convenience, can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and good board; use of parlor floor, fire, gas, and laundry; house also heated by furnace; no other boarders; terms moderate, at No. 460 West 32d st.; excellent location.

NO. 248 EAST 51ST ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, private family, to gentlemen and wives; or to two single gentlemen, en suite or singly; also, an elegantly-furnished front library, suitable for doctor or dentist, with or without board; references exchanged. Call or address M. A. H.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ST., A FEW DOORS WEST OF 5TH AV.—A family without small children can have a first or second floor (private table) and all the advantages of a first-class home without the annoyances or expense of an entire house. Address RESPONSIBILITY, Box No. 263 TIMES-UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN ADULT PRIVATE FAMILY OF REFINEMENT offers the choice of beautifully furnished and delightful rooms to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with superior board; location central and convenient to 6th av. cars. Address G., Box No. 3,691 New-York Post Office.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR SUPERIOR suites of rooms, with private tables can be recommended to unexceptionable houses on 5th av. at reduced prices. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 213, NEAR BROADWAY.—Private family offers a limited number of gentlemen and wives home comforts, in a new and elegantly furnished brown-stone house. Table and attendance first class. Prices to suit the times.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, in a private family; for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; rooms large and pleasant; moderate price; references exchanged. Call at No. 147 West 20th st.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, PRIVATE bath, &c., with or without private table; superior home cooking; house, location, table, and appointments first-class; highest references; No. 141 West 44th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

ST. JULIEN, NO. 4 AND 6 WASHINGTON PLACE.—Elegant apartments on second floor to let; also rooms for single gentlemen; house entirely renovated and enlarged; is especially adapted for families; French table.

ORANGE, N. J.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET with first-class board for the Winter, in a house having all City conveniences, and within ten minutes' walk of station; terms reduced. Apply to Mrs. BIRDSALL, corner Park av. and High st., Orange.

ONE SUITE OF APARTMENTS ON SECOND floor to rent, together or separately, with or without private table; also one other desirable room at No. 29 West 17th st.; unexceptionable references given and required.

ONE LARGE PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON first floor; second story front rooms to rent with board; also, one large room suitable for two gentlemen, and one hall room; references exchanged. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NO. 110 MADISON AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—A second floor, four unusually large, well furnished rooms, and communicating bath-room; may be had with or without private table; also room for gentlemen.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM GRAMERCY PARK.—Entire second floor; large, light, unusually pleasant, sunny rooms; private table if preferred; references.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE, No. 33 East 23d st.—Elegantly furnished floors, without board or with private table, for parties desiring positively first-class accommodations.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely-furnished large front rooms, sunny exposure, in a French family for two; excellent table; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—PARLOR FLOOR, ELEGANTLY furnished; private table, if desired; also, rooms for gentlemen; breakfast, if required; basement room, suitable for physician; references exchanged.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION.—NO. 47 WEST 50TH st., between 5th and 6th avs.; handsome parlor, rooms en suite and singly, with board; all home comforts; moderate prices.

NO. 39 WEST 14TH ST.—MISS LUDLOW HAS a suite of rooms just vacated to rent, with board; southern exposure; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS., NEAR GILSEY HOUSE.—Two or three gentlemen can obtain first-class table board; terms reasonable.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—An elegant second floor, handsomely furnished, with private table; also one smaller suite. References exchanged.

NO. 27 WEST 39TH ST.—THE WHOLE OR part of this house; superbly furnished, and recently decorated; with private table, if desired; possession immediate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A large house near the Windsor will let, with board, an elegant suite of rooms on second floor to a small family or two gentlemen and their wives. House thoroughly first class in all its appointments. To any one who appreciates a beautiful, refined home, it is an unusual opportunity; unexceptionable references given. Address for three days G. F. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

MADAM ROBINSON,
From Newport, Rhode Island,
Has pleasant rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen. No. 31 Madison av., opposite Madison square.

WINCHESTER HOUSE—EUROPEAN PLAN—corner Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements hot and cold water, baths, &c.; pleasant and comfortable single and family rooms; restaurant unsurpassed; liberal arrangements made for the Winter season.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161, EAST, NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—Desirable furnished suites with board, on the second and third floors; also, single rooms for gentlemen: table and appointments first class; terms moderate: Fourth avenue cars pass the door.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—PRIVATE family will rent elegantly frescoed and furnished parlor and bedroom on third floor, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS AND floors on 5th and Madison avs. and other locations, at reduced prices; private tables if desired. Apply to TRACKLE & PURDY, No. 1,243 Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel.

A NICELY-FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR, consisting of four rooms, modern improvements, en suite or single, to family or party of gentlemen; also other rooms with first-class board. Apply at No. 43 10th st., between Broadway and University Place.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—SPACIOUS, HANDSOMELY-furnished front rooms, with first-class table and appointments; also smaller sunny rooms with closets; house 28 feet wide; references.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Elegant furnished front parlor, with or without board; no other boarders; also reception, with bedroom; all conveniences.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor; two connecting on third; with or without private table; references required. No. 23 West 26th st.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—SECOND FLOOR FRONT rooms handsomely furnished, other pleasant rooms, with board; house and appointments very desirable; locality attractive; references given and required.

A LADY RESIDING IN 14TH ST., NEAR 5TH av., has room for a few table boarders; best references given and required. Address H., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TO A PARTY DESIRING elegant apartments, a handsome suite is offered, with private table and superior appointments in every particular.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS on second floor, with board; party of gentlemen or family; also, room on third floor for one or two gentlemen.

NO. 135 MADISON AV., NORTH-EAST Corner of 31st st.—Desirable floor, with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; unexceptionable reference given and required.

NO. 471 WEST 23D ST.—A DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms to let, with board, on parlor floor; hot and cold water, water-closet, and abundant pantry and closet room.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—M. E. GAGE offers one suite of handsomely-furnished rooms; private table or table d'hôte. Also two fourth floor rooms. References.

NO. 26 EAST 4TH ST.—LARGE, COMFORTABLY-furnished front room, hall room on the second floor, to let, with board; also, one on the third floor.

DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES AND gentlemen, with unobjectionable board; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 33 West 33d st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, WITH board, a large, sunny front room on second story; also a single front room, with grate, on fourth story; terms moderate; reference. Call at No. 280 4th av.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, A HANDSOME parlor floor and rooms on second; all well furnished; first-class board; private table if desired; references.

NO. 23 WAVERLEY PLACE.—SUITES OF rooms, large or small, furnished or unfurnished, with or without private table; also a number of single rooms; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 243.—A PLEASANT THIRD floor, with private table; or to a party of gentlemen, with breakfast, if required; also two rooms on fourth floor.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of apartments, newly painted and furnished, on parlor floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms to let, with private table or without board; also, two hall rooms, without board.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH ST.—A BACK PARLOR and extension, with bath and closets; also room on fourth floor, with board, suitable for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 49 7TH AV., THIRD DOOR FROM 14TH ST.—A nicely-furnished room, suitable for husband and wife; also, rooms suitable for single gentlemen, with board; house first-class.

NO. 135 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR IRVING PLACE.—To rent, with board, handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, en suite or single; references exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH ST.—ONE OR TWO nicely-furnished double rooms, also a few single rooms, with board; hotel conveniences and home comforts; table excellent; terms reasonable.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—A FAMILY UNEXPECTEDLY vacating an entire third floor, the same to be rented with unexceptionable board, either separately or together.

FOURTH AV., NO. 435.—PARLOR FLOOR TO let furnished, with or without private table or breakfast; on reasonable terms, to parties arranging for the Winter; reference.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED second floor front, and hall room to let with board; also double room on fourth floor; references exchanged.

NO. 22 WEST 51ST ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, en suite or single, to let, with unexceptionable board, to families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 213, NEAR Broadway.—A social, refined family, occupying an elegantly furnished house, offers first-class board on moderate terms. References exchanged.

ONE SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms and one single room to let, with board, by a family occupying their own house; reference required. No. 43 West 22d st.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—SECOND AND third-story front rooms, with or without board; only first-class people desired to call; references exchanged.

LENOX HOUSE, NO. 72 5TH AV., HAS A few rooms, with excellent board, at very low prices for the Winter.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of rooms on third and hall rooms on second and fourth floors, with board; first-class parties.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT HALL room to let, with board. Best references given and required.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH BOARD, ROOMS together or separately; references exchanged. No. 235 West 38th st.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS on third floor with, first-class board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AND 6TH AVS.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with board, at moderate terms; highest references. No. 48 West 15th st.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST.—THIRD STORY front rooms to let, with board; small family; best of references.

NO. 22 WAVERLEY PLACE.—FURNISHED rooms on second, third, and fourth floors for gentlemen and families, with board.

NO. 120 EAST 37TH ST.—LARGE SECOND-story front room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references.

NO. 57 WEST 11TH ST.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM to let, with or without private table; also, one single room, with board.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ST., NO. 35, WEST.—A suite of parlors to rent, with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, at No. 68 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MRS. M. RUSSELL, NO. 14 WEST 17TH st., has two very desirable suites, with full board; also one upper room for a gentleman; references.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—VERY DESIRABLE SECOND floor, with other rooms, to families, with private table.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST ST.—ONE DOUBLE AND two single rooms; superior board; parties wishing first-class accommodations only need apply. Reference.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor to rent, with or without private table; terms low to suitable parties; also, upper rooms; references.

NO. 107 EAST 31ST ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms to let, with board, to a family or a party of gentlemen.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—PLEASANT FIRST AND second floor rooms, with board; hall room on fourth floor.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; references exchanged. No. 118 West 45th st.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Two handsomely-furnished floors to let, with private table, or breakfast only; references exchanged.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—ENTIRE second floor, fourth floor rooms, for gentlemen. No. 116 West 45th st.

ROOM TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT NO. 100 East 23d st.

NO. 122 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, for a family or single gentlemen.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT THE FIRST-class house No. 36 West 31st; references exchanged.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR TO rent, with private table; sunny exposure.

AMUSEMENTS.

EAGLE THEATRE.
EAGLE THEATRE. Broadway and 33d st.
Mr. JOSH HART..............Proprietor and Manager
Second week of the Queen of English Opera, Miss JULIA MATHEWS.
Miss Mathews appears in the musical farce of JENNY LIND. First appearance of the great character artiste, Miss Ella Wesner. Miss Wesner will sing a choice selection of new and beautiful songs. Prof. Tobin, the world-renowned illusionist. Rickey and Barney in their unequaled specialties. First appearance of the great burlesque actor, George K. Fortescue. Mr. John Wild. First appearance of the favorite comedian, Mr. L. Tooley. Miss Louise Franklin, Miss Edna Markley, Miss Florence Newman, Miss Marie Stewart, Mr. George H. Coes, Mr. Welsh Edwards, Mr. J. A. Graver, Mr. J. F. Crossin, Mr. J. Bradley, Miss Marie Gorenflo, and 100 others.
The very amusing farce, by Angus B. Reach, Esq., entitled JENNY LIND! Baron Swigitoff Beery, surnamed the "Cock of the College," Mr. George H. Coes; Mr. Lawrence Leather Lungs, a tanner on a tour, Mr. Welsh Edwards; Mr. Granoy Gag, a manager in search of a star, Mr. John Wild; Herr Kanaster, Mr. J. F. Crossin; Herr Sheroot, Mr. Schwicardi; Herr Spittoon, Mr. J. Bradley; Herr Sneeze, Mr. T. William; Miss Jenny Leather Lungs, alias Lind, Miss Julia Mathews. Miss Mathews will introduce choice selections from her favorite operas.
A new and original Irish sketch by Mr. Sam Rickey, entitled DRESS REHEARSAL; OR, WILD'S OLD MAN! Mr. Darby Wild, Mr. Sam Rickey; Mrs. Darby Wild, Master Barney; Darby Wild, Jr., Mr. John Wild; Stage Manager, Mr. Welsh Edwards. Actors, ladies of the ballet, actresses, &c., in a dress rehearsal for the production of a sensation drama. New melange of acts, songs, sketches, farces, &c. Concluding every evening and the matinées with the best burlesque that has ever been presented—it is on the beautiful play now in its second season at the Union Square Theatre, entitled DID SHE GO, OR WAS SHE LED, ASTRAY? Produced with new scenery and effects and a splendid cast, including the best burlesque actor on the stage, Mr. George K. Fortescue. Count Rudolph Sham-dose, the husband, Mr. George H. Coes; George De La Sport, the lover, Mr. J. A. Graver; Countess Arm-Ande Sham-dose, the wife, Mr. George K. Fortescue; Susanna O'Mulligan O'Hara, the adventuress, Miss Florence Newman; Mathilde, the daughter, Miss Marie Gorenflo; Baroness de Rivernear, the mother-in-law, Miss Marie Stewart; Dowager Countess de Sham-dose, the mother, Miss Griffith; Hector Pla-seed, the cousin, Mr. John Wild; Major O'Mulligan O'Hara, the friend, Mr. Sam Rickey; Baron Mount Gosling, the visitor, Mr. J. F. Crossin; La Fountain, the faithful, Mr. James Bradley; Robert, the domestic, Mr. G. Lewis.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

INSTITUTE OF ELOCUTION, NO. 46 EAST 10TH ST.—Prof. PHILIP LAWRENCE, author of "Model Speaker," "Lawrence Speaker," "Comstock's Elocution," instructs ladies and gentlemen in the highest order of the art, making them eloquent speakers, refined readers, talented actors, and competent teachers.

COL. MONSTERY'S SPARRING, FENCING, AND SHOOTING ACADEMY, NO. 619 6TH AV.—Boxing taught in twenty-four lessons. Importer and dealer in superior fencing apparatus and boxing-gloves. Send for Circular.

SOCIETY OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN for elegant French conversation. For particulars address SAVARD, Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NORMAL CLASSICAL SOIREE AT STEINWAY HALL, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24. See advertisement.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST. WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—A large handsomely-furnished parlor, bay window, southern exposure, with small room connecting; bath, closets; private table or without board; also other rooms if required. Address MARLEY, Box 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 13 WEST 9TH ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, an elegant room, with fine large dressing-closet, hot and cold water, and all conveniences, to one or two gentlemen; house and table unexceptionable; terms moderate; table board.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Handsomely-furnished floor, with or without private table; also, single rooms on third and fourth floors; good table; terms moderate; references.

NO. 47 WEST 35TH ST.—DESIRABLE FRONT rooms, en suite or separately, with board; private table if desired; also, rooms for gentlemen. The house is handsomely furnished throughout and first-class in all its appointments; references.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY offer parlor and two bedrooms communicating on second floor: elegant accommodations; exclusive bath; ample wardrobes; private table if preferred, or will let separately; references.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING AN ELEGANT home, everything neat and comfortable, near several first-class restaurants, apply at No. 44 West 27th st., near Broadway.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 137 WEST.—Very desirable rooms on third floor; other rooms on fourth floor with first-class board; references exchanged.

MADISON AV., NO. 123.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms to let, with first-class board and attendance; also physician's office; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Second and parlor floors; location unsurpassed; with or without private table; private baths, &c.; also table board. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—A very elegant second floor, handsomely furnished, with private table; also one smaller suite; references exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST.—A VERY LARGE, handsome front room second story, with hall-room adjoining, and board, exceedingly low; other rooms, $7 to $14.

NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO rent, with board; first-class table; references exchanged.

NO. 15 WEST 20TH ST. AND NO. 138 WEST 21ST ST.—Desirable double and single rooms, with board.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—LARGE WELL-FURNISHED rooms to let, with board for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—A LARGE PLEASANT room to let to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with good board.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS AND superior board may be found at 34 West 38th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO RENT to one or two gentlemen a fine suite of rooms, furnished as parlor and bedroom, with bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; references required. Apply at No. 216 West 24th st.

NO. 33 WEST 42D ST., FRONTING RESERVOIR PARK.—House new; newly-furnished, handsome rooms en suite, without board or private table, to responsible parties desiring superior accommodations.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON parlor floor, with private bath; also a single room to let, to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 19 5TH AV., CONNECTED WITH the Brevoort House by passage-way.—Furnished parlor and bedroom to rent on fourth floor; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER HANDSOMELY-furnished apartments, with an abundance of closet room, on second floor of full-width house; also, a room on fourth floor; breakfast if desired. 140 West 42d st.

ELEGANT DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, without board, for gentlemen of refinement only; locality best in the City, between Broadway and 5th av. No. 19 West 30th st.

TO LET.—WITHOUT BOARD, FROM THE 21ST of November, handsomely-furnished parlor floor; ample closets. Also, two rooms on fourth floor. References exchanged. No. 54 West 23d st.

NO. 31 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.—Very pleasant rooms on second floor; house and location first class; terms reasonable.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO RENT A comfortable and nicely-furnished room to a gentleman, without board; references given and required. Apply at No. 153 East 27th st.

TO LET—NICELY-FURNISHED THIRD STORY apartments, with bath-room attached to; will be let together or separately; best references required. Apply at No. 19 East 16th st.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, without board, in first-class house No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square; choice locality.

LARGE PARLOR AND BED-ROOM, ELEGANTLY furnished, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; gas and fire, (without board,) $20 per week. No. 320 West 46th st.

EAST 31ST ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A FEW furnished rooms to let in a private house; board obtainable opposite. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, 588 6th av.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLY or en suite, to first-class parties; a few doors from Broadway and restaurant. No. 28 East 22d st.

NO. 58 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms on reasonable terms.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let, without board; near 5th av. and Broadway.

NO. 41 WEST 9TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Nicely-furnished rooms.

ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, (GERMAN,) WANTS ONE or two nicely furnished rooms in a respectable private family; location, vicinity of 14th st; French family preferred. Address Post Office Box No. 4,786.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE first-class board, central location, for the Winter; private family where are no other boarders preferred. Address, stating terms and all particulars, S. F., Box No. 1,135 Post Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRE BOARD IN A private family, where they can be pleasantly situated for Winter; terms must be moderate; up town preferred. Address A. S., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—A FURNISHED ROOM IN A PRIVATE American family in exchange for the use of a nearly new four round-corner piano. Address PIANO, Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.
Fourth Week of the Brilliant Season.
WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.
Director..........AD. NEUENDORFF
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1875,
Tenth Subscription Night,
THE HUGUENOTS.
THEODORE WACHTEL.........as.........Raoul de Nangis
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10,
Eleventh Subscription Night;
MARTHA.
THEODORE WACHTEL.........as.........Lionel
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 12,
Twelfth Subscription Night,
FRA DIAVOLO.
THEODORE WACHTEL.........as.........Fra Diavolo
SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE.
Weber's Romantic Opera, in three acts,
DER FREISCHUTZ,
with the following powerful cast:
Agathe..........Mlle. Eug Pappenheim
Aennchen..........Mlle. Erma Kuster
Max..........Mr. Julius Milder
Casper..........Mr. Jos. Fassbender
Ottokar..........Mr. Bruno Gunsburger
POPULAR PRICES FOR THIS MATINEE.
Box seats, $1 50. Admission, $1 (no extra charge for reserved seats.) Family Circle, 50c.
EVENING PRICES.—General admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1 or $2 extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Reserved seats do., 50 cents.
Box-office for the sale of reserved seats open at the Academy of Music, Brunswick Hotel, and No. 114 Broadway, daily, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

WALLACK'S,
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, will be produced Robertson's most perfect work,
CASTE.
First appearance in New-York of
MR. GEORGE HONEY,
who will assume his original character of
ECCLES.
By special arrangement made with Arthur Cheney, Esq., proprietor of the Globe Theatre, Boston.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE....as....Hon. GEORGE D'ALROY (as acted by him at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London.)
Mr. C. A. STEVENSON.....as.....CAPTAIN HAWTREE (his first appearance at this theatre.)
SAM GERRIDGE (first time)......Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
DIXON..........Mr. J. F. JOSEPHS
ESTHER ECCLES..........Miss ADA DYAS (as acted by her in the English theatres.)
POLLY ECCLES..........Miss EFFIE GERMON
MARQUISE DE ST. MAUER..........Mme. PONISI
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
First CASTE Matinée, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 1:30.
The representations of CASTE are necessarily limited to TWELVE NIGHTS and TWO MATINEES.

CHICKERING HALL,
5th av. and 18th st.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
First appearance in New-York of the illustrious pianist and composer,
HANS VON BULOW,
who will commence a series of
PIANOFORTE CONCERTS
in this City, the first of which will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 15, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
the occasion of the inauguration of the magnificent
CHICKERING MUSIC HALL.
The orchestral accompaniment to be by a band of FORTY-FIVE carefully selected instrumentalists.
CONDUCTOR..........Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH
RESERVED SEATS, $2.
The sale of seats will begin on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at the music store of E. SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 26 Union square, between 15th and 16th sts., and No. 114 Broadway.
The CHICKERING pianos are used at all VON BULOW concerts.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
(No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's,) take pleasure in announcing that the first of a series of six soirées of Chamber Music will be given at
CHICKERING'S NEW HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 20.
As these soirées are designed to cultivate and refine the taste of pupils and the public, the renowned NEW-YORK QUARTET, consisting of Messrs. Edward Mollenhauer, G. Matzka, M. Schwarz, and F. Bergner, have been engaged, and will perform only classical music of the highest order, assisted by distinguished pianists and vocalists.
The price for single tickets will be..........$1 50
The price for the series of six concerts..........6 00
PATRONS OF THE CONSERVATORY are entitled to free admission to these entertainments.
Subscription books open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
PRIVATE and CLASS INSTRUCTION in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, Elocution, Drawing and Painting, and Modern Languages.
BROOKLYN BRANCH.
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
PUPILS NOW RECEIVED in all branches.

COLOSSEUM—REMODELED.
CARD.
The management respectfully announces that the arduous task of illuminating the 20,000 feet in the great cycloramic pageant of the SIEGE OF PARIS has been successfully accomplished, and EVENING EXHIBITIONS will henceforth be given regularly.
THE SIEGE OF PARIS,
THE SIEGE OF PARIS,
THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
The most impressive art exhibition ever given in America.
Already visited by delighted thousands.
OPEN ALL DAY AND EVENING.
OPEN ALL DAY AND EVENING.
Admission to Colosseum..........50 cents
NO EXTRAS.

STEINWAY HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 16.
GRAND DRAMATIC, LITERARY, AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
Miss E. V. PROUDFOOT, Mr. T. H. MORRELL, Miss SOPHIE FLORA HEILBRON, Prof. J. JAY WATSON, Miss A. A. WATSON, Prof. A. H. PEASE, Miss HAZEL DELMONTE, Signor GONZALES, Miss CHRISTINE ROSSWOG, Mrs. ARMAND WEINBERG, Miss BEARE, Mr. E. D. STEPHENS, and other talent. Admission $1. Tickets for sale at Schirmer's, the principal hotels, and Steinway Hall.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.
ENGAGED, AT $800 PER WEEK,
THE CHAMPION LADY SWIMMER OF THE WORLD.
LURLINE, THE WATER QUEEN,
and WATSON, THE MAN-FISH.
The new, novel, and extraordinary sensation,
THE CEN-10-IAL TEN.
A new and original Local Drama entitled
THREE TRAMPS; OR, THE CONFIDENCE MEN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

GRÆCO-ROMAN WRESTLING.
THE SECOND MATCH FOR $1,000
Between
PROF. MILLER AND MONS. CHRISTOL
Takes place at the
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 9.
Sale of seats commences at the
Box Office at 9 A. M. Monday.

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
The subscribers and members of the Chorus are reminded that the general rehearsal with orchestra of ST. PAUL will take place on MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 8, at 7 o'clock, at Steinway Hall. Entrance for both on 15th st.
Punctual attendance of the Chorus at 7 precisely earnestly desired.

CARD.
J. DE JASIENSKI,
the eminent composer and teacher, (pupil of Chopin,) is now engaged at the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's, and is no longer in any way connected with the Conservatory, No. 112 5th av.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE,
LATE BRYANT'S.
Cotton & Reed's Minstrels.
Evening at 8; Saturday Matinee at 2. Half price to Matinee.

DRAMATIC ACTION, STAGE BUSINESS, and deportment for the opera and drama, taught by an experienced artist, at the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

PANORAMA OF NOAH'S ARK.
FREE DAY EXHIBITION,
No. 820 Broadway, near 12th st.
LEWIS P. TIBBALS, Proprietor.

N. Y. COLLEGE OF ELOCUTION AND ORATORY,
AT THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY.
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
The ABLEST PROFESSORS in America are engaged.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

WANTED—PUPILS FOR THE PIANO BY A COMPETENT teacher, who has a few leisure hours. Terms moderate. Apply to C. H., at E. Schuberth's music store, No. 23 Union square.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GENTLEMEN OF THIS CITY.
Good Patent, (one of the best that has appeared,) because this is useful for all the population of this country, being a new invention in WOODEN SOLE BOOTS and SHOES for Winter use, for the preservation of health, comfort, and economy. Will sell it very cheap. This is worth $1,000 for each State, but I charge only $400 for each State; that is $15,000 for all the States, but await offers until the 10th of this month. I must positively sell, and I speak with frankness, and believe it unnecessary to go to a foreign country to sell it. Address SILVER FALCON, No. 206 West 25th st.

PARTNER WANTED.—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE partner wanted to engage in a safe, profitable, and honorable business. This is an excellent opportunity for a gentleman to place his son in a good business. Best of references given regarding character and business ability and same required. Address HONORABLE BUSINESS, Box No. 149 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN who has $3,000 or more cash capital, with services, to go to Philadelphia, Penn., and join a young party in a new, agreeable, and profitable business, exclusively controlled; arrangements to be closed immediately; highest references exchanged. Address A. B. C., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—A steam shirt laundry in complete running order; capacity, 350 dozen per week; a large shirt factory in the same town. Address A. F. STURGES, Danbury, Conn.

AMUSEMENTS.

22D REGIMENT ARMORY, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
MONDAY, NOV. 8, 1875,
GRAND MILITARY CONCERT.
THE GREAT BAND OF THE REGIMENT
In a Brilliant Programme.
ARBUCKLE AND ALL THE SOLOISTS.
P. S. GILMORE, Esq..........Leader
PROMENADE CONCERT.
1. Overture, "Robespierre,"..........Litolff
2. Invitation a la Dance..........Weber
3. Solo for Cornet, Variations on Aria from "Attila"..........Verdi
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE.
4. Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 2..........Liszt
5. Mosaic..........Riviere
Grand Concert Air, introducing Variations for all the Instruments.
ORDER OF DANCING.
1. Lanciers, "Reception,"..........Weingarten
2. Galop, "Stirrup Cup,"..........Faust
3. Waltz, "Du und Du,"..........Strauss
4. Quadrille, "Society,"..........Weingarten
5. Waltz, "Manuscript,"..........Strauss
6. Lanciers, "Madame Angot,"..........Lecocq
7. Galop, "Au Revoir,"..........Michaelis
8. Waltz, "First Choice,"..........Strauss
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

LYCEUM THEATRE. A NEW OPERA.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
THE WORLD-RENOWNED MEXICAN JUVENILES,
comprising thirty children of extraordinary talent.
MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 8 and 10, also for the GRAND FAMILY MATINEE on
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 11, at 1:30,
first production of the beautiful sentimental opera,
MARINA.
Senorita CARMEN..........as..........MARINA
The entire company of thirty children in the cast.
Between the acts Senorita SOLEDAD will sing the CAVATINAS from "SONNAMBULA" and "TROVATORE," and little GUADALUPE "LA PALOMA."
Matinées, admission, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 50c. extra.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH PLAYS.
TUESDAY EV'G, NOV. 9, 6TH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
LES JOCRISSES DE L'AMOUR.
Comedy in five acts, by Th. Barriere and L. Thebount.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE at the UNION SQUARE,
FROU-FROU.
THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 11 and 13, first production in America in its original form of Octave Feuillet's great sensational drama,
THE SPHINX.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JOYOUS PANTOMIME.
HUMPTY DUMPTY IN EVERY CLIME,
In which the inimitable American clown, Mr.

G. L. FOX,

appears. Everything new, and the production full of merry-making.
☞ For the accommodation of children and suburban residents,
TWO FAMILY MATINEES
will be given; one on WEDNESDAY and one on SATURDAY. POPULAR PRICES: Admission, $1; (children half price.) All reserved places, $1. Dress Circle, (entrance on 6th av.;) 50 cents; (children half price.) In the evening prices as heretofore.

PARK THEATRE. TENTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

MIGHTY DOLLAR. THE FLORENCES.

NO FREE LIST EXCEPT THE PRESS.
SIXTY-FOURTH PERFORMANCE MONDAY, NOV. 8.

THEODORE THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS
AND FULL PUBLIC REHEARSALS,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
SOLOIST, Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contralto.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 11, at 2,
FIRST FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, One Dollar.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 13, at 8,
FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT.
OVERTURE, "Iphigenia in Aulis"..........Gluck
PASTORALE, CRADLE SONG } Christmas Oratorio..........Bach
Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING.
SYMPHONY NO. 8, in F, op. 93..........Beethoven
DER DOPPELGAENGER..........Schubert
Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING.
A Symphony to Dante's "Divina Comedia"..........Liszt
A CHORUS OF FEMALE VOICES.
Admission tickets to the Concert, $1 and $1 50, according to location. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
The sale of tickets will commence Monday morning, at the Box Office at Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, No. 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Herr THEODOR WACHTEL, Tenor,
Mme. NANETTA FALK-AUERBACH, Pianiste,
and Herr A. NEUENDORFF, Conductor for Herr Wachtel, have kindly volunteered their services, and will appear at the
GENERAL REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 12, at 2:30 P. M., and at the
CONCERT, SATURDAY, NOV. 13, AT 8 P. M.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY,
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
PROGRAMME.
1. Overture, "Julius Cæsar," C minor. Hans Von Bülow
2. Concerto, Piano-forte, op. 15, D. minor..........Brahms
Mme. NANETTA FALK-AUERBACH.
3. Recit. e aria, "Ella mi fu rapita"..........Verdi
Herr THEODOR WACHTEL.
4. Transcription, Piano-forte, "Mid-Summer Night's Dream"..........Liszt.—Mme. NANETTA FALK-AUERBACH.
5. Lied, "Liebesbotschaft"..........Pfeffer
Herr THEODOR WACHTEL.
6. Symphony No. 3, Eroica..........Beethoven
ADMISSION TO GENERAL REHEARSAL, $1.
ADMISSION TO THE CONCERT, $2.
N. B.—Season subscribers are respectfully informed that tickets of admission will only be received on the date for which they are issued.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK
will perform on
TUESDAY, NOV. 9, 1875, at 8 P. M., in
STEINWAY HALL,
in combination with
THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA,
Mendelssohn's Oratorio,
ST. PAUL.
With the assistance of the following soloists:
Mrs. IMOGENE BROWN..........Soprano
Miss ANNA DRASDIL..........Contralto
Mr. ALEXANDER BISCHOFF..........Tenor
Mr. A. E. STODDARD..........Baritone
Conductor..........Dr. L. DAMROSCH
Admission..........$1 00
Reserved seat on second balcony..........1 00
Reserved seat on floor and first balcony..........1 50
For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY HALL.
NORMAL CLASSICAL SERIES OF
SIX SOIREES MUSICALES,
at which the whole of
RUBINSTEIN'S SELECTIONS,
from the works of Bach, Handel, Haydn, Scarlatti, and Mozart, will be performed, with important vocal and instrumental additions. The selections from Bach, Handel, &c., will form the first part of each programme; the second part will consist of the best and most interesting modern vocal and instrumental music.
Several distinguished resident artists are engaged for these soirées. Artists not yet engaged wishing to take part will address the undersigned, under whose superintendence these concerts are given. Circulars giving full particulars at the music stores, at Steinway Hall, and at the Normal Conservatory, No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square. The first soirée takes place on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24.
F. A. GERLACH, Director.

LAST DAYS

OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.,
WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

LEVY,

THE RENOWNED CORNET-PLAYER, EVERY EVENING. Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, NOV. 8 AND 9,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
with Mr. JOHN GILBERT, of Wallack's Theatre,
in his celebrated impersonation of
SIR PETER TEAZLE.
Mr. FRED. ROBINSON, Miss MARIE GORDON, Mrs. FARREN, Mr. EDW. LAMB,
and the whole strength of the stock company.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE,
Between 30th and 31st sts.
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK..........Proprietor
GEORGE WINSHIP..........Stage Director
LOTS OF FUN—NO VULGARITY.
FIRST-CLASS MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.
Reserved seats, 50 cents; Parquet, 25 cents.

PARISIAN VARIETIES,
16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART.
Evenings, 8 o'clock; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Matinées, 2 o'clock. Entire change of programme; a Melange de Fascination; new ballets, new sketches, songs, dances, tableaux, artists, beautiful women, voluptuous dances, piquant sketches, spicy varieties, and elegant novelties. Nothing to compare with it in New-York. Home of the beautiful. Palace of delights.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
MESSENGERS IN DIFFICULTY,
HAMLET, THE AFRICAN DWARF,
New songs, jokes, dances, &c.
Seats secured. Matinee Saturday at 2.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,

ASSOCIATION HALL, NOV. 9.
Tickets at Gurley's, 23d st. and 4th av., and Eclectic Library, No. 33 Union square.

MAKART'S GREAT PAINTINGS,
ABUNDANTIA.
At KURTZ'S ART GALLERY, Madison square.
Admission, 25 cents.

ELOCUTION IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
PRIVATE AND CLASS INSTRUCTION.
A new class begins TUESDAY EVENING at the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY, No. 5 East 14th st. The first lesson free to all.

CARD.
W. K. BASSFORD desires it to be understood that he is no longer in any way connected with the Conservatory, No. 112 5th av., either as Director or Instructor.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
THIRD AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

EDWIN BOOTH.

EDWIN BOOTH IN A NEW CHARACTER THIS WEEK.
MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 8, and on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS will be produced for the first time SHAKESPEARE'S sublime tragic play of RICHARD II. With Mr. EDWIN BOOTH in the title rôle and Mr. FISHER, Mr. HARKINS, Mr. BARREMORE, Mr. HARDENBERG, Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. DREW, Miss EMILY RIGL, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, and Miss ALICE GREY in the principal parts.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, HAMLET, (positively the last night of that play.)
SATURDAY MATINEE, Nov. 13, RICHELIEU, (positively the last time.)
*.*Seats for any of the last performances of Mr. BOOTH may now be secured.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. BOOTH.
SPECIAL.
Mr. Daly has great pleasure in announcing that Mr. BOOTH will appear on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, for the first time on any stage, in the character of
KING RICHARD II.,
in Shakespeare's sublime play of that name, for which the most CAREFUL and COSTLY PREPARATIONS have been made, and which will be produced with entirely new historical costumes, scenery, music. The number of representations will be strictly limited in consequence of the approaching end of Mr. BOOTH'S engagement, which has so far been
WITHOUT PARALLEL IN ENTHUSIASM
and
OVERWHELMING AUDIENCES.
The nights on which RICHARD II. will be performed next week will be MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS.
*.*The sale of seats for those evenings is now progressing. Box sheet open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
EXTRA
EDWIN BOOTH MATINEE.
Mr. DALY begs to announce that Mr. BOOTH has consented to gratify a countless host of admirers who have been prevented by the great crush at the Saturday morning performances. And, notwithstanding the arduous artistic duties of Mr. BOOTH'S nightly rôles, he will appear at
A SPECIAL MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY NEXT, NOV. 10, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
In deference, also, to a largely-expressed desire to see Mr. BOOTH in comedy, and in his rarer personations, Mr. DALY has the pleasure to announce for this special occasion Bulwer's ever-popular play of
THE LADY OF LYONS,
With
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH..........as..CLAUDE MELNOTTE
and
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT...as..........PAULINE
This is positively the only occasion on which this play and the above phenomenal cast will be offered, and the sale of seats and boxes will begin MONDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES and the opera, six days in advance, at TYSON'S NEW TICKET OFFICE, Windsor Hotel.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.
GRAND SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT.
Programme for
SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 7, 1875.
Mme. SALVOTTI, Mr. A. SOHST, Mr. J. LEVY, Mr. M. ARBUCKLE, Mr. E. A. LEFEBRE, Mr. F. LETSCH, THE YOUNG APOLLO CLUB, A GRAND ORCHESTRA, and GILMORE'S FULL BAND.
PART I.
1. OVERTURE, "Jubel"..........Weber
GILMORE'S BAND.
2. SOLO FOR TROMBONE, "Air and variations,"..........Letsch
Mr. F. LETSCH.
3. FANTASIE ON GERMAN AIR..........Heinemann
GILMORE'S BAND.
4. ARIA FOR BARITONE, "Cavatina Nabucco"..Verdi
Mr. A. SOHST.
PART II.
5. SOLO FOR CORNET, Fantasie Brilliante..Hartmann
Mr. J. LEVY.
6. MEDITATION, "Ave Maria"..........Gounod
Mme. MARIE SALVOTTI.
7. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE No. 2..........Liszt
GILMORE'S BAND.
8. PART SONG, "Good Night"..........Abt
THE YOUNG APOLLO CLUB.
PART III.
9. CORNET SOLO, Cavatina, "Il Bravo"..Mercadante
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE.
10. QUARTET, "Rivoletto"..........Verdi
GILMORE'S BAND.
11. SOLO FOR SAXOPHONE, "Swiss Air Varie"..Savari
Mr. E. A. LEFEBRE.
12. MARCH, "Schiller Festival"..........Meyerbeer
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
Private boxes admitting four, $3.
The Garden is now kept at the comforable temperature of seventy degrees.
Doors open at 7. Concert at 8 o'clock.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 11:10.
201st to 208th TIME OF LED ASTRAY.
This charming comedy, better acted and more magnificently mounted than ever, has drawn during the past week a series of CROWDED and BRILLIANT audiences.
Illustrated with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, and the GREAT ORIGINAL CAST, comprising the following favorite names: Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Blanche Grey, Anna Brown, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Edward Arnott, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, W. H. Wilder, and W. L. Quigley.
SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 1:30, LED ASTRAY MATINEE.
Seats secured ten days in advance.
In preparation, a romantic drama in five acts, by Ernest Blum and J. Steele MacKaye, entitled ROSE MICHEL, which will be produced with the most magnificent scenes and appointments ever put upon this stage, and with a cast of unusual strength.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
FRENCH PLAYS.
Messrs. GRAU & CHIZZOLA have great pleasure in announcing that they have arranged with Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER for a series of MATINEE PERFORMANCES on
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS,
commencing NEXT WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 10, by the company of French artistes now playing at the Lyceum, upon which occasion Meilhac & Halévy's drama of
FROU-FROU
will be given with its original cast as at the Lyceum, and with all the perfectness of scenery and appointments characteristic of this favorite theatre.
Sale of reserved seats for these performances will commence on Monday morning at the box-office of the UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, NOS. 31, 33, AND 35 EAST 4TH ST.—SUNDAY, Nov. 7, 1875, at 8 o'clock precisely, FIRST CONCERT. Mr. Felix Preusser, baritone, from the Imperial Opera of St. Petersburg; Mr. Const. Weikert, piano, and full orchestra. Admission for non-members, if introduced by a member, $1 each. A. GOEPEL, Secretary.

FRANK GILDER, THE DISTINGUISHED PIANIST, is now engaged at the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
MR. JOSH HART, PROPRIETOR. The Garnellas, Jennie Hughes, Walters and Morton, the Whittinghams, and large Olio company. Drama of "Alice The Flower Girl." Matinées Wednesday and Saturday, 2 o'clock.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.
GRAND NATIONAL TOURNAMENT
AT TAMMANY HALL, NOV. 15, 1875.
$3,500 IN CASH PRIZES.
The following players have entered:
MAURICE DALY, JOSEPH DION,
CYRILLE DION, A. P. RUDOLPHE,
GEORGE F. SLOSSON, WILLIAM SEXTON,
and ALBERT GARNIER.
GAMES, 300 POINTS UP, (FRENCH CAROMS,) On a WILLIAM H. GRIFFITH & CO.'S AMERICAN STANDARD TABLE, with DELANEY'S WIRE CUSHIONS; OPENING GAME to commence MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 15, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1. Ladies free.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police during last week numbered 1,670.

Reverdy Johnson sailed for Europe yesterday on board the steam-ship Oder.

During the week ending yesterday the Excise Board received eighty-seven applications for licenses and $4,867 in fees.

Rev. Dr. De Haas, United States Consul to Jerusalem, sailed for Europe yesterday, on board the steam-ship Adriatic.

Henry Abrams, aged fourteen, fell through the hatchway of No. 40 South street, where he was employed, yesterday and was badly hurt.

John Julau, a Chinaman, was sentenced to five days in the City Prison in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday for beating his white wife.

Mr. George I. Forrest is named as one of the candidates for Commissioner of Public Works in place of Fitz John Porter, whose term will expire at the close of this year.

Rev. Chauncey Giles, of the Swedenborgian Church in East Thirty-fifth street, between Park and Lexington avenues, will preach on the Commandments this morning.

The anniversary sermon of the House of Consumptives will be preached this evening at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street.

Rev. Cyrus Foss, D. D., will preach this morning and evening, at St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Madison avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street.

The Anglo-American Cable Company reduced its rates yesterday to seventy-five cents per word, gold, so as to make them conform with the rates of the revived Direct Cable Company.

Gen. G. D. Sewell has been appointed Acting Supervisor of Internal Revenue, in the absence of Supervisor Lucian B. Hawley, who is in St. Louis prosecuting the fraudulent whisky distillers.

The members of the Union League Club are requested to meet at the Club-house on Monday, Nov. 8, at 9:30 A. M., to attend the funeral of their late brother member, William Tilden Blodgett.

At a regular meeting of the Police Justices held last night, in the Washington Place Court, all the present clerks were reappointed for the next two years with a salary of $2,000 per year, each.

While Mr. Gustavus N. Abeel, of Newark, N. J., District Attorney of Essex County, was in the barber shop at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, a thief stole his overcoat, containing valuable law papers.

M. Hoffman & Co., woolens, who recently failed, have offered their creditors thirty cents on the dollar at three, six, and nine months. Proceedings are being taken to throw the firm into bankruptcy.

Isaac Sweet, aged sixty-five, went into the eating-saloon of Quirk & Fitzpatrick, No. 833 Eighth avenue, and partook of supper, last evening, and while at the counter paying for the meal fell to the floor and expired in a few moments.

The officials of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company in this City say that there is not a word of truth in the telegraphic report that their company has purchased the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad.

James L. Smith, aged fifty-five years, of One Hundred and Fourteenth street and Lexington avenue, was found dead in the hall-way of his residence yesterday morning. When last seen, on Friday night, he was grossly intoxicated.

A musical and dramatic entertainment and hop, tendered to W. Augheltree, Jr., and W. H. Rahlen, Jr., by the Peerless Thespian Circle, will be given at Turn Hall, Nos. 64 and 66 East Fourth street, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, fiscal agents of the Central Pacific Railroad, deny that that company has made a mortgage to cover $10,000,000 of new land grant bonds, as was stated in an article in the San Francisco *Alta*, copied in yesterday's TIMES.

The first of a series of public meetings of the International Free Trade Alliance will be held on Monday evening at No. 43 Washington square at 8 o'clock. A statement of the work will be presented by the Secretary, and addresses will be made by others.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 455 deaths, 450 births, and 198 marriages, showing a decrease of twenty-seven deaths and an increase of twenty-nine births and five marriages as compared with the preceding week.

A public illustrated lecture, on the "Four Centuries of Italian Paintings," will be delivered by William H. Goodyear, B. A., before the members of the Irving Literary Society, in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Forty-third street, near Madison avenue, on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

Charles T. Hillam, of Newark, N. J., purchased a revolver at the store of John P. Moore & Son, No. 300 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, and while the salesman, George W. Tomes, was loading the pistol it was discharged, the bullet passing through Hillam's left hand, causing a painful wound.

Among the passengers on board the Inman steamer City of Berlin, which sailed for Liverpool yesterday, were Rev. S. Gates and wife and Lucy R. Drake, missionaries to India, and Misses Carrie R. Ingraham, Emma Laudfern, Annie Smith, and Nettie Smith, missionaries to South Africa, sent out under the auspices of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

The outward bound steam-ships of yesterday took out mails, in all amounting to 54,257 letters and 73 bags of papers. They were divided as follows: City of Berlin, 25,034 letters, 26 bags of papers; Oder, 25,268 letters, 34 bags of papers; Bolivia, 1,398 letters, 5 bags of papers; Carondelet, 2,245 letters, 7 bags of papers; City of Galveston, 312 letters, 1 bag of papers.

Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson will begin to-morrow afternoon, at Decker Hall, in Union Square, her series of Familiar Talks on English Literature, for ladies. The subject of the opening lecture is "Forming Influences of English Literature." Mrs. Richardson has written several valuable and interesting books on the subject about which she is to lecture, a fact which commends her "Familiar Talks" to respectful attention.

The abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer mean, 29.765 inches; maximum at 1 P. M. Nov. 6, 30.068 inches; minimum at 0 A. M. Oct. 31, 29.442 inches; range, .626 inches; thermometer mean, 37.9°; maximum at 3 A. M. Oct. 31, 45°; minimum at 7 A. M. Nov. 3, 28°; range, 17°. Total amount of rainfall for week .11 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,268 miles.

The Lard Committee of the Produce Exchange yesterday took testimony in the case of Gould H. Thorp against Theodore Perry, broker for the "bull" and some delinquent "bears" respectively in the recent corner, and decided that a fair average market price for lard on Oct. 30 was 16 1-6 cents per pound, and that Mr. Perry's principals are liable for the difference between that price and the terms of the contracts. This decision takes out of the pockets of the shorts who were unable to corner some $60,000.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 384 arrests during the past week.

The Board of Assessors yesterday refused to confirm the assessment of $73,506 for widening Banker street.

Canceled bonds to the amount of $3,412,000 were yesterday destroyed under the supervision of the Mayor, Controller, and City Auditor. About half were assessment and sewerage fund bonds which had matured.

An investigation will be made on Tuesday, by the Board of Elections of charges preferred by Mr. Brewster Wood, the Democratic candidate for Supervisor in the Seventh Ward, to the effect that whisky was brought into one of the polling booths and partaken of by the canvassers while they were counting the votes.

Officer Lawrence McCann died of consumption yesterday morning at his mother's residence in Spencer street. The disease was contracted from a cold resulting from a plunge into a frozen pond to save the life of a little girl who had fallen through the ice in the Winter of 1873, when McCann was attached to the Twelfth Precinct. The deceased had an excellent record in the department.

On Tuesday evening the Centennial Reception of the Brooklyn Maternity will take place at the Academy of Music. The reception will be the great social event of the season in this city. Gov. Tilden and his staff will be present, and most of the ladies and gentlemen will be clad in the court costumes of the last century. A small army of decorators are now engaged in the interior of the Academy of Music.

A collision occurred yesterday opposite the Dime Savings Bank between a Flatbush avenue car crowded with passengers and a farmer's wagon. The windows and panels on one side of the car were badly broken, and a gentleman who was a passenger received some bad wounds in the face. The collision was caused by the horses attached to the farmer's wagon taking fright at a hand-cart loaded with bright tins.

Rev. William Keegan, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption, Brooklyn, left this morning for Portland, Me., where he will deliver a eulogy on the late Right Rev. Dr. Bacon on Wednesday next, on the occasion of the first annual requiem mass for Dr. Bacon and the placing of a tablet in the cathedral to commemorate his virtues. Bishop Bacon was the predecessor of Father Keegan in the pastorate of the Church of the Assumption and first Bishop of Portland.

Mr. John Maertz, the independent candidate for Assembly in the Sixth District against Jacob Worth, has announced his intention of having a legal investigation into the method in which the election in the Third District of the Nineteenth Ward was conducted.

STATEN ISLAND.

The bazar held at Clifton during the past ten days for the sale of valuable imported statuary and other articles for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church at Stapleton, to aid in building the Sunday-school Chapel, recently destroyed by fire, has been closed, and the sales have netted about $11,000. Rev. Dr. Rockwell says that ground for the new structure will be broken next week. The building will cost about $7,000 and will be paid for in cash.

NEW-JERSEY.

Gov. Bedle has issued his Thanksgiving proclamation.

St. Mary's Academy, on Washington street, Newark, was dedicated yesterday by Bishop Corrigan.

The evangelical churches of Newark have appointed Friday, the 12th inst., as a day of fasting and prayer.

Justice Roberts, of Jersey City, has been arrested, charged with having sold liquor in his saloon on election day.

Adolph Spence, eighty-six years of age, has mysteriously disappeared from his home, No. 95 Prospect street, Newark.

A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Hudson County has been projected by the residents of Jersey City Heights.

The first annual convention of the Northern Diocese of New-Jersey of the Episcopal Church will be held at Newark on Tuesday, the 16th inst.

Justice Strong, of Hoboken, issued a warrant for the arrest of William Clegg, a printer, who was charged with having brutally ill-treated his wife.

Justice Mulligan, of Harrison, has fined the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad $10 for having failed to place a flagman at the Jersey street crossing.

William Ogden, nine years of age, residing on Sipp avenue, Jersey City Heights, left school at 11 o'clock on Friday morning, and has not been seen since.

Rev. H. M. Barbour, Rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Woodside, has decided to accept a call to the Rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Trenton.

Miss Fanny Grueb, of Harrison street, Orange, took a dose of laudanum while insane a week ago. She died yesterday, having never recovered consciousness.

The contract for the erection of the New-Jersey State building on the Centennial ground in Philadelphia, has been awarded to John Evans, of Trenton, for $6,045.

The official canvass of the votes cast at the election of Tuesday, in Essex County, fixes Mr. Kirk's majority for State Senator at 3,984, and Mr. Canfield's, for Sheriff, at 5,262.

The New-Jersey State Board of Education has appointed A. C. Cope, of Stanhope, County Superintendent of Sussex, and J. A. Demarest, County Superintendent of Bergen County.

An unknown man jumped into the North River from a Pavonia ferry-boat on Friday. He was rescued by the deck-hands, to whom he refused to give his name or state the motives for his attempted suicide.

Peter Quigley, a laborer, while returning to his home in Elizabeth on Friday night with some groceries, was struck by a train on the New-Jersey Central Railroad and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and six children in indigent circumstances.

Frederick Hine, of Hoboken, attempted to strike his wife with an ax Friday evening. To escape him she left the house, and being without means, was obliged to sleep in the Police station. Complaint was made yesterday before Justice Monk and a warrant was issued for Hine's arrest.

James L. Tower was arrested last evening in Newark on a charge of having stolen a beer wagon valued at $400 from Frederick Haas, of No. 27 Belmont avenue. Tower says that he is employed by the New-Jersey Ice Company, to whom, as alleged, Haas owed some money, and that the company sent him to take the wagon in settlement of the debt.

The regular meeting of the Newark City Council was held on Monday night. The City Treasurer reported disbursements for the month ending on Friday as having been $574,831 11, and receipts during the month, $172,677 53. The Chief of Police reported 628 arrests during the month. An ordinance fixing the salary of the City Counsel at $8,000 per year was, after considerable discussion, passed. The rest of the business transacted was routine and of no public interest.

A NEW BRAZILIAN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

On Oct. 1 the subsidy granted by the United States Government to Commodore Garrison's Brazil Line of steamers expired, and the King Line, of Baltimore, having offered to take the mails for ocean postage, the Post Office Department refused to renew the subsidy and the line was discontinued. Great inconvenience has resulted to New-York merchants, but it is now announced that a new English line of iron screw steamers will soon be put on between this City and Brazil, the first vessel leaving here on Dec. 20. There will be three vessels in the new line, two of which are building in England. They are the Nellie Martin, 2,500 tons; the John Bramall, 2,300 tons, and the J. B. Walker, 2,500 tons. The first is finished and she sailed yesterday from Newcastle for this City. Accommodations will be furnished for seventy-five first-class passengers each trip. J. B. Walker & Co., of Newcastle, are the owners, and J. S. Tucker, of No. 54 Pine street, is the agent. The latter has made arrangements to take the New-York mail direct for ocean postage, the owners having been promised a subsidy by the Brazilian Government.

CLEARING WALL STREET OF THIEVES.

The down-town bankers and brokers having united in a request to Superintendent Walling to keep the financial centre clear of suspicious characters, the down-town detectives have received instructions to arrest any person who has served a term in State Prison, and may be found lounging about without any visible means of support. The first arrest was made on Friday afternoon by officers Sampson and Doyle, in the person of Tommy Wild, a notorious bank thief and ex-convict, whom they found lounging in the vicinity of Wall street and Broadway. Wild has only recently finished a term for snatching a roll of money from the counter of the Chatham National Bank. He was taken to Head-quarters and locked up to answer. The object of the new order is to prevent robberies.

AN IMPORTANT ART SALE.

Brief reference was made a few days ago to the first important art sale of the season in this City. Six pictures were sold by a New-York art patron for the sum of $50,000 to Mr. J. H. Stebbins, of Paris—not H. G. Stebbins, as some of the papers have stated. The pictures comprise Gerome's "Louis XIV. and Molière," Alma Todema's "Teaching Young Gauls the Manly Arts;" Jules Breton's "The Day's Work Over," and specimens by Meissonnier, Vibert, and Zamacois. Todema's and Breton's are striking works, which would arrest attention in any collection in the world. The purchaser has already been offered an advance of fifteen per cent. on the price paid, and has refused it on the ground that the pictures are to-day worth more in Paris. They will remain on exhibition at the Goupil Gallery until Saturday next, when they will be sent to Paris.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS INCREASING.

The Post Office receipts during the past week were unusually large, for notwithstanding that the building was closed on election day, the receipts of the five days are equal to the full average of previous weeks. The total receipts were $62,100; Nov. 1, $9,600; Nov. 3, $10,900; Nov. 4, $16,000; Nov. 5, $10,800; Nov. 6, $14,800. Comparative statements of the receipts of 1874 and 1875 show that the business of the new quarters has been in excess of that expected. The total receipts for October, 1875, have been $52,000 in excess of those of October, 1874, and it is expected that with each month for some time this excess will be still further increased.

THE CHAIN GANG.

Following are the names, crimes, and sentences of the prisoners removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: Bernard McDonnell, grand larceny, three years and six months; Thomas Watson, grand larceny, one year; Terence Reilly, grand larceny, four years; Frank Smith, petit larceny from person, one year; Michael Martin, bigamy, one year and six months; Jane Scott, bigamy, one year; Joseph Mascaroni, felonious assault, four years; Joseph Parkanowski, felonious assault, three years; Charles Emery, burglary, two years and six months; John Quinlan, burglary, two years and six months; Cornelius Curtin, burglary, two years and six months; John Gibson, grand larceny, four years.

REMARKABLE VERDICT IN THE DOWDELL CASE.

An inquest was held by Coroner Eickhoff yesterday in the case of Thomas Dowdell, who, it was alleged, was shot during a drunken quarrel at his residence, No. 42 Henry street, by his father, John Dowdell, on Oct. 27 last. The evidence produced was that of a younger son and daughter of the prisoner, who swore that their brother came home very drunk and abused their father. On being awakened by the report they saw their father with a gun in his hands and their brother lying on a bed wounded. The jury, after a short absence, found that "the deceased came to his death from a pistol-shot wound at the hands of a party or parties unknown." Dowdell, Sr., was released on $2,500 bail.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship City of Berlin for Liverpool.

Mr. Stowell, Master Artie Harvey,
Mrs. Stowell, Thomas Smytherman,
H. Morris Johnston, James Tutt,
Mrs. H. Morris Johnston, Thomas Barr,
Miss Fannie Johnston and maid, M. Kieley,
F. H. Bralie,
Master Hugh Johnston, Thomas John,
Master Morris Johnston, Thomas John,
Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Walls and friend,
Mrs. Pritchard, J. T. Griffin,
George Welden, Mrs. J. T. Griffin, and child,
Mrs. George Welden and infant, Gasherie De Witt,
Mrs. Mary Lewis, H. F. Cooper,
Frederick Mason, George F. Middleton,
Dr. G. M. Stoeckel, Rev. M. H. Hitchcock,
Willard Hawes, Mrs. M. H. Hitchcock,
William Storton, W. Clifford Brown,
Mrs. William Storton, Mrs. W. Clifford Brown,
George Barker, C. B. Tillinghast,
John Sanders, Mrs. C. B. Tillinghast and child,
M. Sanders,
William H. Short, Elizur Smith,
J. Bertle, Mrs. Elizur Smith,
Mrs. Julia McDonald, Miss Mary Tarpeys,
C. B. Harvey, Miss Nellie Smith,
Davison Brown, Miss Lucy R. Drake,
Mrs. Davison Brown, two infants and nurse, Miss Carrie Ingraham,
Miss M. Emma Laudfear,
Andrew Stuart, Norman Robertson,
Daniel Kirk, Charles J. Harvey,
Alexander Dougan, A. Heelis,
Mrs. A. D. Pell and three children, Warren Weston,
R. Benedict,
Miss Cheever, Miss B. McLeod,
C. J. Langdon, W. M. Daintry,
Mrs. C. J. Langdon and child, J. P. de Winton,
J. A. Robertson,
Miss Josie Clark, J. T. Carter,
S. W. Braithwaite, S. Mortimer,
Ernesto Parodi, John Lawrence,
J. H. Andrew, Albert Robinson,
Mrs. J. H. Andrew, George A. Townley,
C. C. Hodgman, Samuel T. Smith,
Henry Gillespie, Alexander Guild,
Charles Heldt, Mrs. R. J. Moses, Jr., and child,
Mrs. Charles Heldt,
J. W. Wexel, Frederick Richard,
Rev. L. S. Gates, Felix Fournier,
Mrs. L. S. Gates, Miss Isabella Clarke,
Miss Annie Smith.

In steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.

F. S. De Haas, Rev. D. H. Lee,
Mrs. De Haas, Thomas Wann,
Thomas Bold, G. H. Hall,
A. J. Hixon, H. F. Cooper,
J. T. Goosey, George Bemis,
J. Filmer, Seth Bemis,
Mrs. C. P. Hall, H. Schaeffer,
Miss Eva L. Richey, S. E. Bloch,
W. Willink, Henry Douglas,
H. Glass, William M. Wallis,
Clifford Williams, J. Shirley,
R. M. Rose, T. Braniff,
Fred. H. Gould, Miss M. L. Buckley,
G. N. Bliss, Jese Sevilla,
S. B. Ketcham, Emile Dreyfuss,
Thomas Clark, Edward Shaw,
Frank Morgan, George Winks,
E. J. Bousfield, James Barrow,
Capt. Edward Whitehurst, Mrs. Barrow,
F. S. Caldwell, Mr. T. H. Ismay,
J. W. Caldwell, Mrs. Ismay,
S. Radcliffe, A. Heiosick,
Mrs. Radcliffe, W. Williams,
Miss A. M. Radcliffe, James W. Gwinn.

In steam-ship Oder, for Bremen.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Mrs. G. J. Bechtel, Jr., and two children,
C. Ritter,
Mr. Carr, Thomas W. Williams,
E. Ludwig, Charles Seitz,
Mrs. Mary P. Buford, F. A. Bayley,
Miss Hattie Buford, C. Finke,
Master Charles Buford, Mrs. C. Finke and two children,
Miss Hattie Postlewait,
R. Uhlmann, Miss Jennie Harvey,
Charles Maver, Hermann Enslin,
S. T. Merian, Mrs. Christiana Braun,
Mrs. L. F. Rider, Miss Louise Amarell,
F. R. Kirby, Mrs. Helene Mütz,
Charles E. Tainter, Nicolaus Bieber,
Mrs. Charles E. Tainter, Louis Pappenheim,
S. E. Bloch, A. Schöverling.
A. L. Forkel,

In steam-ship Bolivia, for Glasgow.

James Nevill, Mrs. Robert Lindsay,
John Pringle, M. B., lady and child, Mrs. William Black,
Buna Newcomb and lady,
Howard Haviland, Miss Ellen Wiseman,
James Hoalson, Charles D. Baker and lady,
Fred. W. J. Coster, A. W. Carter,
Mrs. J. M. Wellstood, James Black and lady,
Willard Richards and lady, Mrs. E. J. Martin,
Miss Julia F. Dodds, Wood Basson,
Miss Nellie Van Liew,

In steam-ship Erin, for Liverpool.

Oscar J. Harvey, Charles C. Osborne,
William Brown, Arthur G. McKenney,
Mrs. Sarah E. Poole, Henry Fowkes,
Mrs. Walker and child, William Fowkes,
Rev. Francis M. Neubauer, John Fowkes,
Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Ashley.

FOR OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—R. N. White and wife, Miss A. Mimms, Mrs. R. Cumming, B. H. Danenfelser, W. L. C. Potter, Mr. Crossman and wife, Mrs. M. F. Armstrong, two children, and three servants, Mrs. M. E. Ingersoll, Mrs. S. J. Whiteside and son, B. Scudder, E. B. Kellogg, Miss M. W. Bradbury, Miss J. C. M. Leanon, Otto Grimme, Dr. H. B. Lathrop, Mrs. E. Grimme and daughter, Miss Lena Keller, E. M. Dunn and wife, John Oefinger, C. N. Smith, B. Goovar, A. P. Almgren, W. W. Ward, Richard McLaughlin, Miss Julia Cook, F. Nicoll, Major W. W. Webb, wife, and three children; Mrs. J. Fowler, Jr., Miss Nellie Fowler, Miss Annie L. C. Fowler, Mrs. G. H. White and child, James H. Belcher, Albert Barnes, Miss S. Hillman, Miss N. Lowden, S. Pasco, Adolph Schniewind, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Crocker, Mrs. S. M. Styles, Miss Addie Styles, Miss Clara Styles, Mable Styles, R. K. Styles, Miss Ellen Winkler, George Green, E. Bowman, S. Bowman, Edward Wilson and wife, Phillip Lury, M. Cunningham, R. Jeffcott, John Crummy. Eighteen in the steerage.

In steam-ship City of Houston, for Savannah.—Mrs. P. H. Gilbert, Miss M. A. Gilbert, Miss L. B. Gilbert, C. M. Gilbert, W. W. Cushing and wife, A. J. Eddy, S. J. Thorn, Miss M. C. Eddy, James Wallace, George Brown, Mr. Brooks, Mrs. Callagher, Mr. J. J. Johnson, J. W. Hanckox, J. McDonald, Henry Reeves, H. Krippendorf, Thomas Dolan, L. W. Osborn, N. W. Pitts, W. H. Cushman, C. H. Eldridge, Patrick Brophy, J. Kelly, M. Farrell, C. Wilson, C. McKean, James Cosgrove, W. Dickerson, William Ricket, Thomas Andrews, John Moran, P. Chewers, D. Conway, Henry Richard.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:36 | Sun sets....4:50 | Moon sets.12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...1:50 | Gov.Island...2:40 | Hell Gate...4:02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Garrison; City of Houston, Deering, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; Trafalgar (Br.,) Meickle, South-west Pass, La., Tapscott Bros. & Co.; Clyde, Kennedy, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Yanok, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; Darien (Br.,) Shaw, Norfolk, Va., Tapscott Bros. & Co.; Richmond, Kelly, Norfolk, Va., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon.

Ship Prince Rudolph, Wright, Liverpool, Eng.; Boning & Archibald.

Barks Vien, (Nor.,) Patterson, Penarth Roads, Bockman, Oerline & Co.; Cainan, (Aus.,) Botta, Granton, Scotland, Benham & Boyesen; Giacomo, (Ital.,) Mortolo, Olivari, Cork, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Arctic, (Br.,) Cogswell, Port Johnson, N. J., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Bilkan, (Nor.,) Nielsen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Bockman, Oerline & Co.; Nellie, (Br.,) Rood, Port Johnson, N. J.; Perkins & Job.

Schrs. Wyoming, Foss, Jacksonville, Warren Ray; Annie L. Wilder, French, Boston, Mass., H. W. Loud & Co.; Flora M. Crowley, Crowley, St. George, Grenada, Miller & Houghton; Catherine Thomas, Bowman, New-Smyrna, Fla., Ferguson & Wood; Cambria, Keefe, Perth Amboy, N. J., P. I. Nevius & Son; Sunbeam, Kain, Ocho Rios, Jam., via Cat Island, W. I., master; Robert T. Clarke, Hutchinson, Barbados and Demerara, Francis W. Whitney.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Pioneer, Wakeley, Philadelphia, in ballast to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Brig J. A. Horsey, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Coffill, St. Thomas, Oct. 15, and Turk's Island—12 days, with salt to order—vessel to J. A. Horsey.

Schr. Martha A., of St. George, N. B., Glass, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co., vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Cuba, of St. George N. B., Baldwin, St. Stephen, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to Wilson Godfrey—vessel to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Alexander, (Halifax,) Forbes, Maitland, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Wesley Abbott, Bellinger, Ellsworth, with staves to master.

Schr. Huntress, Brown, Lubec, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Volant, Dodge, Bangor, with lumber to C. J. Peters.

Schr. J. S. Hewett, Foster, Lanesville, with granite to Chas. Baker.

Schr. Zeila, Prescott, Hallowell, with granite to order.

Schr. Winslow Morse, Allen, Bath, with staves to order.

Schr. Mary J. Adams, Coombs, Georgetown, Me., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Silas McLoon, Spear, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. George W. Baldwin, Cross, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Governor, Torrey, Ellsworth, with staves to order.

Schr. Helen E. Russell, ——, Rockport, with granite to order.

Schr. Julia, Nash, Addison, with lumber to master.

Schr. Mott Haven, Collins, Calais, with lumber to S. C. Gates.

Schr. J. Clark, Northrup, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Belle R. Hull, Bush, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Mountain Laurel, Higgins, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Imogene Diverty, Gandy, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Geo. C. Burdett, Lewis, New-Haven, for Trenton.

Schr. Charles Lawrence, Lake, Baltimore, Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Robt. Palmer, Denison, Savannah, Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Steelman, Norfolk, Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. John B. Carrington, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Connecticut, Steelman, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Robin, Murray, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Horizon, Leet, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Bacon, New-Bedford.

Schr. A. M. Dickerson, Dickerson, Hyannis.

Schr. Gentile, Eldridge, East Greenwich.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.

Schr. Richard Law, Hawkins, Stonington.

Schr. Felton Bent, of Boston, Brown, Baddick, C. B., 20 ds., with plaster to H. P. Brown—vessel to master. Oct. 21, off Scuttery Island, in a gale from S. E. lasting 12 hours, lost and split sails.

Anchored at Hart Island brig Manzanilla, from Calais, with lumber; schrs. Sandolphin, from Prescott, Me.; Adrianna, from Hallowell, Me.; Ann, from Sullivan, Me.

SUNSET—Calm and hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Oder, for Bremen; Bolivia, for Glasgow; City of Berlin, Erin, and Adriatic, for Liverpool; Carondelet, for St. Thomas, &c.; City of Galveston, for Port-au-Prince; Clyde, for Galveston; Knickerbocker and Brashear, for New-Orleans; City of Houston and San Jacinto, for Savannah; City of Atlanta, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Pioneer, for Wilmington; Wyanoke, for Richmond; Richmond, for Norfolk; John Gibson, for Alexandria; Pottsville, for Philadelphia; barks Sandy Hook, for Gibraltar; Lillian, for Dunkirk; Paolina, for Cork; Anna, for Gloucester; Bridgeport, for New-Orleans; brigs Josephine, for Genoa; Constance, for St. Martin's.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Nov. 2.—Sld. brig M. Knight, Davis, Pensacola; schrs. A. R. Weeks, Haskell, Baltimore; Wanata, Carr, N. of Hatteras. 4th, brig Emma L. Hall, Perry, do.

NUEVITAS, Nov. 2.—Sld. schr. Monadnock, Baker, New-Orleans. 4th, schr. Lewis Ehrman, Fooks, Baltimore.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—Arr. steamers Frankfort, (Ger.,) Von Bulow, Bremen, (and sailed for New-Orleans;) State of Texas, Bolger, New-York; Austin, Morgan, Rockport, Texas; St. Mary, Staples, Indianola. 5th.—Sld. brig C. A. Sparks, Peterson, New-York; schr. Victor, Coffin, Pensacola. 6th.—Arr. steamer Cuba, McIntosh, New-York.

MATANZAS, Nov. 5.—Sld. brig Paca, (Sp.,) Orta, Charleston.

PORT MULGRAVE, N. S., Nov. 5.—Arr. brig Asteroid, Boston, for Prince Edward's Island.

ST. JAGO, Nov. 2.—Arr. brig Lydia H. Cole, (Br.,) Rose, New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Sld. for the United States, Happy Home, Princess Louise, Frugoni e Devoto, Bachelors, Madge Wildfire, Julia Fisher, Rome, Argonaut, Euclid, J. M. Haskell, Mary Lord.

Arr. out on the 3d inst., Atle, Kossack, Surprise, Ragna, Jens Nielsen.

Arr. out on the 4th inst., Italia, Germania, Ilex, Florence Margaret.

Arr. out on the 5th inst., Kong Oscar, La Plata, Cherwell.

Arr. out on the 6th inst., Sarah, Volpini, E. Shun, the latter off Donaghadee.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 6.—The Cunard steam-ship Abyssinia, Capt. Murpay, from New-York Oct. 27, arr. at this port at 8 o'clock this morning on the way to Liverpool.

ANTWERP, Nov. 6.—Steamer Vaderland, for Philadelphia, passed Flushing at 11 A. M. to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—Steamer Lord Clive, for Philadelphia, sld. at 2 P. M. to-day.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 6.—Sld. steam-ship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Vis, New-York.

MOVILLE, Nov. 6.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Castalia, Capt. Butler, from New-York Oct. 22, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

CARRIAGES

FOR

AUTUMN AND WINTER USE.

WOOD BROS.,

NO. 740 BROADWAY,

Are selling, at a **large discount** from former prices, their unequaled stock of richly finished Carriages, of the **best quality only,** designed and made under their own personal superintendence, from the **latest French and English Fashions,** trimmed with the softest imported moroccos and satins, and **guaranteed** in all respects the **best** Carriages made.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our business being organized at vastly less expense than that of some of our competitors, we can afford, and in view of the hard times, **are resolved to give buyers the benefit of our economy.**

Low prices and the unequaled quality of our goods naturally cause warm competition; therefore buyers should receive with caution the malicious misrepresentations of rival manufacturers, and examine our stock and judge for themselves before purchasing.

WOOD BROS.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

NOS. 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,

CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF

LADIES' FURS.

ALSO TO THEIR ASSORTMENT OF

SEALSKIN SACQUES

WHICH IS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE EVER OFFERED.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

NOS. 502 AND 504 BROADWAY.

LONDON SILK UMBRELLAS.

Francis Tomes & Co.

ANNOUNCE TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN THAT THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR FALL SUPPLY—SELECTED BY THEIR PARTNER IN LONDON—MADE UP OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES, AND FORMING AN ASSORTMENT THAT FOR STYLE, ELEGANCE, AND CHEAPNESS HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALLED IN THIS CITY.

NO. 6 MAIDEN LANE.

At 30 Per Cent. Discount,

OUR ELEGANT STOCK OF FINE CARRIAGES,

GLASS-FRONT LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, COACHES, LEATHER-FRONT LANDAUS, COUPES, VICTORIAS.

NINE ELEGANT SMALL SIZE LANDAULETS, thirty per cent. discount.

SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAYS, English and Berlin patterns. COUPE ROCKAWAYS, English and Berlin patterns.

Every carriage sold at an actual discount of THIRTY PER CENT.

All styles of light FAMILY CARRIAGES. Also, latest patterns of T CARTS, VICTORIAS, and BRETTS. The most extraordinary bargains ever offered.

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Wedding Presents.

NEW DESIGNS,

Cases of Fancy Spoons, Knives, and Ladles,

IN ANGELO AND RAPHAEL PATTERNS,

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WEST OF ENGLAND CASSIMERE

PANTALOONS

MADE TO ORDER,

$12 AND $15. USUAL PRICE, $18 AND $20.

BUSINESS SUITS,

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WORKMANSHIP THE BEST.

HAVING CLOSED FROM AN IMPORTING FIRM A LARGE LOT OF THE FINEST WEST OF ENGLAND CASSIMERES AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION, WE OFFER THE SAME AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE KNOWN.

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"THIS IS, IN THE OPINION of the committee, the first introduction to the public of a tension device in which there is absoutely no need for regulation."

"THE FEED SURFACE * * enables the machine to feed goods having seams or other inequalities, without interfering with the regularity of the stitch."

"THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT and construction of the working parts, with particular reference to speed, quietness, durability, ease of running, and adaptation to the purpose, certainly entitle it to high praise."

"WE RECOMMEND THE AWARD of the SCOTT LEGACY MEDAL AND PREMIUM to the inventors."

Extracts from the report of the Sub-Committee of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania (September, 1875) upon the

NEW AUTOMATIC

SILENT SEWING-MACHINE

of the WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. Co. Copies of the report with prospectus of this marvel of sewing mechanism on application.

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IMPORTANT SALE.

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OFFER A

PARIS STOCK OF

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Embroidered Cashmere

Over-dresses, Dolmans, Tabliers, and Jackets,

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,

AT

$15, $18, $20, $25, $30, and $35,

Worth more than double these prices.

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NO. 48 EAST 14TH ST. AND UNION SQUARE.

Absolute Security Against Fire and Burglars.

CENTRAL SAFE DEPOSIT

COMPANY,

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For the SAFE KEEPING of VALUABLES and RENTING OF SAFES in FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

Desks and Compartments especially reserved, and every facility afforded for the convenience and privacy of LADY PATRONS.

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Are a neat, ornamental wood molding in WALNUT, WHITE, or OAK, with a STRIP of RUBBER inserted. A sure preventive of DRAFTS through DOORS and WINDOWS. Best and cheapest. For sale or applied by

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WINTER CARRIAGES,

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AT LESS THAN ACTUAL COST.

SAVE 25 DOLLARS.

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No instructions required to use it. Suitable for Family Use and Manufacturing. It will sew from tissue paper to harness leather.

Machines made especially for BRAIDING, RUFFLING, BINDING, and a variety of specialties in manufacturing.

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ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50 PER YARD. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1. THREE-PLY, $1 20. INGRAIN FROM 50c. UP. OIL-CLOTHS FROM 40c. UP. ENGLISH DRUGGETS, ALL SIZES.

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WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 8, AND DURING THE WEEK,

LARGE JOB LOT

OF

French Undergarments

CONSISTING OF

CHEMISES, $1 and upward.

NIGHT-GOWNS, $2 25 and upward.

DRAWERS, $1 25 and upward.

ALL THE ABOVE ARE HAND-MADE AND HAND EMBROIDERED,

AND FULLY 25 PER CENT.

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